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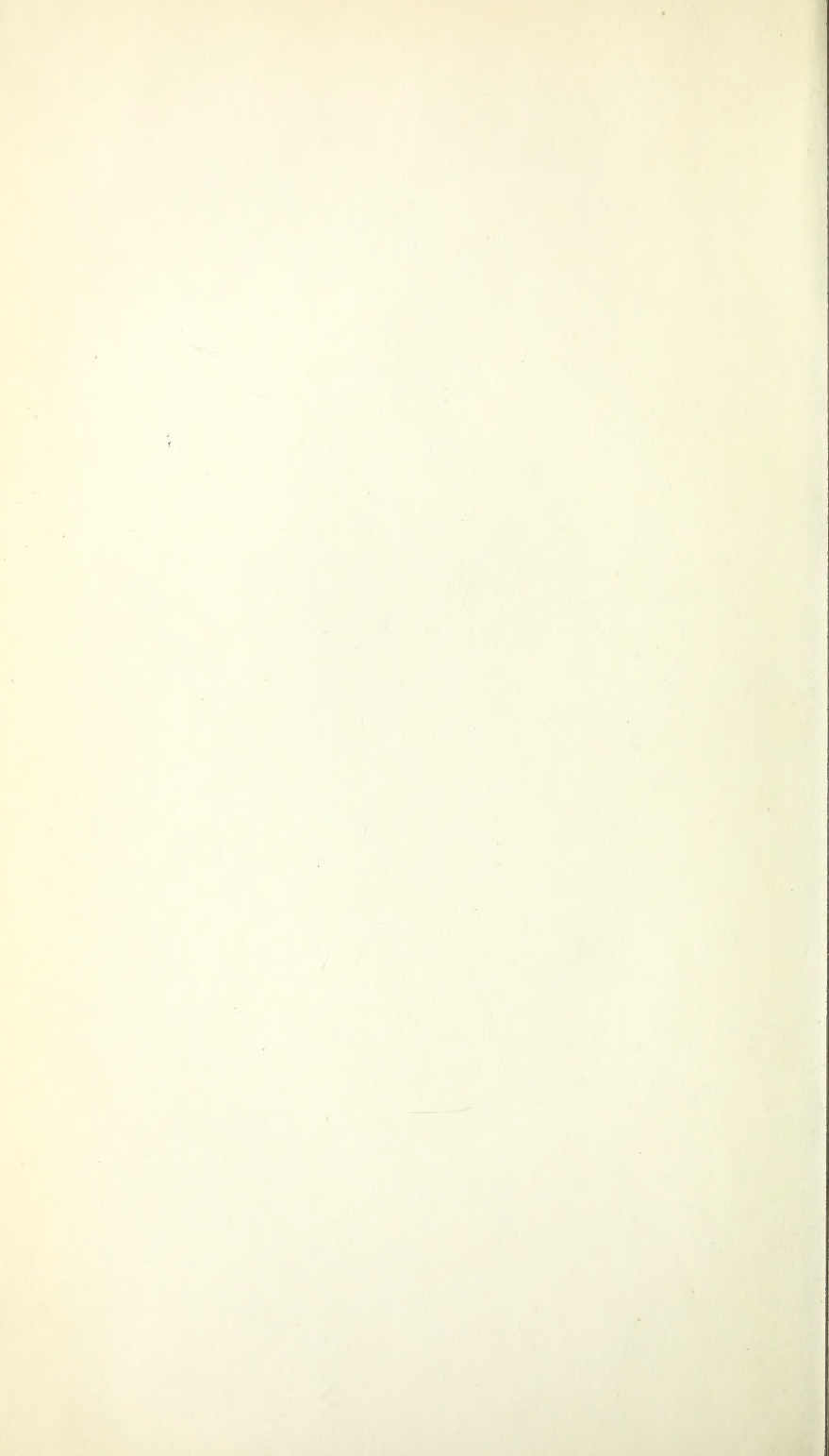
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“ANTIQUITIES, OR REMNANTS OF HISTORY, ARE, AS WAS SAID, TANQUAM TABULÆ NAUFRAGII; WHEN INDUSTRIOUS PERSONS, BY AN EXACT AND SCRUPULOUS DILIGENCE AND OBSERVATION, OUT OF MONUMENTS, NAMES, WORDS, PROVERBS, TRADITIONS, PRIVATE RECORDS AND EVIDENCES, FRAGMENTS OF STORIES, PASSAGES OF BOOKS THAT CONCERN NOT STORY, AND THE LIKE, DO SAVE AND RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM THE DELUGE OF TIME.”—*Advancement of Learning*, ii.

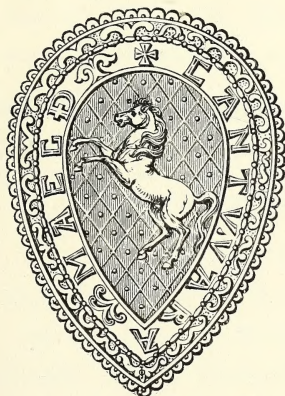
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OF THE

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AND

HONORARY LOCAL SECRETARIES.

NOTE.—In the following lists, unless otherwise noted, the names of the Districts are those of the corresponding County Court Districts, and in each case the Parishes and Hamlets are those comprised in the County Court area.

1. Ashford District:

J. BROAD, Esq., 5 Bank Street, Ashford.

ASHFORD.	EGERTON.	ORLESTONE.
BETHERSDEN.	GODMERSHAM.	PLUCKLEY.
BILSINGTON.	GREAT CHART.	RUCKINGE.
BOUGHTON ALUPH.	HAMSTREET.	SEVINGTON.
BRABOURNE.	HINXHILL.	SHADOXHURST.
BROOK.	HOTHFIELD.	SMARDEN.
CHALLOCK.	KENNINGTON.	SMEETH.
CHARING.	KINGSNORTH.	WAREHORNE.
CHARING HEATH.	LITTLE CHART.	WESTWELL.
CRUNDALE.	MERSHAM.	WILLESBOROUGH.
EASTWELL.	MOLASH.	WYE.

2. Blackheath and Lewisham District:

(Vacant by death.)

BLACKHEATH.	FOREST HILL.	NEW CROSS.
BROCKLEY.	GREENWICH.	PENGE.
CATFORD.	KIDBROOKE.	PLUMSTEAD.
CHARLTON.	LEE.	SHOOTERS HILL.
DEPTFORD.	LEWISHAM.	SYDENHAM.
ELTHAM.	MOTTINGHAM.	WOOLWICH.

NOTE.—*These places form that part of the County of London which was formerly part of the County of Kent, and contains the four Metropolitan Boroughs of Deptford, Greenwich, Lewisham, and Woolwich. Also see note under Bromley District.*

3. Bromley District:

L. M. BIDEN, Esq., 20 Bucklersbury, E.C.

BECKENHAM.	FARNBOROUGH.	ORPINGTON.
BROMLEY.	GREEN STREET	PENGE.*
CHELSEFIELD.	GREEN.	ST. MARY CRAY.
CHISLEHURST.	HAYES.	ST. PAUL'S CRAY.
CUDHAM.	KESTON.	SHORTLANDS.
DOWNE.	KNOCKHOLT.	WEST WICKHAM.

NOTE.—* *In the County of London.* SIDCUP, FOOTS CRAY and NORTH CRAY, in this County Court area, but also in the Rural Deanery of East Dartford, are placed in the Dartford District.

4. Canterbury District:

H. MAPLETON CHAPMAN, Esq., St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.

ADISHAM.	LOWER HARDRES.	RECLIVER.
BARHAM.	HERNE.	SEASALTER.
BEKESBOURNE.	HERNE BAY.	STELLING
BISHOPSBOURNE.	HOATH.	STODMARSH.
BLEAN.	ICKHAM.	STURRY.
BRIDGE.	KINGSTON.	SWALECLIFFE.
CANTERBURY.	LITTLEBOURNE.	TANKERTON.
CHARTHAM.	MILTON near	WALTHAM.
CHILHAM.	Canterbury.	WESTBERE.
CHISLET.	NACKINGTON.	WHITSTABLE.
FORDWICH.	PATRIXBOURNE.	WICKHAMBREAUX.
HARBLEDOWN.	PETHAM.	WYMYNSWOULD.
UPPER HARDRES.		

5a. Cranbrook District:

DR. T. JOYCE, Shepherd's House, Cranbrook.

BENENDEN.	GOUDHURST.	ROLVENDEN.
BIDDENDEN.	HAWKHURST.	SANDHURST.
CRANBROOK.	KILNDOWN.	SISSINGHURST.
FRITTENDEN.	NEWENDEN.	

NOTE.—*Other places in the Cranbrook County Court area are assigned to the Tenterden District.*

5b. Tenterden District:

APPLEDORE.	STONE-CUM-EBONY.	TENTERDEN.
EBONY.	ST. MICHAEL'S.	WITTERSHAM.
HIGH HALDEN.	SMALLHYTHE.	WOODCHURCH.
KENARDINGTON.		

NOTE.—*The above places lie in the Cranbrook County Court area.*

6. Dartford District:

E. C. YOUENS, Esq., 17 Tower Road, Dartford.

ABBAY WOOD.	FAWKHAM.	LULLINGSTONE.
ASH near Sevenoaks.	FOOTS CRAY.*	NORTH CRAY.*
BELVEDERE.	GALLEYHILL.	RIDLEY.
BEXLEY.	GREENHITHE.	SIDCUP.*
BEXLEY HEATH.	HALFWAY STREET.	SOUTHFLEET.
CRAYFORD.	HARTLEY.	STONE near Dartford.
CROCKENHILL.	HEXTABLE.	SUTTON-AT-HONE.
DARENTH.	HORTON KIRBY.	SWANLEY.
DARTFORD.	KINGSDOWN near	SWANLEY JUNCTION.
EAST WICKHAM.	Sevenoaks.	SWANSCOMBE.
ERITH.	LAMORBEY.	WELLING.
EYNSFORD.	LONGFIELD.	WILMINGTON.
FARNINGHAM.		

NOTE.—* *In the Bromley County Court area.***7. Deal and Walmer District:**

STEPHEN MANSER, Esq., Carter House, South Street, Deal.

BETTESHANGER.	NORTHBOURNE.	SHOULDEN.
DEAL.	RINGWOULD.	SUTTON-BY-DOVER.
GREAT MONGEHAM.	RIPPLE.	TILMANSTONE.
KINGSDOWN near Deal.	SANDOWN.	WALMER.
LITTLE MONGEHAM.		

NOTE.—KINGSDOWN and RINGWOULD are in the *Dover County Court area*. The other places form the *Deal County Court District*. See note under *Sandwich District*.

8. Dover District:

MARTYN MOWLL, Esq., Chaldercot, Dover.

ALKHAM.	EWELL.	SIBERTSWOULD (or
BUCKLAND in Dover.	GUSTON.	SHEPHERDSWELL).
CAPEL LE FERNE.	HOUGHAM.	TEMPLE EWELL.
COLDRED.	LYDDEN.	WEST CLIFFE.
DENTON near	OXNEY by Dover.	WEST LANGDON.
Canterbury.	POULTON.	WHITFIELD.
DOVER.	RIVER.	WOOTTON.
EAST LANGDON.	ST. MARGARET-AT-	
	CLIFFE.	

9. Fabersham District:

F. F. GIRAUD, Esq., 50 Preston Street, Faversham.

BADLESMERE.	GOODNESTONE near	OTTERDEN.
BOUGHTON-UNDER-	Faversham.	PRESTON next
BLEAN.	GRAVENEY.	Faversham.
BUCKLAND near	HERNEHILL.	SELLING.
Faversham.	LEAVELAND.	SHELDWICH.
DAVINGTON.	LUDDENHAM.	STALISFIELD.
DODDINGTON.	LYNSTED.	STONE near Faversham.
DUNKIRK.	NEWNHAM.	TEYNHAM.
EASTLING.	NORTON.	THROWLEY.
FAVERSHAM.	OARE.	WYCHLING.
	OSPRINGE.	

10. Folkestone District:

(Vacant by death.)

ACRISE.	HAWKINGE.	SHORNCLIFFE.
CHERITON.	PADDLESWORTH.	SWINGFIELD.
FOLKESTONE	SANDGATE.	

11. Gravesend District:

W. J. KING, Esq., Lifely Lodge, Whitehill Road, Gravesend.

CHALK.	LUDDESDOWN.	NURSTEAD.
COBHAM.	MILTON next	PERRY STREET.
DENTON near	Gravesend.	ROSHERVILLE.
Gravesend.	MEOPHAM.	SHORNE.
GRAVESEND.	MERSTON.	SINGLEWELL.
IFIELD.	NORTHFLEET.	THONG.

12. Hythe District:

A. RANDALL DAVIS, Esq., M.R.C.S., Oaklands, Hythe.

ALDINGTON.	LYMINGE.	SALTWOOD.
BONNINGTON.	LYMPNE.	SEABROOK.
ELHAM.	MONKS HORTON.	SELLINGE.
ELMSTED.	NEWINGTON next	STANFORD.
HASTINGLEIGH.	Hythe.	STOWTING.
HURST.	POSTLING.	WESTENHANGER
HYTHE.	PEDLINGE.	WEST HYTHE.

13. Maidstone District:

HUBERT BENSTED, Esq., Woodstow, Bearsted, Maidstone.

BARMING.	EAST FARLEIGH.	LOOSE.
BEARSTED.	EAST SUTTON.	MAIDSTONE.
BOUGHTON	ECCLES.	MARDEN.
MALHERBE.	HARRIETSHAM.	OTHAM.
BOUGHTON	HEADCORN.	STAPLEHURST.
MONCHELSEA.	HOLLINGBOURNE.	STOCKBURY.
BOXLEY.	HUCKING.	SUTTON VALENCE.
BREDHURST.	LANGLEY.	THURNHAM.
BROOMFIELD.	LEEDS.	TOVIL.
CHART.	LENHAM.	ULCOMBE.
DETLING.	LINTON.	WEST BARMING.

NOTE.—*The Maidstone County Court area includes also the places assigned to the Malling District.*

14. Malling District:

H. C. H. OLIVER, Esq., High Street, West Malling.

ADDINGTON.	HUNTON.	TESTON.
ALLINGTON.	LADDINGFORD.	TROTTECLIFFE.
AYLESFORD.	LEYBOURNE.	WATERINGBURY.
BIRLING.	MEREWORTH.	WEST FARLEIGH.
COLLIER STREET.	NETTLESTEAD.	WEST MALLING.
DITTON.	OFFHAM.	WEST PECKHAM.
EAST MALLING.	RYARSH.	YALDING.
EAST PECKHAM.	SNODLAND.	

NOTE.—*See note under the Maidstone District.*

15. Margate District:

MAUGHAM C. COLLINGWOOD, Esq., 4 Lower Northdown Avenue, Margate.

BIRCHINGTON.	MARGATE.	WESTGATE.
GARLINGE.	NORTHDOWN.	

NOTE.—*BROADSTAIRS and St. PETER'S, in the Margate County Court area, are placed in the Ramsgate District.*

16. Ramsgate District:

H. E. BOULTER, Esq., Effingham House, Ramsgate.

ACOL.*	MINSTER.	ST. LAWRENCE.
BROADSTAIRS.*	MONKTON.	ST. NICHOLAS.
CHILTON.	PEGWELL BAY.	ST. PETER'S.*
MANSTON.	RAMSGATE.	SARRE.

NOTE.—* *In the Margate County Court area. Also see note under Sandwich District.*

17. Rochester District:

E. F. COBB, Esq., High Street, Rochester.

ALLHALLOWS, HOO.	HALLING.	NEW BROMPTON.
BURHAM.	HIGH HALSTOW.	OLD BROMPTON.
CHATHAM.	HIGHAM.	ROCHESTER.
CLIFFE.	HOO ST. MARY.	STOKE.
COOLING.	HOO ST. WERBURGH.	STROOD.
CUXTON.	ISLE OF GRAIN.	UPNOR.
FRINDSBURY.	LUTON.	WOULDHAM.
GILLINGHAM.		

18. Romney District:

ARTHUR FINN, Esq., Westbroke House, Lydd.

BRENZETT.	HOPE ALL SAINTS.	NEW ROMNEY.
BROOKLAND.	IVYCHURCH.	OLD ROMNEY.
BURMARSH.	LYDD.	ST. MARY'S in the Marsh
DYMCHURCH.	LITTLESTONE-ON-SEA.	SNARGATE.
FAIRFIELD.	NEWCHURCH.	SNAVE.

19. Sandwich District:

STEPHEN MANSER, Esq., Carter House, South Street, Deal.

ASH.	GOODNESTONE near	SANDWICH.
ASHLEY.	Dover,	STAPLE.
BARFRESTON.	HAM.	STOURMOUTH.
CHILLENDEN.	KNOWLTON.	WALDERSHARE.
EASTRY.	NONINGTON.	WESTMARSH.
ELMSTONE.	PRESTON next	WINGHAM.
EYTHORNE.	Wingham.	WOODNESBOROUGH.
	RICHBOROUGH.	WORTH.

NOTE.—*This area, hitherto included partly in the Deal District and partly in the Ramsgate District, is a new District corresponding with the County Court District of Sandwich.*

20. Sevenoaks District:

C. J. PHILLIPS, Esq., The Glebe, Oak Lane, Sevenoaks,
acting *pro tem.* for

CAPT. H. W. KNOCKER, London Road, Sevenoaks.

BRASTED.	OTFORD.	SHOREHAM.
CHEVENING.	PLATT.	STANSTEAD.
CHIPSTEAD.	PLAXTOL.	STONE STREET.
CROCKHAM HILL.	RIVERHEAD.	SUNDRIDGE.
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IGHTHAM.	SEVENOAKS WEALD.	WROTHAM.
KEMSING.	SHIPBOURNE.	

21. Sheppey District:

JOHN COPLAND, Esq., Sheerness.

EASTCHURCH.	LEYSDOWN.	SHEERNESS.
ELMLEY.	MINSTER.	SHEPPEY.
HARTY.	QUEENBOROUGH.	WARDEN.

NOTE.—*The above places form the County Court District of Sheerness.*

22. Sittingbourne District:

(Vacant by death.)

BAPCHILD.	LOWER HALSTOW.	RAINHAM.
BICKNOR.	MILSTEAD.	RODMERSHAM.
BORDEN.	MILTON near	SITTINGBOURNE.
BREDGAR.	Sittingbourne.	TONGE.
FRINSTED.	MURSTON.	TUNSTALL.
HARTLIP.	NEWINGTON near	UPCHURCH.
IWADE.	Sittingbourne.	WORMSHILL.
KINGSDOWN near		
Sittingbourne.		

23. Tonbridge District:

CHARLES R. BOSANQUET, Esq., Woodsgate, Pembury.

BIDBOROUGH.	FOUR ELMS.	MARK BEECH.
CAPEL.	GOLDEN GREEN.	MARSH GREEN.
CHIDDINGSTONE.	HADLOW.	PENSHURST.
COWDEN.	HEVER.	TONBRIDGE.
EDENBRIDGE.	HILDENBOROUGH.	TUDELEY.
FORDCOMBE.	LEIGH.	

NOTE.—*Assigned to this District are: COWDEN, which lies in the County Court District of East Grinstead, Sussex, and the parts of BIDBOROUGH and TONBRIDGE which lie in the County Court District of Tunbridge Wells.*

24. Tunbridge Wells District:

CHARLES WATSON POWELL, Esq., Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.

ASHURST.	LAMBERHURST.	PEMBURY.
BRENCHLEY.	LANGTON.	RUSTHALL.
GROOMBRIDGE.	MATFIELD.	SOUTHBOROUGH.
HORSMONDEN.	PADDOCK WOOD.	SPELDHURST.

NOTE.—*See note under the Tonbridge District.*

25. London and Foreign District:

(Vacant by death.)

SOCIETIES IN UNION.

For Interchange of Publications, etc.

- The Society of Antiquaries, *Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.*
The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, *19 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.*
The British Archæological Association, *15 Paternoster Row, E.C.*
The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, *Queen Street, Edinburgh.*
The Architectural Museum, *18 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W*
The Numismatic Society, *22 Albemarle Street, W.*
The London and Middlesex Archæological Society, *The Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
The Historic Society of Cheshire and Lancashire (*R. D. Radcliffe, Esq., M.A., Sec., Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.*)
The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (*Hon. Gen. Secretaries, 6 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.*)
The Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society (*The Librarian, 5 Eastgate, Lincoln.*)
The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, *Norwich.*
The Suffolk Institute of Archæology, *Moyes Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds (Rev. Canon F. E. Warren, B.D., F.S.A., Hon. Sec.).*
The Surrey Archæological Society, *Castle Arch, Guildford.*
The Sussex Archæological Society, *Barbican House, Lewes.*
The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, *Museum, Devizes.*
The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, *Museum, Taunton.*
The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society (*Public Library, East Gate, Gloucester.*)
The Cambridge Antiquarian Society (*Frank James Allen, Esq., M.D. (St. John's College, Camb.), 8 Halifax Road, Cambridge.*)
The Derbyshire Archæological Society (*P. H. Currey, Esq., 3 Market Place, Derby.*)
The Powysland Club (*T. Simpson Jones, Esq., Gungrog Hall, Welshpool.*)
The Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society (*W. G. Collingwood, Esq., Lanchhead, Coniston, Lancashire.*)
The Leicestershire Archæological Society (*Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., 10 New Street, Leicester.*)
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, *The Library, The Castle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (R. Blair, Esq.).*
The Shropshire Archæological Society (*Hon. Sec., H. W. Adnitt, Esq., The Square, Shrewsbury.*)
Société Archéologique de Dunkerque.
R. Societa Romana di Storia Patria, *Biblioteca Vallicelliana, Roma.*
National Historical Museum, *Stockholm (Dr. Anton Blomberg).*
East Herts Archæological Society (*W. B. Gerish, Esq., Ivy Lodge, Bishop's Stortford.*)
The Thoresby Society, *10 Park Street, Leeds.*
The Essex Archæological Society (*A. G. Wright, Esq., Colchester Castle, Essex.*)
The British School at Rome, *Palazzo Odescalchi, Rome.*
The Library of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (*Messrs. E. G. Allen and Co., Ltd., 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.*)

Rules of the Kent Archaeological Society.

1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The funds, securities, and property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by four Trustees, who shall be Members. Any vacancies shall be filled at the next Annual Meeting. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Financial Secretary, the Honorary Editors, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen, and the Member so appointed shall hold office so long as he in whose place he shall be appointed would have held office. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the month of March in Maidstone, in the month of June in London, in the month of September in Rochester, and on some day in the month of December in Canterbury, and at any other time that the Honorary Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. The Council shall appoint one of their Members to be the Hon. Financial Secretary. His duty shall be to keep an account of all Subscriptions and other Receipts and Payments for the Society, and on the 31st December in every year to prepare the Balance Sheet for the past year, and, after it has been approved by the Auditors, to lay it before the next Quarterly Meeting of the Council, accompanied by a Statement of all Subscriptions, etc., in arrear and due to the Society, and of all moneys due from them. And the Council are further empowered, at any time when they think it desirable, to employ and pay a Chartered Accountant to assist the Hon. Financial Secretary in making out such Balance Sheets and Account.

5. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

6. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such

Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

7. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

8. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

9. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

10. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £10 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life, provided that arrears (if any) of Annual Subscriptions are paid up. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Transactions; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application. Any Member intending to withdraw his name from the Society shall give notice, in writing, to the Hon. Secretary of his intention to do so, on or before the 1st of January in any year, otherwise he shall be liable for the current year's Subscription. Institutions are only admitted to become Ordinary Members.

11. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, to the Hon. Treasurer, or to one of the Secretaries.

12. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of the Trustees. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

13. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Financial Secretary.

14. The President, Secretaries, Editors, and Treasurer, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

15. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

16. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

18. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions, and may at any time cancel such appointment.

19. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

20. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

21. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, *Great Russell Street, W.C.*

SIR W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, LITT.D., D.C.L., *Nethergate House, Clare, Suffolk.*

GEORGE PAYNE, ESQ., F.L.S., F.S.A., *The Precinct, Rochester.*

MEMBERS.

CORRECTED TO JUNE 1915.

The number before a name is that of the District in which the Member resides.

The * denotes a Life Compounder.

The number (in parentheses) after a name indicates the Hon. Local Secretary through whom the Member pays his Annual Subscription.

It is requested that errors and omissions be notified forthwith to R. COOKE, Esq., *Hon. Sec.*, Detling, Maidstone.

-
- 25 Abbé, Professor Cleveland, Weather Bureau, Washington, U.S.A.
 25 *Acworth, Rev. R. William Harrison, Twyford Vicarage, Berks.
 14 Adam, Mrs., Malling Place, West Malling.
 15 Adutt, A. Léon, Esq., Northiam, Palm Bay, Cliftonville, Thanet.
 4 Aitken, C. H., Esq., Vernon Grange, Canterbury.
 6 Alcock, Rev. John Price, M.A., The Rectory, Southfleet, Kent.
 6 Aldridge, H. E., Esq., 40 Gt. Queen Street, Dartford.
 13 Allchin, J. H., Esq., The Museum, Maidstone.
 20 Allchin, Lady, Nut Tree Hall, Plaxtole, Sevenoaks, and 5 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.
 25 Allwork, F. C., Esq., 34 Leaside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.
 5b Alston, Miss, Hathewolden Grange, High Halden.
 20 Amherst, The Right Hon. Earl, Montreal, Sevenoaks.
 13 Arkcoll, John, Esq., Foley House, Maidstone.
 11 Arnold, Augustus A., Esq., F.S.A., Cobhambury, Gravesend.
 11 Arnold, Bernard, Esq., F.L.S., Milton Hall, Gravesend.
 25 *Ashcombe, The Right Hon. Lord, 17 Prince's Gate, S.W.
 4 Ashenden, Campbell, Esq., Ventnor House, London Road, Canterbury.
 1 *Ashley-Dodd, Mrs., Godinton, Ashford.
 *Ashton-Gwatkin, Rev. W. H. F., M.A., Villa Benedetini, San Gervasio, Florence. (20)
 25 Athenæum Club, The, 107 Pall Mall, S.W.
 20 Athill, Charles H., Esq., M.V.O., F.S.A., Richmond Herald, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and Sevenoaks. (2)
 25 *Badcock, W., Esq., 1 College Lawn, Cheltenham.
 20 Bailey, Lieut.-Colonel E. Wyndham, Ightham Court, Ightham, Sevenoaks.
 20 Baird, Robert George, Esq., Holmleigh, Granville Road, Sevenoaks.
 11 Baker, Herbert, Esq., Cobham, near Gravesend.
 4 Baker, Percy T., Esq., Rosebank, Bridge, Canterbury.

- 1 Balston, R. J., Esq., Bilsington Priory, Ashford. (13)
- 25 *Bannerman, W. Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., 4 The Waldrons, Croydon.
- 25 *Barrett, F. A., Esq., 7 South Square, Gray's Inn, w.c.
- 2 Barrett, J. P., Esq., Westcroft, South Road, Forest Hill, s.e. (15)
- 25 *Barron, Edward Jackson, Esq., F.S.A., 10 Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, w.c.
- 2 Bartleet, H. Stuart, Esq., Severndroog, Shooters' Hill, s.e.
- 13 Barton, Arthur, Esq., Sunny Croft, Holland Road, Maidstone.
- 25 *Bartram, Rev. Canon H., M.A., Greenroyal, Teignmouth, Devon. (8)
- 25 *Baxter, Wynne E., Esq., J.P., D.L., 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N,
- 6 Beadles, John C., Esq., Bourne Cottage, Bexley, Kent.
- 5b *Beale, G. F. Tracy, Esq., J.P., The Priory, Tenterden, Kent.
- 11 *Beamish, R. J., Esq., Grove House, Gravesend.
- 25 *Bean, A. W. T., Esq., 52 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, w.
- 20 Rev. Canon Beaulands, Wickhurst Manor, The Weald, Sevenoaks.
- 25 Beardmore, Rev. H. L., M.A., Abbey Gate, St. Catherine's, Lincoln.
- 25 Beauchamp, The Right Hon. The Earl, K.G., K.C.M.G. (A. de C. Wilson, Esq.), Manor Office, Madresfield, Malvern.
- 25 Beck, Rev. Canon E. Josselyn, M.A., 4 Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.
- 25 Belcher, H. Taswell, Esq., 14 Melbourne Avenue, West Ealing, w.
- Bennett, F. J., Esq.
- 13 Bensted, Hubert, Esq., Woodstow, Bearsted, Maidstone.
- 13 Bensted, W. H., Esq., Longfield, Maidstone.
- 25 Bergh, Rev. F. R., The Convent, Carshalton, Surrey.
- 20 *Bevan, Arthur T., Esq., J.P., Dormers, Bessels Green, Sevenoaks.
- 16 Bevan, Rev. R. F., M.A., St. Lawrence Vicarage, Ramsgate.
- 3 Biden, L. M., Esq., 20 Bucklersbury, London, E.C.
- 25 Birmingham Free Libraries (Mr. A. Capel Shaw, Librarian), Ratcliff Place, Birmingham.
- 14 Blest, W. W., Esq., Broomscroft, Watlingbury, Maidstone.
- 11 Bligh, The Honourable Arthur, Cobham Hall, Gravesend.
- 14 Bligh, The Lady Isabel, Fatherwell Hall, Ryarsh, Maidstone.
- 7 Bliss, Rev. Canon, M.A., Betteshanger Rectory, Eastry, Deal.
- 7 Blogg, Rev. F. Babington, M.A., Great Mongeham Rectory, Deal.
- 4 Blore, Rev. Canon G. J., D.D., St. Stephen's, Canterbury.
- 25 Board of Education, South Kensington, s.w. (Director and Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum).
- 25 Bodleian Library, The, Oxford.
- 5b Body, W., Esq., Tenterden, Kent.
- 17 Bond, Lieut.-Col. R. H., Southgate, Rochester.
- 25 Bonner, A., Esq., 23 Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, s.w.
- 14 *Boodle, Rev. John A., M.A., Tudor House, West Malling.
- 11 Booth, Arthur W., Esq., Scaler's Hill, Cobham, Gravesend.
- 25 Borden, Sir F. W., K.C.M.G., Old Place, Canning, Nova Scotia. (1)
- 25 Borden, Spencer, Esq., Interlaken, Fall River, Mass., U.S.A. (1)
- 25 *Borrowman, J., Esq., A.R.I.B.A., 9 Adam Street, Adelphi, w.c.
- 14 Borton, Lieut.-Col. A. C., Cheveney, Hunton, Maidstone.
- 24 Bosanquet, Chas. R., Esq., Woodgate, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.
- 25 Boston Public Library, Mass., U.S.A. (per B. Quaritch, 11 Grafton Street New Bond Street, w.).
- 16 Boulter, H. E., Esq., Effingham House, Ramsgate.
- 20 *Bowker, A. F., Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Whitehill, Wrotham, Kent.
- 20 Bowles, Charles W., Esq., L.R.I.B.A., 9 Staple Inn, Holborn Bars, E.C., and Sevenoaks.
- 20 Box, Edward Gaspar, Esq., Oak Cottage, St. Botolph's Road, Sevenoaks.
- 25 *Boys, Rev. H. J., M.A., Layer Marney Rectory, Kelvedon, Essex.
- Brack, Rev. J. L., M.A. (23)
- 9 Bramah, Mrs. J. West, Davington Priory, Faversham.
- 24 Brampton, F. J., Esq., 25 Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells.

- 21 Bramston, Rev. William, M.A., Vicar of Minster, Sheerness.
 - 13 Brenchley Trustees, The Museum, Maidstone.
 - 25 *Brent, Algernon, Esq., F.R.G.S., 12 Mandeville Place, W.
 - 25 Brent, Dr. Mortimer de, 33 Victoria Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
 - 13 Bridge, John William, Esq., 6 Brewer Street, Maidstone.
 - 25 Briggs, C. A., Esq., F.S.A., Rock House, Lynmouth, North Devon.
 - 25 Brighton Free Library (Henry D. Roberts, Chief Curator), Church Street, Brighton.
 - 1 Broad, John, Esq., 5 Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
 - 14 *Brocklebank, Thomas, Esq., Wateringbury Place, Maidstone.
 - 10 Brockman, A. Drake, Esq., 78 Cheriton Road, Folkestone.
 - 25 Brooke, Edward, Esq., Ufford Place, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 - 10 Brooke, H., Esq., 9 Radnor Cliffe, Sandgate.
 - 1 Brown, Alex., Esq., Hothfield, Ashford, Kent.
 - 23 Browne, Rev. R. C. Lathom, M.A., Hever Rectory, Edenbridge. (24)
 - 15 Brunton, Dr. W. B., St. John's, Birchington.
 - 14 *Bunyard, G., Esq., V.M.H., The Crossways, Mereworth, Maidstone. (13)
 - 14 Burchell, Tufnell, Esq., Vine Lodge, Holly Bush Lane, Sevenoaks.
 - 14 Burden, T. W., Esq., Headcorn, Ashford.
 - 1 Burrows, A. J., Esq., F.S.I., Holmlea, Kennington, Ashford, Kent.
 - 5a Butt-Gow, Phillip, Esq., Little Fowlers, Hawkhurst, Kent.
 - 23 Buxton, A. F., Esq., Fairhill, Tonbridge.
-
- 24 Camden, The Most Noble the Marquess, Bayham Abbey, Tunbridge Wells.
 - 25 Canterbury, His Grace The Archbishop of, Lambeth Palace, Lambeth.
 - 4 Canterbury, The Very Rev. The Dean of, The Deanery, Canterbury.
 - 4 Canterbury Cathedral, Library of the Dean and Chapter.
 - 4 Canterbury Municipal Library, The Royal Museum, Canterbury.
 - 11 Cape, H. J., Esq., M.A., St. Aubin's, Meopham, Kent.
 - 20 Carnell, John Frederick, Esq., Suffolk House, Sevenoaks.
 - 25 Caroe, Mrs. E., 3 Great College Street, Westminster.
 - 4 Cartwright, Rev. H. B., M.A., St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.
 - 20 Cartwright, Sidney, Esq., Kirklees, Britains Lane, Sevenoaks.
 - 21 Castle, Rev. J., M.A., Queenborough, Isle of Sheppey.
 - 20 Castle, M. P., Esq., M.V.O., J.P., Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks.
 - 16 Caswell, Miss E., Elcot, St. Mildred's Road, Ramsgate.
 - 20 *Cazalet, W. M., Esq., J.P., Fairlawn, Shipborne, Tonbridge.
 - 13 Chamberlaine, Rev. J. S. fl., M.A., 36 St. Aubyns, Hove, Sussex. (5a)
 - 23 Chapman, A. D. B., Esq., The Birches, Penshurst. (24)
 - 4 *Chapman, H. Mapleton, Esq., St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury.
 - 23 Charrington, M. V., Esq., How Green, Hever, Edenbridge. (24)
 - 12 Cheney, A. D., Esq., F.S.A., Berwick, Lympne, Hythe.
 - 3 Churchill, John, Esq., Fircroft, Shortlands, Kent.
 - 16 Churchill, Rev. W. H., M.A., Stone House, St. Peter's, Broadstairs.
 - 13 Clark, Edwin T., Esq., 99 King Edward's Road, Maidstone.
 - 13 Clark, G. Foster, Esq., Boughton Mount, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent.
 - 13 Clark, Thomas, Esq., J.P., Fairbourne, Harrietsham.
 - 16 Clarke, A. B., Esq., Shirley, Penshurst Road, Ramsgate.
 - 25 Clarke, A. W. H., Esq., 140 Wardour Street, London, W.
 - 11 Clarke, R. Feaver, Esq., J.P., Daneholme, Pelham Road, Gravesend.
 - 25 Clarke, Stewart A., Esq., 198 Denmark Hill, London, S.E.
 - 13 Clifford, James, Esq., Wynnstay, St. Michael's Road, Maidstone.
 - 25 Clinch, George, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.A. SCOT., 3 Meadowcroft Villas, Sutton, Surrey.
 - 19 Cloke, F., Esq., Richborough House, Sandwich.
 - 14 Clout, Albert, Esq., Brome House, West Malling, Maidstone.
 - 20 Clouting, Charles, Esq., Carlyon, Granville Road, Sevenoaks.

- 8 Coates, Rev. A. L., M.A., St. Bartholomew's Vicarage, Dover.
 17 Cobb, E. F., Esq., A.R.I.B.A., High Street, Rochester.
 15 Cobb, F. Marsden, Esq., The Bank House, Margate.
 17 Cobb, H. M., Esq., Higham, Rochester.
 25 *Cock, F. W., Esq., M.D., F.S.A., 19 Randolph Road, Maida Hill, W.
 16 Cockburn, Edward, Esq., The Croft, Ellington Road, Ramsgate.
 25 *Cohen, Sir H. B., Bart., 6 King's Bench Walk, The Temple, E.C.
 4 Collett, Rev. Anthony, M.A., Ellerslie, Barton Fields, Canterbury.
 24 *Collins, Brenton H., Esq., Dunorlan, Tunbridge Wells.
 25 Collyer, H. C., Esq., The Grange, Seaton, Devon.
 7 Collyer, T. H., Esq., Redcote, St. Clare Road, Upper Walmer, Deal.
 25 Columbia University Library, New York (per Mr. G. E. Stechert, 2 Star Yard, Carey Street, Chancery Lane, W.C.).
 20 *Colyer-Fergusson, Thos. C., Esq., F.S.A., Ightham Mote, Ivy Hatch, near Sevenoaks, and Wombwell Hall, Gravesend.
 25 Congress Library, Washington, U.S.A. (per Messrs. Allen and Son, 14 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.).
 13 Connor, F. R., Esq., Pentillie, Bayer Mount Road, Maidstone.
 25 Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. (24)
 14 *Conway, Sir W. Martin, Kt. Bach., M.A., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., Allington Castle, Maidstone.
 13 Cooke, Richard, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*, The Croft, Detling, Maidstone.
 20 Coombe, A. E., Esq., Manor House, Ightham, Sevenoaks.
 20 Cooper, John Paul, Esq., Mariner's Cottage, Westerham.
 2 Cooper, Norman, Esq., 18 Lawn Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.
 21 Copland, John, Esq., Sheerness.
 13 Corbet, E. K., Esq., C.M.G., Rock House, Boughton Monchelsea, Maidstone.
 13 *Corfe, A. F., Esq., Wayside, Tonbridge Road, Maidstone.
 13 *Cornwallis, F. S. W., Esq., J.P., Linton Park, Maidstone.
 4 *Cotton, Charles, Esq., F.R.C.P., Briarfield, Ethelbert Road, Canterbury.
 20 Cotton, H. H. P., Esq., The Manor House, Westerham.
 25 Couchman, John Edwin, Esq., Dene Place, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex. (16)
 15 Courtenay-Page, Miss M., St. Martin's, Cliftonville, Margate. (16)
 25 Courthope, Captain G. L., M.P., Whiligh, Sussex.
 25 *Cowell, George, Esq., F.R.C.S., 24 Harrington Gardens, S.W.
 13 Cowper, H. Swainson, Esq., F.S.A., Loddenden Manor, Staplehurst.
 2 *Cox, Frederick John, Esq., Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, Kent.
 4 Cozens, Walter, Esq., 24 Longbeach Road, Lavender Hill, S.W.
 5a Cranbrook Literary Institute, Cranbrook.
 16 Craufurd, Rev. L. P., M.A., The Vicarage, Ramsgate.
 20 Crawshay, de Barri, Esq., Rosefield, Oakhill Road, Sevenoaks.
 20 Crawshay, Lionel de Barri, Esq., Rosefield, Oakhill Road, Sevenoaks.
 11 Cripps-Day, F. H., Esq., Holly Hill, Meopham, Kent.
 14 Crocker, A., Esq., Lavenders, West Malling.
 20 Cronk, E. E., Esq., Sevenoaks.
 11 Crook, F. W., Esq., B.A., Beckley, Overcliff, Gravesend.
 9 Crosse, Rev. T. G., M.A., The Vicarage, Faversham.
 8 Crundall, Sir W. H., Kt. Bach., J.P., Woodside, Kearsney, near Dover.
 22 Cruso, Rev. H. E. T., M.A., Tunstall Rectory, Sittingbourne.
 25 *Curtis, James, Esq., F.S.A., 179 Marylebone Road, N.W.
 25 *Curzon of Kedleston, The Right Hon. Lord, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., 1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
 25 Cust, Lionel, Esq., C.V.O., Datchet House, Datchet, Windsor.
 2 Cutler, Samuel, Esq., West Bank, Lewisham Hill, Blackheath, S.E.
 12 Dale, Rev. H. D., M.A., Vicarage, Hythe, Kent.
 16 Daniel, H. K., Esq., 1 Effingham Street, Ramsgate.

- 16 Daniels, H. O., Esq., Sandiway, Avebury Avenue, Ramsgate.
- 11 Darnley, The Right Hon. The Earl of, Cobham Hall, Gravesend.
- 7 Darwall, Captain W. E., R.N., Earlsmead, St. Clare Road, Upper Walmer, Deal.
- 12 Davis, Arthur Randall, Esq., M.R.C.S., Oaklands, Hythe, Kent.
- 3 Davis, R. E., Esq., Church Hill, Beckenham, Kent.
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The
Kent Archaeological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1913—1914.

March 13th, 1913.—The Council met this day in the Society's rooms at Maidstone. Fourteen members present. F. F. Giraud, Esq., in the Chair.

The Hon. Secretary was directed to convey the thanks of the Society to Mr. C. J. Phillips for a munificent gift of topographical works relating to the county of Kent; and to Mr. Nicholls, Surveyor to the Borough of Folkestone, for a plan drawn to scale shewing the exact position of the Saxon graves lately discovered on Folkestone Hill.

Mr. Leland Duncan reported that the paintings on plaster panels from Stodmarsh Court had been acquired by the Trustees of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and that the authorities of that institution would permit photographs of the paintings to be taken on behalf of the K.A.S.

The following ladies and gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Mrs. Pearce Clarke, Mrs. Keith Jones, Mrs. F. Robinson, Mrs. C. Wright, Rev. L. W. Goodenough, Rev. E. J. Wild, Rev. F. Somers Cocks, Messrs. W. T. Brown, C. Clouting and J. G. Hunter.

Records Branch.—A resolution was passed approving of the formation of a Records Branch of the Society for the publication of Records which, on account of their length or special character, may not be suitable for the pages of *Archæologia Cantiana*. The following gentlemen were elected as members of a Committee of the Records Branch: Messrs. L. M. Biden, J. Churchill, the

Hon. H. Hannen, L. Duncan and Rev. G. M. Livett, with power to co-opt additional members and appoint officers either from or outside the list of members of the K.A.S.

Mr. Knocker reported that Earl Amherst had graciously communicated to him an assurance that steps would be taken to preserve from further destruction the ruins of Otford Place, and that Caxton House, Sevenoaks Weald, had been purchased by a lady in the district, who proposed to put it into a proper state of repair.

The Rev. T. S. Frampton, F.S.A., a member of the Council since 1889, having resigned his seat on account of ill-health, was unanimously elected a Vice-President of the Society.

Passbooks were produced and cheques drawn.

At the Meeting of the Society held on the same afternoon at the Maidstone Museum, by kind permission of the Trustees, Mr. Aymer Vallance read the following Paper on

THE FITTINGS OF MEDIÆVAL CHURCHES.

I am not going to deal on this occasion with the growth or development of Mediæval Church plans, but rather with their Fittings.

It may be noted, however, that parish churches were usually so placed in relation to their surroundings that a clear way was available for outdoor processions making a complete and uninterrupted circuit round the exterior. Thus when Sir John Cobham in 1362 was granted a licence to found Cobham College, one of the conditions stipulated was that the residential buildings were to be erected at such a distance from the church as not to interfere with the procession.

In cases where the east end of the church abutted right up against the boundary of the churchyard as at Hythe, a procession-way would be provided under the chancel in order that the procession should pass right round the church without going outside the churchyard on to unconsecrated ground. At Wrotham, where the western tower abuts on the roadway, side doorways to the tower were provided so that the procession could pass underneath it. The same occurs at East Bergholt, Suffolk, and St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. At Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk, the procession-way passes underneath the chancel for the same reason.

So much for the placing of the church. There is another thing

to notice before entering the building—the consecration crosses. In this country there were always twelve consecration crosses outside, as well as twelve inside every consecrated church. The most famous example is at Salisbury Cathedral, where there are at least ten if not all the twelve complete outside the building. An example of one from the buttresses of the Lady Chapel is 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Some two and a half inches below the cross the hole still remains where a branch or bracket was inserted for a light to be burnt on certain days—*e.g.*, the anniversary of the consecration. This is interesting because the exact date of the consecration is known, September 20th, 1258; in the interior of churches they were usually painted on the walls.

Next we come to the church porch, which was no arbitrary addition, but was put to important uses. It was employed ceremonially for the first part of the Baptismal and Marriage Services and for the Churching of Women.

It was decreed in 1225 that any child baptized by a lay person should afterwards be brought to the church porch, and there the priest should supply whatever was lacking in the ceremony of lay baptism. The porch was the recognized place for teaching, for fulfilling certain solemn obligations such as the paying of bequests, and for the execution of deeds and solemn contracts. Until the practice was forbidden at the end of the twelfth century civil and criminal cases were sometimes tried in the porch. Sometimes also the porch was the place where inquests were held in cases of sudden and violent deaths.

In or close to the porch was a little recess for the holy water in order that people might bless themselves as they went into the church. At Hawkedon and Poslingford, both in Suffolk, the stoup is on the outside. More usually, however, the holy water stoup was placed inside the porch or in the church itself.

Inside the building, as near as possible to the principal entrance, would be the font. The most primitive form was a tub font; there is an example of twelfth century date at Gillingham in this county. The next type of fonts would be square, and finally octagonal. At the Council at Durham in 1220 fonts were ordered to be kept under lock and key lest the water should be stolen for purposes of sorcery or magic. In 1305 Archbishop Winchelsea decreed that font covers, with lock and key, should be supplied at the expense of the parish, an order binding throughout the Southern Province. On some fonts you will find the places where the

attachment for securing the covers was fixed. The cover, at first probably only a flat lid, grew to be a handsome ornament like a spire, with a mass of carved work and soaring pinnacles. At Ewelme, Oxfordshire, there is a fine fifteenth-century example raised by a pulley; but as these covers became larger and heavier they could not easily be raised, and consequently folding doors in the sides of the cover were provided something like a triptych. I do not know of any very large or imposing font covers in Kent, but fine specimens may be seen at Holy Cross and St. Dunstan's Churches, both in Canterbury.

In the pillar close to the font is sometimes to be seen an aumbry, or a little niche in which some of the utensils required at the baptism were placed for convenience during the ceremony. A niche of this character remains at Moulton Church in Lincolnshire, and another, supposed to be for the same purpose, in the nave of Great Malvern Priory Church, Worcestershire.

We now come to the seats in the nave. The earliest form of fixed seats was of stone, and fixed wooden benches do not occur before the latter part of the thirteenth century, nor did they become general before the fifteenth century. The low stone bench, or bench-tables as they are now commonly called, were built along the wall or around the foot of the piers. Usually, however, in such cases the bench-tables have been ruthlessly swept away or hidden by the pewing. Instances may be seen round some of the nave piers at St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, near Dover, at Lydd and Upchurch.

Probably the earliest fixed wooden benches existing in any church in this country are at Clapton in Gordano in Somerset. Another early example is at Honeychurch in North Devon. There is a curious example of fifteenth-century fixed seats in the north aisle of the nave of Cawston Church, Norfolk, where on the seat nearest the door a back is placed as a protection against the draughts, but none of the other seats have backs. It is now very rare to find these old seats without backs surviving.

Beside the pulpit in the nave, another point to note would be the presence of nave altars. In all mediæval churches there were at least two altars—the High Altar and the Altar of Our Lady. Where the church consisted of nave and chancel only the High Altar was in the chancel and the Altar of Our Lady in the nave. You can always be quite sure of the position of the altar where you see the piscina in the wall.

In every pre-Reformation church the most conspicuous object

was the Great Rood (the symbol of man's redemption and the all-compelling majesty of the Son of Man), usually accompanied by figures of Mary and John on either side. The Great Rood was either attached to the top of the rood screen or later to the rood loft; occasionally it was suspended by chains from the roof, but perhaps most usually it was placed on a separate beam above the rood loft. Roods were destroyed on the accession of Edward VI. in 1547; they were restored again for a short period during the reign of Queen Mary, and finally destroyed on the accession of Queen Elizabeth in November 1558. The ends of the rood beam, sawn off, remained in the wall on each side of the church at Ightham until recently, when the whole beam was restored to the pattern of the surviving fragments. The rood gave its name to the screen which stood underneath. Rood screens were sometimes of stone, but usually of oak, a material of which England had a finer supply perhaps than any country in Europe. There is a fourteenth-century stone rood screen at Broughton Church, near Banbury in Oxfordshire, and a plain oak one at Shutford Church in the same county. The solid panels in the lower part of screens were sometimes perforated with little holes of various shapes and patterns, and at different levels. The reason for these perforations is not always understood, but, personally, I believe these holes were squints through which children might see the Elevation of the Host. I am confirmed in this belief by noticing the holes at various heights in the panelling, some being only about 2 feet from the ground. The Elevation of the Host obtained increasing importance from the thirteenth century onwards, and the reason was that the Host should be shewn to the people. An interesting side light is provided in the case of Smarden Church. Those of you who have read Fox's *Acts and Monuments* will perhaps remember how the writer gives an account of Justice Drayner, who, in the time of Queen Mary, was supposed to have spied on people in order to see who were good Catholics and who were not. Fox tells how Drayner pierced holes in the front of the rood loft at Smarden into which he mounted, and at the moment of the Elevation of the Host he would be able to watch the congregation through these holes and take note of those who looked up and lifted up their hands, and those who did not he arraigned and caused to be punished. I do not know of any examples of these Elevation Squints in this county.

The earliest screens were rectangular, and not designed to carry

a rood loft. Rood lofts were introduced in a few parish churches, *e.g.*, Holy Trinity, Hull, as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, but they did not become general and indispensable until nearly the close of the fifteenth century. They then went on being built to the eve of the Reformation. Whenever you see a screen with an arched opening you may know for certain that it was planned from the outset and built to carry a rood loft. It is an error, therefore, to decorate the spandrels of screens which have lost their vaulting, because these spandrels would have been hidden within the pockets of the vaulting, and a mutilation cannot properly be treated as a subject for ornament. An illustration of this mistake occurs at Stalisfield.

Rood lofts were intended chiefly for the accommodation of the singers and whatever musical instruments were in vogue at the time. The rood loft was also a convenient place from which to reach the Great Rood for veiling it in Lent, and for placing lights on the rood beam. Perhaps in the majority of churches the rood loft extended across the width of the nave only, but in the south-west of England, *e.g.*, in Devonshire, it usually spanned the aisles as well as the nave, reaching from the north to the south lateral wall, or, in cases where the continuity of the loft was interrupted by the arcades, openings would be tunnelled through the corresponding spandrels of the arcades to provide a passage from one part of the loft to the other. A feature, almost peculiar to Kent, is the rebuilding of the easternmost arch of the nave arcade (or arcades) to a higher sweep, producing in effect a rampant arch, in order to make headway for persons to pass along from the gangway across the aisle (or aisles) to the central part of the rood loft in the nave. Instances of this may be seen at Erith, Biddenden, Doddington, Lynsted, Sittingbourne and Staplehurst Churches. Rood stairs were, of course, in every case provided to mount up to the rood loft. Where there are none remaining it is either because the stone stairs have been purposely obliterated, or because they were of wood and have subsequently perished. Rood stair turrets are so familiar in this county that they need no illustration. At Hatfield Broad-Oak in Essex there is a little bell cot on the top of the rood turret.

The subject of "The Doom" or "The Last Judgment" was commonly painted on the east wall of the nave, above the rood loft, forming a background for the Great Rood. Sometimes a background was provided in the shape of a tympanum of boarding,

of lath and plaster, or sometimes only a canvas stretched on a wooden framework in the head of the chancel arch. The reason for this was that as the Great Rood always had to be the most prominent object in the church, and our national custom was to have a large east window, the light shining from the latter would prevent the Great Rood being seen clearly unless a background shutting out the light was provided.

Another thing to note in connection with the Great Rood is that sometimes the roof above was decorated, forming what was called a "celure," *i.e.*, canopy of honour, as at Rainham, where the panels are painted with the roses and sun-rays of Edward IV. At Southwold Church, Suffolk, is a very rich example of a celure painted with angels holding emblems of the Passion. At Great Rollright, Oxfordshire, and Woolpit, Suffolk, may be seen an overhanging canopy of wood projecting from the east wall of the nave over where the rood stood.

The destruction of rood lofts began in the diocese of Canterbury as early as 1560, by order of Archdeacon Guest, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, but it was not officially required before the third year of Queen Elizabeth, when an Order in Council, dated 10th October 1561, commanded the removal of rood lofts, at the same time expressly ordering that the "partition" beneath, *i.e.*, the chancel screen, should be retained, and that where the screen had already been removed a new one must be provided. This order has never been repealed, and it is thus strictly illegal to this day to remove a rood screen.

One thing more to notice is that sometimes it happens that the doors of the screen will not shut. A fantastic reason given is that the nave of the church represented earth and the chancel heaven, and the doors of the screen were purposely made not to shut as a symbol that the way from earth to heaven was always open. That is quite true about heaven and earth, but it has nothing to do with the screen. Whenever screen doors will not shut it simply is because constant usage has strained the hinges of the doors and caused them to drop.

Passing into the chancel we note sometimes the low side window near the west part of the north or south wall, and more rarely on both sides. Various explanations have been given and hazarded. We may dismiss the popular theory that they were for lepers, whether for the administration to them of the Holy Communion or for other reasons, because in the Middle Ages leprosy

was such a terrible scourge that lepers were not allowed to associate with other people, nor to come near the churchyard at all. Lepers were not cut off from religious ministrations, but they were confined to lazar houses, which were provided with a chaplain, who administered the Holy Communion to them. Therefore the leper theory is sheer nonsense. Other people think that low side windows were intended for light, ventilation, or for hearing confessions. Whatever their purpose, it must have been connected with some action from within, though I scarcely think that any one explanation covers all cases. At Leeds Castle, in the Chapel, there is a low side window in the upper floor of a part of the building rising sheer from the water. Therefore its intention obviously had nothing to do with anybody looking into the church from outside. Authorities still differ as to the object of this low side window, but the view most generally accepted among archæologists is that it was intended for a bell to be rung at the elevation of the Host, to afford people unable to be present in church an opportunity to join in the spirit of the service. Accordingly the lower part of low side windows was not glazed but shuttered with a wooden shutter, the iron hooks for which are frequently to be observed in the jamb. Archbishop Peckham in 1281 directed as follows: "Let a bell be rung at one side of the church at the Elevation so that persons who have not the leisure to be present, wherever they happen to be, indoors or in the field, may bend the knee and thus obtain the indulgences granted by many Bishops." Low side windows extended over a long period, one of the earliest, a twelfth-century example, being found at Burnby in the East Riding of Yorkshire. One of the best known and most perfect instances is at Doddington at the west end of the north wall of the chancel. The iron hinges for the shutter remain though the opening has been blocked up. I can remember the time when this church was restored. The walling of the lower part of the window was then removed and the whole window glazed from top to bottom, thus destroying an interesting piece of history.

The seats in the choirs of monastic and parish churches were arranged in rows facing north and south with a clear alley between; and in cathedrals it was usual to arrange other stalls against the west enclosure of the choir with their fronts facing towards the high altar. These were called return stalls, and the same arrangement obtained sometimes in parish churches also. The seats were joined together in rows having divisions marking the separate

places, the ends being often richly carved in what we call poppy-heads, but in the Middle Ages "popies" (*i.e.*, French *poupée*, doll). In many churches these seats were provided with hinged slabs to raise up or down as desired, with a little projecting ledge or bracket attached under the front edge; this is a misericord—*i.e.*, an alleviation from the fatigue during the long period of standing for the divine office. They were provided out of compassion for human infirmity, for according to ancient usage the recitation of the Psalter was not spread over a whole month as it is in the Book of Common Prayer, but it was recited once a week, and this was obligatory on all clergy and was part of the regular routine of the religious houses.

Other fixed seats in the chancel were those commonly called Sedilia, which are found on the south side of the altar near the east end on the south wall. They were intended for those ministering at the altar, who would occupy them at mass and other times. They vary in number from one to four, although quite the most usual number was three; they were generally of stone. Oak sedilia remain at Rodmersham.

Just east of the sedilia and commonly of one design with the latter is the altar drain, which we now call a piscina—literally a fish-pond; in this the priests washed their hands and the sacred vessels.

And now the Lenten veil. Archbishop Gray, of York, in his constitutions of 1250 directed that the Lenten veil was to be provided at the expense of the parishioners in every church; and Archbishop Winchelsea in 1305 made it obligatory throughout the Southern Province. The Lenten veil was hung across the chancel between the choir and the altar at a line just to the west of the sedilia. It remained in position from after Compline on the First Sunday in Lent until the Wednesday in Holy Week, and during all that time (except on occasions when a high festival occurred) it was only raised for the reading of the Gospel until the "orate fratres" (a point of the old service which may perhaps best be compared with the Exhortation before the Prayer for the Church Militant in the Prayer Book). On the Wednesday in Holy Week, at the words in the Gospel "the veil of the temple was rent in twain," the Lenten veil was taken down or torn asunder. The iron hooks for the Lenten veil remain at Heckington Church, Lincolnshire. There are others in the presbytery at Ripon Minster; while on the north side of the presbytery at Salisbury Cathedral may yet

be seen the winch by which the cord suspending the veil might be lowered or drawn taut as required.

In many churches on the north side of the chancel opposite the sedilia there remains a recess for the Easter Sepulchre. This was universally in use once a year, and where no stone recess survives one may be sure that a wooden receptacle was provided. The sepulchre was used to deposit a crucifix (the same that had served at the "Creeping to the Cross" on Good Friday) and a pyx containing the Sacred Host. These were placed in the sepulchre after the Mass of the Pre-Sanctified on Good Friday and remained therein, constantly watched with much devotion until Easter morning; then they were brought back with festal solemnity to the high altar. It was a much coveted honour to have one's tomb in this position in the north chancel wall, where with a flat top and without an effigy over it might serve yearly as the sepulchre for the Blessed Sacrament to rest on.

In every church, too, in addition to the great rood were two images, one on either side of the east window—one of the saint to whom the church was dedicated and the other of the Blessed Virgin.

The reredos was never very high because an important feature of the east end of English churches was the east window, which did not admit of much space for a high structure underneath.

Lastly, the altar. The high altar was ordered by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1076 to be of stone. It was a plain rectangular mass of masonry supporting a flat slab without ornament, except that its overhanging edge was sometimes chamfered on the underside. The reason for the absence of ornament was not that the altar was considered unimportant, but that it might always be perfectly bare when stripped on Good Friday. Of course altars had gorgeous hangings and sometimes a carved movable front of alabaster in a frame, but the altars themselves were obliged to be plain and unadorned.

At the Reformation these stone altars were taken down and broken up, sometimes the consecrated slab was laid on the ground by the porch or in some other situation where everyone who entered the building must, consciously or unconsciously, degrade it by treading it underfoot.

The features I have enumerated were familiar throughout the land in the Middle Ages; but on account of the havoc wrought at the Reformation and from that time onwards it is necessary to go

far afield, gathering together the various examples, one here and one there, in order to appreciate the complete aspect of a mediæva church interior.

Mr. L. M. Biden followed with a Paper on "The Purpose and Work of the Records Branch."

June 3rd, 1913.—The Council met this day at the Coburg Hotel, Mount Street, W., by invitation of the President, who, previous to the meeting, hospitably entertained the members to luncheon.

Lord Northbourne in the chair. Twenty-three members present.

Maidstone "Tithe-Barn."—The following resolution was adopted: "The Council venture to express the hope that any restoration or repair to the above building may be entrusted to an architect accustomed to deal with ancient structures, and that plans and particulars of such repairs may be submitted to the Council of the Kent Archæological Society."

Reports from the Local Secretaries Committee and the Records Branch Committee were presented and adopted.

Protection of Ancient Buildings.—After a long discussion the following resolution was passed: "The Council of the Kent Archæological Society would welcome any well-considered scheme or schemes whereby—without infringement of the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical authority, whether Diocesan, or Capitular, or the rights of parishioners—the preservation of features of architectural or historic interest in churches undergoing alteration or repair would be insured." The Hon. Secretary was requested to send copies of the above resolution to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the lord Bishop of Rochester.

Mr. L. M. Biden was elected a member of Council. The Rev. G. M. Livett and Mr. Aymer Vallance were re-elected as the Society's representatives at the Congress of Archæological Societies.

The following new members were elected: Messrs. F. E. Foreman, J. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, D. Vaughan Rice, P. F. Potter, H. T. Underwood, F. Watson, Miss V. E. Potts and Mrs. Raggett.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting was held at Westerham and Edenbridge on Monday and Tuesday, July 28th and 29th, 1913.

The members and friends present included Lord Northbourne,

Sir Martin and Lady Conway, Miss Conway, Hon. H. A. and Mrs. Hannen, Mr. Herbert and Mrs. Monckton, Rev. G. M. and Mrs. Livett, General Wolseley, Rev. W. and Mrs. Gardner-Waterman, Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Chapman, Rev. H. L. Somers Cocks, Mr. Richard Cooke, Mr. L. W. Biden, Major and Miss Powell-Cotton, Mr. Cripps Day, Mr. J. Ellis Mace and Mrs. Mace, Rev. R. Swan, Mr. J. A. Walter, Rev. S. R. and Miss Wigan, Mr. G. E. Duveen, Mr. W. E. Hughes, Mr. W. T. Vincent, Mr. S. W. Kershaw, Mr. A. H. Taylor, Major F. Lambarde, Rev. and Mrs. McCheane, Mr. S. Manser, Rev. C. N. Wilkie, Mr. Till, Mr. H. S. Cowper, Mr. E. Garnet Man, Mr. Youens, Mr. A. A. Arnold, Rev. J. Rooker, Mr. C. J. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. H. W. Knocker, Colonel Rogers, Captain, Mrs. and Miss De Gale, and many others.

The large party assembled at Sevenoaks on Monday morning, and proceeded to Westerham in motor cars.

The road from Sevenoaks westward to Westerham runs parallel with the chalk escarpment (2 miles to the north), and along the lower greensand formation. It passes Riverhead, with its modern church, Bessels Green (left), and Chipstead (right). From Sundridge Cross onwards it follows the right bank of the little river Dart, which rises near Westerham. On the right, between Sundridge and Brasted, is the park of Combe Bank, the seat successively of the Isleys, who joined Wyatt's rebellion, the Campbells (Duke of Argyll) and the Mannings (parents of the Cardinal). The house of Brasted Park was designed by the Adam brothers. Going up to Westerham Church, which occupies a fine position, a headland surrounded by the sources of the Dart and having an extensive view towards Chevening on the N.E., we pass (right, opposite the turning to Edenbridge) Quebec House, with its three gables, the family residence of the Wolfes, recently purchased and offered to the Canadian Government, and the Vicarage on the left, where General James Wolfe was born.

The Preliminary Meeting for the despatch of business was held in the King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, with the President in the chair.

The following were elected members of the Society: M. P. Castle, Esq., M.V.O., J.P., Canon H. Beanlands, William Daws, Esq., John Messenger Madders, Esq., W. H. Elgar, Esq., Captain Garnon Williams, R.N., Rev. Dr. Moore and Colonel Sinclair.

Mr. R. Cooke, the Hon. Secretary, next read the Annual Report, which alluded to the loss the Society had sustained through the deaths of Lord Avebury, well known for the interest he took in all matters relating to archæology, natural science and literature; Mr. Oldrid Scott, to whom they were indebted for many papers and much assistance; and the Very Rev. Dr. Ernald Lane, Dean of Rochester, whose genial presence at the meetings of the Council would be much missed. The change advocated by Mr. Knocker with respect to defining the districts of the Local Secretaries, and suggesting new and enlarged spheres of work for them, would shortly come into operation. At a meeting of the Local Secretaries held last December at Maidstone, the scheme, after a two hours' discussion, was approved. Very much of the work attending this alteration had fallen upon Mr. Knocker and the Rev. G. M. Livett, to both of whom the Society was much indebted. It was hoped that this meeting of Local Secretaries might be the precursor of a meeting to be held yearly in future.

Another important subject had been the formation of a Records Branch to the Kent Archæological Society, with Mr. L. M. Biden as its first Hon. Secretary, and Lord Northbourne as Chairman of the Committee.

A work on lines similar to the Rev. W. E. Buckland's *Parish and Diocesan Records of the Diocese of Rochester* is now in hand for the Canterbury Diocese under the hon. editorship of the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the Society on doing very useful work. The Society was extremely fortunate in securing and retaining the services of Mr. R. Cooke as Hon. Secretary, and the energy of the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman as Financial Hon. Secretary had placed the business side of the Society's affairs on a satisfactory basis. The President concluded by referring to the importance of the work which was being done by the Parochial Records Enquiry Committee appointed by the Canterbury Diocesan Conference, and exhorted those persons who have influence and opportunity to induce the custodians of these documents to furnish full returns.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff, Hon. Secretary to the Parochial Records Enquiry Committee, reported that good progress was being made in cataloguing the ancient documents in the custody of incumbents and churchwardens in the diocese of Canterbury.

The Committee hoped that the enquiry might not only be the means of drawing attention to the value of these records for parochial history, but also of ensuring their more careful preservation in the future.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Leland Duncan and Mr. A. Finn, retiring members of the Council, were re-appointed.

WESTERHAM CHURCH.

Dr. Maude received the members at the churchyard gates, and made a few remarks before they entered. He said :—

I have been asked, almost at a moment's notice, to say what I know about this church, but unfortunately I do not know very much. I propose leaving the real architectural features to Mr. Livett to describe because he knows a great deal more about them than I do, but there are a few general features to which I may allude. This church is dedicated in honour of St. Mary the Virgin, and the original Early English structure was in existence up to about the middle of the fourteenth century, when a complete reconstruction of the edifice took place. The only part of this Early English church now remaining is the fabric of the tower. The tower was higher than it is now, and besides the actual masonry of the walls there are parts of the original archway, as well as the jambs and sills of the old lancet belfry windows, which obviously ran up higher than the present Perpendicular window. The rest of the church shews hardly any trace of the older structure except just the quoins at the extreme end of the chancel, and the outer and inner jambs of the two outer lights of a triple lancet east window, which are in the Perpendicular window you see now; that window was restored in the last century, but was originally three lancet lights. The plan of the church before the fifteenth century was much smaller than now; it did not include the two side-aisles or the aisle on either side of the chancel. They were included in a general scheme of reconstruction in the fifteenth century at different dates, according to Mr. Leveson-Gower, but I should doubt that—at least there is no evidence to prove it. I have not had access to any of the plans which were drawn out during the successive restorations the church has undergone. This arch in the tower looks like a relieving arch and is obviously part of the original tower arch. The porch was entirely

reconstructed in 1878 when the church was restored, but there was a porch in existence before, though it had been closed for a number of years, and perhaps centuries.

The Visitors having entered the church, Dr. Maude continued his observations. He remarked : As I said outside, the north and south chancel aisles were constructed probably in the middle of the fifteenth century and the aisles of the nave probably rather later. The south aisle is supposed to have been constructed first. The puzzle about this church would appear to be why the arcading in the chancel looks of a later date than the arcading in the nave. I should hazard the suggestion that the arcading of the nave was copied from some arcading in the neighbourhood, as was often the case in the reconstruction of churches. I would also suggest that the designers had the arcading of Sundridge Church in their minds because that arcading is one of the finest pieces of Early English pointed work you will find in any small parish church. The church was restored partly under Mr. Teulon in 1852, but he did not do very much ; among other things the gallery at the west end was then removed. A complete restoration was carried out in 1882-3 under the supervision of Mr. Edward Streatfield, to whose memory the east window was erected by his family. The points of interest in the church are the windows. There is no old painted glass nor evidence that there ever was any ; if any ever did exist it has been completely destroyed. We know the agents of Cromwell were here about 1650, and possibly they may have been at work here as at Croydon. Taking the modern windows, I think we have a very good show of modern glass in this church. The east window is one of Powell's from designs by Mr. Henry Holiday ; those on the north side are at once recognized as from the atelier of Kemp. A very fine window has lately been placed opposite the door, to which I should like you to pay special attention ; it is an example of Morrison's work from the design of Burne Jones. There are eight ancient brasses ; one of them is rather curious. It is to the memory of two men, each of whom had two wives and one of whom had fifteen children. The curious thing is that on the brass they have mixed up the children, and probably the wives accredited to these two individuals. The south chancel aisle is called the chapel of St. Catharine ; there was an altar at the east end and a very fine piscina at the side. There are no very early tombs in the church. Over the south door is a marble tablet erected to the memory of the brave General Wolfe, who, however,

is buried in St. Alphege's Church, Greenwich. Then there are various memorials to members of the Warde family, who have been at Westerham since about 1730. One tablet is to the memory of Admiral Warde, father of the late Colonel, and another to one of his sons who died in the massacre of Cawnpore. There is also one to the memory of General George Warde, but that is not the General Warde who was the great friend of Wolfe, but his nephew.

Dr. Maude then described the church plate. Of the fine Nurenberg cup (see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI.) he said: "These cups were shooting trophies, given by the citizens of Nurenberg to the Shooters Guild, hence the figure on the cover which has been variously taken for St. George and Minerva. The cup is of silver gilt, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, of cylindrical form, ornamented with strap work, on a stem with knobs and cherub heads. The figure by which it is surmounted is holding a bow and a shield. It has the initials "N.G.S.," "N." probably meaning Nurenberg. I had the advantage a few years ago of going through the Carthusian Monastery's Museum at Nurenberg, and of being shewn there by one of the Curators a fine collection of similar cups to the one at Westerham. It is one of the later examples, shewing considerable Renaissance influence in its design—date c. 1600."

The Rev. G. M. Livett said: "The Society would wish me to thank Dr. Maude for giving us the benefit of his time and knowledge on the subject of which he has been speaking. I will devote only a few moments to certain points in the architecture of this church which came to my notice during a brief visit in company with the Vicar, the Rev. S. Le Mesurier, whose absence to-day we regret. First, with regard to the tower. The tower is Early English, and the west door, if I remember right, is Tudor, as is also the window over it. The arrangement of the buttresses is very peculiar, and suggests that when the tower was built the west boundary of the churchyard ran in a line with its west wall, leaving no passage-way at that end. This is confirmed by signs of an archway in the south wall, to which Dr. Maude at my request kindly called attention outside. The archway was blocked up at a later date, and a small doorway inserted in it. There was doubtless a similar archway in the north wall or tower, so that, as at Wrotham Church, by this arrangement processions might pass round the church through the

tower. We remember the provision made for a like purpose at Hythe, in the ambulatory under the east wall of the chancel. The tower has remains of lancet windows. The great arch at the west end of the nave seems to have been raised in height at a date unknown. With regard to the rest of the church, Dr. Charles Cox, in his *Rambles in Kent*, has rather wronged the architect, Mr. Streatfeild (to whose memory the great east window was glazed), in saying "that the whole was drastically restored in 1852-3, and has lost all interest to the architectural student." The way in which the Tudor builders, when they remodelled the Early English building, ran their arcades through from end to end, as at Chiddingstone, is extremely interesting. We can recover the lines of the nave and chancel of the Early English church. As usual the chancel was slightly narrower than the nave. Its east wall remains; both outside and inside, beside the inserted four-light Decorated window, there are signs of the Early English triplet of lancets, and also of the quoins. On the south side a few feet of the Early English wall (the south wall of the chancel) remain near the east end, beyond two Tudor arches of unequal span. On the north side the Tudor people inserted two arches of equal span, occupying the whole length of that side. Why did they not do the same on the south side, and so make the whole look uniform? Doubtless because they wanted that bit of wall for ritual purposes, to contain the aumbry and piscina and for a backing for the sedilia. A portion of a blocked Early English lancet remains in that bit of wall, shewing that the Early English aisles did not extend to the full length of the chancel eastward. Now we come to the interesting features which shew how the Tudor people accommodated the width of the Early English chancel to the greater width of the nave. On the north side they ran the arcades exactly on the old Early English lines, both in the nave and in the chancel, and at the point where the two approach each other (*i.e.*, on the line of the old chancel arch wall) they designed a column of peculiar shape, which served to deceive the eye and conveyed the impression of an unbroken continuous arcade. On the south side they managed it differently: from the bit of Early English walling at the east end they ran their arches a little askew, so as to meet the line of arches along the side of the nave. By this means they were able to dispense with the adoption at the meeting point of a column of peculiar shape, like that on the north side. But in inserting these skewed arches on the south side of the chancel they left the old

Early English wall above them, paring its face down to the imposts of the arches. In the wall above the column at the said meeting point, on the line of the destroyed Early English chancel arch, as seen from the aisle, you may see the remains of the original quoin, the south-east quoin of the nave. There is no time left to enable me to trace in detail the evolution of the aisles of the church, but there is one further feature to which attention must be drawn. The central portion of the aisle wall had at some period inclined outward towards the top, and in arranging for the new roof the builders thickened the wall on the inside so as to support the wall plate of the roof, and they supported this thickening by means of a series of three depressed wall arches, springing from corbels, seen in the dim light near the top of the wall. I regret that I am unable to fix the date of this work, as I have spent only a short hour and a half in examining the building, and had no ladder which would enable me to inspect the arches at close quarters."

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff said: "The Church of Westerham in mediæval times was appropriated to the great Benedictine Convent of Christ Church in Canterbury. As was the custom, the small tithe was set aside for the perpetual vicar of the parish, but it proved insufficient for his maintenance. At length in 1453 the vicar was constrained to ask the prior to augment his stipend, and at the same time he submitted a financial statement. Both are preserved amongst the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and are worth quoting in full."

"Be it remembered to my Lord the Prior of Christis Chirch of Cawnturbery, and to all my masters his brethren there pretending Patrons and parsons of the Church of Westerham that the tithes and commodities longyng to the Vicarage of ye saied Chirche be not sufficient neyther of reasonabill valew to susteyn the Vicary and ye onerous grevous and unportabill charges of the said Chirche and Vicarage as ye said Vicary can shew for hym by a rekenyng of all paryssohns made, and in the most opynyst wyse made and rekened of the Vicary, of the tithes and commoditees, and valew of every howsolder both of grete and small, rich and poore men, from the second day of April ye yere of oure Lorde mccccliii to the xxii day of April next followyng.

"first the tithe commodities and valew by a rekenyng made by twene the saied Vicary and every howsolder of the saied parish of Westerham as tochyng to ye Vicarage drawth to the sum of vj*li*. vijs. iij*d*. ob.

"The Costis and Chargis of the said Chirche and Vieceage is as it is undir wreten.

ffirst for ffrankyncens xvid.

It. for syngyng brede and hoselyn brede xvd.

It. for my lord of Rowchester's visitacion every third yere
iij.s. iij.d.

It. for ye Kyng's dymse (tenths) xiijs. iij.d.

It. for my Master Archedekyns proxies vijs. vid.

It. for wast of wex brynnyng in the said Cherche
xxiijs. xd. ob.

It. for syngyng wyne and hoselyng wyne iij.s. id.

It. for reparacions of bokes, vestments and weshyng of the vestments and reparacion of ye vieceage xls.

It. for a clerk to help ye vicary synge every weekday and to goo with ye saied vicary a visitacion, and a man also to fetche home all the tithes longyng to the saied vieceage iij.d.

It. for certifying of mawndments of citacions, suspencions, excommunicacions as well in the diocese of Rowchester as oute of the diocese foresaied xls.

It. the Vicary must have an hors to fetche home ye forsaied tithes xxvijs. viij.d.

It. ye Vicary must have of custome at dynner with hym all the priests and clerks of the Chirche at ye principall festis of ye yere
vis. viiij.d.

It. ye Vicary must of custome to have all his parishons uppon Esturday with in the Vieceage forsaied and they must have of custome brede with chese and ale with cidar xs.

summa. tot' is xij^{li} xviijs. ob."

Mr. Woodruff added: This document throws considerable light on the condition of the incumbents of impropriated parishes in mediæval times, and should be compared with Abbot Gasquet's remarks on the same subject in *English Monastic Life*, p. 194.

THE BRITISH OPPIDUM, SQUERRYES COURT.

Luncheon was served at the King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, and afterwards a visit was paid by kind permission of Mrs. Warde to the British Oppidum in the Park at Squerryes Court.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff, in the absence of Mr. Clinch, who was to have acted as guide, said:

The Society met here about twenty-eight years ago, and at that

time the late Canon Scott Robertson described briefly the chief features of the earthwork. His remarks were afterwards published in the XIVth Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* accompanied by a map. Mr. Livett has enlarged that map, and you will have an opportunity of seeing it at the evening meeting to-day, when you will be able to understand the contour of the country and the shape of this earthwork. I may say it is in form an irregular oval, covering an area of about eleven acres and enclosed on its eastern side by a double vallum. The original entrance was apparently at the south extremity, although several other entrances have been made since. I have been told that at the northern extremity there is an ancient trackway which the people still call the Roman Road. I do not think we can attach much importance to that, because we know a generation or two ago all these earthworks were called Roman camps. It is quite possible that it may have been occupied and strengthened by the Romans. Perhaps it is more likely that it was used in opposition to the Romans, and that British forces as they were driven back from the eastern parts of Kent may have retired into West Kent and fortified themselves in this wooded district. At the same time the work may be of much earlier origin. We have not sufficient information for dating with accuracy these rude earthworks. The purposes they served were various; some were forts, some pounds for cattle, some had settlements or villages within them. We have to await the elucidation of the problem which these camps offer until further spadework enables them to be classified in a scientific manner. The thorough examination of earthworks is an expensive and tedious business, and we cannot expect many such enthusiasts as the late General Pitt Rivers to arise in a single generation, but gradually the requisite data will be got together.

SQUERRYES COURT.

A drive through the beautiful park brought the party to Squerryes Court, the residence of Mrs. Warde, by whose kind permission the house and gardens were inspected, an account of which and of the family portraits will be found in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVI.

SUNDRIDGE CHURCH.

Sundridge Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. E. K. B. Morgan, received the Society, was described by the Rev. G. M. Livett, who said : This benefice is a rectory in the patronage of the Archbishop. The church is mentioned in Domesday Book, and is an example of a church in which the original Norman plan is plainly visible in the existing plan, but of which no other architectural evidence remains. The Norman church consisted, as usually, of plain aisleless nave and short square chancel. Imagine solid walls in place of the nave arcades, a small chancel arch in the place of the present arch, and the chancel ending across the present chancel where the solid side walls of the eastern part of it commence. Such was the Norman church. Its height is indicated by the offsets running along the nave walls above the arcades, and which, under the quatre-foil openings, formed a clerestory. The line also appears at the west end. The Early English additions to that original Norman church consisted of (*a*) the west tower; (*b*) narrow nave aisles of the same width, but not so high as the present aisles; (*c*) side chapels to the chancel on the lines of the existing chapels; (*d*) an eastward extension of the chancel; (*e*) the nave arcades inserted in the old walls; (*f*) clerestories of quatre-foil openings, formed in an addition to the nave walls above the arcades; (*g*) choir arcades; and (*h*) chancel arch. All these remain. Notice how in extending the chancel eastwards the Early English builders splayed their walls, making the chancel about a foot wider at the extreme east end. On each side of the five-light Perpendicular east window the moulded jambs of the original Early English lancets remain. The side windows (lancets) of this addition are modern; that on the north replaced a Perpendicular window above a tomb. There is a double piscina in the chancel. The arcades are all in Kentish rag, a hard intractable material, hence the rudeness of the Early English mouldings. The tower arch is Perpendicular, and the whole tower is wrongly assigned by Sir Stephen Glynne to that period. The tower had lancet lights, as seen plainly on the inside on the first stage. One of these lancets is still seen on the west face exterior, with its pointed head blocked and a straight lintel inserted. The west door is Perpendicular (Tudor). The massive clasping buttress of the south-west angle may be original. The newel staircase is an addition. In the shingled spire on the west face peeps out a sanctus bell, a very rare and precious possession. The remodelling of the aisles in

Perpendicular times is most remarkable. As a rule Perpendicular architects widened the early aisles of a church; in this case they simply raised the outer walls to contain tall three-light windows and to support new roofs. The object of the new windows was the display of stained glass, all of which is destroyed. In the aisles can be seen the horizontal weather-course of the original sloping roofs, and below this a series of corbels that carried the wall posts which supported the plate (immediately under the weather-course) on which the rafters rested, or with which they were framed. The aisles, doubtless in accordance with the usual arrangement, communicated with the chancel chapels in each case by means of an arch. A sign of such arch is seen at the east end of the south aisle, in the bit of string-course which served as the impost of the arch on the south face of the chancel arch pier. In the wall opposite may be seen the blocked doorways which formerly communicated with the rood loft. There are remains of two doors of exit from the newel staircase on to the loft, one above the other, pointing to a rebuilding of the loft at a different level. Note the way in which the jambs of the Perpendicular windows run down to form recesses for benches.

A fire in 1802 destroyed the remains of the rood screen, and did much damage in the chancel. Notice the altar-tomb of John Isley and his wife (1484) at the east end of the north aisle, and brasses under the chancel step, two to Isleys (1429 and 1515), and a third to some civilian. The Isleys owned Combe Bank in this parish before it passed to the Campbells. It may not be generally known that it was as Baron Sundridge that the late Duke of Argyll sat for many years in the House of Lords. Lady Frederic Campbell, previously widow of the Earl Ferrers, who was executed for murder in 1760, was burnt in one of the towers of Combe Bank, and only a single bone was recovered for burial in this church. Mary Bellenden, the court beauty and correspondent of Mrs. Howard (George the Second's Countess of Suffolk), married a Campbell, and her bust, chiselled by Mrs. Anne Seymour Damer, is in the chancel, as is also the bust of Lady Caroline Campbell, the sculptor's mother. This Mrs. Damer was the author of the busts of Thames and Isis on the bridge at Henley-on-Thames, and was sung by Erasmus Darwin in the following lines:—

“Long with soft touch shall Damer's chisel charm,
With grace delight us and with beauty warm.”

My last note refers to Beilby Porteus, Bishop of London in the reign of George II., who lies buried with his wife on the east side of the churchyard.

CHIPSTEAD PLACE.

Another motor drive brought the party to Chipstead Place, the residence of Mr. J. Duveen, who had generously provided tea for his guests on the lawn. Before they dispersed to view the garden and grounds, Mr. C. J. Phillips apologized for the absence of Mr. Duveen, who had asked him to undertake the duty of reading a short account of Chipstead Place. Mr. Phillips said: The Manor of Chipstead was formerly called Wilkes, from a family of that name who possessed it in the reign of Richard II., 1377—1399.

The first mention of the manor is in the reign of Edward III., when it was in the possession of a family who took their name from it. In 1347, when the Black Prince was made a knight, the heirs of John de Chepsted paid aid for it as the tenth part of a knight's fee.

The first mention of *Chipstead House* that I can find is in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558—1603), when Robert Cranmer lived here. He died March 4th, 1619, and was buried in Chipstead Church. His daughter Anne married Sir Arthur Herrys, who died possessed of this house on January 9th, 1632, and was succeeded by his second son John Herries, who married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Dacre of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.

Frances Herries survived her husband and afterwards married William Priestly.

The Priestlys, with other interested parties, in October 1652 conveyed Chipstead House and Estate to Jeffrey Thomas, son of Richard Thomas of Sevenoaks, who in November 1654 conveyed it to Ralph Suckley.

In 1658 Suckley conveyed it to Mr. David Polhill of Otford.

The Polhills are first heard of at Detling in 1619, and branches of the family settled at Shoreham, Otford and Wrotham. A local descendant of this family is Mrs. Polhill Drabble of Sevenoaks.

David Polhill died in 1665 and left Chipstead House to his brother Thomas, who married Elizabeth Ireton, her mother being Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell.

Thomas Polhill, prior to his death in 1683, conveyed Chipstead to Sir Nicholas Strode of Westerham, whose widow Catherine and

her two daughters sold it to William Emerton of the Temple, London, in July 1693.

Emerton pulled down the old mansion and built the present house. I shew a print of this house as it was in 1719.

Emerton married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Beale of Farningham and left two daughters.

In 1710 the widow and daughters sold the house to David Polhill, so it again passed into the possession of this family.

David Polhill was M.P. for the county in 1708 and Sheriff in 1715. He died January 15th, 1754, and was succeeded by his eldest son Charles, born May 8th, 1725, succeeded in 1754, and died in 1805.

Charles Polhill married twice. By his first wife, Tryphena, daughter of Sir John Shelley, he had one daughter. I shew a view of this period with the roof altered.

His second wife was Patience Haswell, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. His eldest son George Polhill succeeded; he was born March 2nd, 1767, and died in 1839.

In 1829 he sold Chipstead House to Frederick Perkins, and I shew a print of the house dated 1838 by which you will see that the upper story has been rebuilt and a number of rooms added under the roof.

Mr. George Perkins, son of Frederick, next held Chipstead House and let it about 1864 to Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart, M.P., who had a famous library of books and a collection of valuable pictures.

In 1911 Mr. John Duveen became the tenant.

PRESENTATION TO REV. W. GARDNER-WATERMAN.

This concluded the excursions of the first day, and the party motored back to Sevenoaks, where the Annual Dinner took place at the Royal Crown Hotel in the evening, with the President in the Chair.

Before the company took their seats for dinner, Lord Northbourne made a presentation to the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, Vicar of Loose, of a chest of handsome silver plate, consisting of silver teapot, coffee pot, sugar basin and cream jug. Upon each is engraved the arms of the Society, and there is an inscription on the teapot as follows:—

“Kent Archæological Society to the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman,
Præterita grate recordantes, July 1913.”

The President, in making the presentation, said: I beg you, Mr. Gardner-Waterman, to accept this small chest of plate which I have placed on the table, and I hope it will remind you during your whole life, and your successors after you, of the many useful offices you have discharged and the many friendships you have formed. I have much pleasure in handing you the key with our very best wishes (applause).

The Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman acknowledged the gift in suitable terms.

Dinner then proceeded, and two toasts, the King and the K.A.S., proposed by the President, followed.

At the evening Meeting the Rev. H. L. Somers Cocks read the following Paper on "Edenbridge," of which parish he is Vicar.

This picturesque and old-world little market-town is situated in the valley of the Eden, across which, even in British times, there must have been considerable intercourse, as it lies midway between the camps at Squerries to the north and that of Dryhill to the south. In 1840 some urns, probably British, were unearthed at Skeynes, within a mile of the present village. In 1912 a fragment of British pottery was discovered during the digging of a grave in the burial ground which adjoins the bridge. No traces of Roman occupation have been found.

About half-a-mile above the town on the left bank of the river Eden is an island surrounded by a moat. It has been suggested that this was an earthwork thrown up by Aesc, King of Kent, as a defence against the South Saxons; other conjectures also exist to explain the origin of what is now known as "Devil's Den." It is therefore hoped that means may be forthcoming to make such excavations on the spot as may throw light on this subject.

In 862 King Ethelbert, brother of Alfred the Great, granted to his Thane, Dryhtwald, ten ploughlands at Bromley, and with the land five denes in the weald. Of these, four (Broceesham, Bille-mora, and two* on Gleppanfields) appear to be on the outskirts of Edenbridge, the fifth being Sundridge.

In 966 Eadgar the Peaceable granted these denes to the church at Rochester; they formed roughly a ring in the weald. In the centre lay Sundridge.

Edenbridge is not mentioned in Domesday, but in *Textus*

* The unnamed dene was probably Crippenden.

Roffensis it is returned as a church paying chrism fee of ninepence. In 1114 the so-called "Chapel" of Edenbridge was paying the chrism fee of a parish church.

The first parson of Westerham with Edenbridge whose name has yet been discovered is that of Clement, styled the Chaplain. He held the living in 1199 and was still holding it in 1213. From 1270 onwards there appear to be few if any gaps in the list of incumbents. At the death of the Rev. Richard Board in 1859 the two parishes were separated. He and his successor, the Rev. C. F. Gore, held the living for 111 years between them.

The living was inappropriate in the hands of the de Camvilles; appropriate after 1290 for nearly three centuries; then, after the dissolution of Christ Church, Canterbury, inappropriate to the present day.

Within the parish are five manors. That of *Edenbridge*, or as it was called later Stangrave, occupies about half the parish. The manor must have been one of the smallest, as well as one of the latest formed in the weald. It was held together with Westerham until about 1263, when it was granted to John de Camville. Gilbert de Clare held it for a few years, but relinquished it to Edward I. when he married the latter's daughter in 1290. The same year Edward granted it to St. Peter's, Westminster. Until the dissolution of the greater monasteries, Westminster Abbey held the manor, and Christ Church, Canterbury, the advowson.

The manor house stood a few yards west of the present High Street, but a part of the moat is all that can now be seen. Those who held the manor from the Abbey were the De Stangraves, John Dynley, the Staffords and the Dukes of Buckingham. John Gresham, mercer, of London, bought the manor in 1540, and it remained with his family until 1714, when it was purchased by Richard Still of Cowden. From the Stills it passed to the Streatfeilds of Oxted and of Chiddingstone. *Broxham*, which now lies within the ecclesiastical parish of Four Elms, was held from 1260 onwards by three Henry de Appuldrefelds. Margery de Appuldrefeld married John de Nelde, whose daughter Margaret married Stephen de Ashway. The next lord was John Brocas, who inherited it by marriage. Richard Whytyngton, mercer of London, and Lord Mayor, held it with others in trust in 1391.* The first Lord Clinton and Say died possessed of it in 1432. It then passed to

* For this fact I acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. H. W. Knocker.

the Squerryes of Westerham, and changed hands frequently until 1906, when it was bought by Mr. Herbert Whitmore of Limpsfield.

Shernden lies to the south of the parish. It figures in charters of Saxon kings, when, as part of Bromley Manor, it was made over to the See of Rochester. It is mentioned in a charter of William the Conqueror, when, as part of the manor of Lewisham, it was granted to the Abbey of Ghent. Later, the Cobhams held it from the lords of Lewisham Manor. The little cottage called "Cobhambury" is the only name in the district which recalls the once famous lords of Prinkham *alias* Sterborough.

Browns, which lay on the west side of the parish, occupied almost as many acres of Edenbridge parish as the manor of Edenbridge. It took its name from owners who held it for three centuries. About the middle of the seventeenth century it passed from the Brown family, and after several changes it came in 1860 to the Leveson-Gowers of Titsey.

Marsh Green belonged to the manor of Cudham, and for its history that of the latter manor must be studied.

The following buildings in Edenbridge are of interest:—

The Church.—Its early history will be explained to-morrow by the Rev. G. M. Livett. It is sufficient here to say that the whole edifice has been thoroughly restored during the past seven years, the walls and buttresses being underpinned and rebuilt when necessary. In 1912 the oak roof of the chapel was exposed to view, the staircase to the rood loft was discovered, and a fourteenth-century aumbry was found close to the south end of the altar. Oak panelling and a screen of Jacobean design were erected on the north and east walls of the sanctuary, and between the arches which divide the chancel from the chapel. An attempt made to repair the south pier of the chancel arch led to the discovery of an Early English respond embedded within it. The lower part of this respond was exposed in a recess, and a large squint was cut through the pier.

The timbered house just outside the lychgate is said to have been the residence of the chantry priest. It is worth examination for those interested in what are known as "crucks" (*crux*) houses.

The Crown is an ancient hostelry. In it is a concealed passage where could be kept casks from which pipes ran secretly to the taproom, to be quickly disconnected if an exciseman appeared.

The Taylor House dates from the fifteenth century, if not earlier. During alterations in 1900 three floors, one of bricks, two of tiles of different dates, were found in one of the rooms. Part of the house was built by Sir William Taylour, Lord Mayor of London, and the arms of the Grocers Company were carved within the spandrels of the doorway. In the house (now occupied by a dealer in antiques) may still be seen some of the stair-treads, each hewn from one solid block of wood, and a very handsome staircase.

Gabriels, which lies about three-quarters of a mile south of Edenbridge, is a fine Jacobean house, now going fast to decay. It has a panelled hall and carved oak fireplace, and carved stairway, and would well repay a visit. Some illustrations of the carved work may be seen in *Archæologia Cantiana* (Vol. XXI., p. 103).

The Stone Bridge records date from 1595, but it is known that there once existed much earlier deeds and accounts which have been lost. As early as 1447 Matthew Mowshurst left "to the highway between the bridge of Edynbrig and the tenement formerly Henry atte Hookes 6s. 8d.; to the repair of the bridge 6s. 8d." The present bridge was built in 1833. The income of the Great Stone Bridge Trust amounts to £209 4s. 0d. per annum.

The Vicarage, which was formerly a public-house, is an old timbered building. In the garden is a very fine yew tree, well worth inspection.

The Tannery employs about 70 men, and the owners possess deeds which shew a continuous title since 1673. The office is part of a very ancient house. Tradition says that it possessed a central hearth, with an opening in the roof through which the smoke escaped.

The Parish Registers, which have been well preserved, date from 1545. The earliest book consists of the original entries on paper. If, as Convocation ordered, these were copied on to parchment at Edenbridge, as in other parishes, the copy has disappeared.

This register has a vellum cover, which once formed part "of a manual of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century." The last two leaves of the earliest register, which are very much torn, contain extraneous matter. The first entry appears to be a recipe or charm, but only the following words can be deciphered: "myngle . . . with the . . . the . . . and . . . wafe(rs ?) from the Ho(st ?) . . . and stampe them at . . . then . . . halfe pennyworth . . . and myngle yt with iii spoonfulls of

the juce (this word has been erased) and give so much to one man or a beast that yt must be taken fastynge and the crea must fast two houres after."

The remaining portions of these leaves are filled with over 70 entries, each of two lines, with the name of a place in the left margin. These places, for the most part, are in or near Kent. The following are examples:—

Strand. Thomas Brand ye xxix of June a Regini.

Elizabeth 25 begynninge ye xxvth of mdie a dom. 1583.

Gillford. John Thomas the firste daie of maye ad. Regni.

Elizabeth 28 endithe the 20th daie of Aprill adom. 1586.

Can anyone present explain these entries ?

A Paper on the "Vale of Homesdale" was then read by Mr. H. W. Knocker. Mr. Knocker's Paper will be found in a subsequent page of the present volume.

SECOND DAY.

The party again met at Sevenoaks on the morning of Tuesday, July 29th, and enjoyed a fourteen miles motor-drive to Edenbridge, where the church was described by the Rev. G. M. Livett, who said: Edenbridge was until quite recently a chapelry of Westerham; and the parish of Westerham, like all the parishes on the north fringe of the old Andred's Weald, is a very ancient parish. Like its fellows it extends in a long strip from the chalk downs right across the Lower Greensand down into the weald. Edenbridge, five miles south of Westerham, was a chapelry of Westerham. Probably all these parishes had their churches of wood in Saxon days, and most of them were rebuilt in stone in the Norman period. Most of them are mentioned in Domesday, but not so Westerham and Edenbridge. An article in the *Rochester Diocesan Chronicle* for March says: 'The earliest incumbents of the benefice of Westerham-cum-Edenbridge were rectors, not vicars. The first name that is now known is that of "Clement the Chaplain," who held the two churches, and enjoyed tithes and other emoluments accruing to them by the presentation of Hugh de Camvill, Lord of the Manor, early in the thirteenth century. Late in the same century we have apparently an unbroken succession of rectors, namely, Ralph de Tytbesye, William Burnell, and John de Raddinggate. John's successor was one Richard de

Haute, in whose incumbency an important change was made in the status of the holder of the cure of souls. Previously the advowsons or patronage of the churches of Westerham and Dover with the chapels appendent thereto, with one acre of land in each vill, had been given by Queen Eleanor to the prior and convent of Christchurch, Canterbury. The grant was confirmed by the King in 1291. In 1327 Hamo, Bishop of Rochester, on the petition of the prior and chapter of Christchurch, granted to them the church of Westerham with the chapel of Edulwesbrogge, the gift to take effect on the resignation or decease of the then rector, Richard de Haute. In this grant the bishop reserved a "perpetual vicarage" in the said church with a "suitable endowment" (*congrua portio*), not to mention a pension of ten shillings which the church had always paid to the bishop himself, and certain other burdens amounting in all to forty mares, which the monks were to pay. The perpetual vicarage was created by a separate deed, executed by the bishop, which provided the "suitable portion" of the vicar, subject to certain burdens amounting to ten mares. The advowson was put into the hands of the monks, who became the rectors, and were to receive for their own use the rectorial or great tithes (of corn, etc.), while the vicar was endowed with the small tithes (of hay, hemp, wool, milk, lambs and calves, fruit, etc.) and oblations.'

This is merely an example of the way in which vicarages came into existence, and the rectory (or "parsonage" as it was often called) was diverted from a benefice having the cure of souls and placed in the possession of a monastery, passing at its suppression later on into lay hands. In the *Taxatio* of 1291, before the appropriation of the rectory to Christchurch, the entry referring to it runs simply, *Ecclesia de Westerham cum capellis . . . £33 6s. 8d.* In the *Valor* of Henry VIII. the distinction between the rectory and the vicarage is clearly marked under the provisions of Christchurch, Canterbury. There is an entry referring to the "farm of the rectory," that is of the great tithes which were let by the monks for a fixed annual rent of about £13. From the same document we learn that the Vicar of Westerham with its chapelry of Edenbridge received £16 5s. as the value of the vicarage of Westerham, and £10 15s. 4d. from Edenbridge, making in all £27 0s. 4d., out of which he had to pay for procurations to the Archdeacon of Rochester 7s. 6d., and stipend of a chaplain for the chapel of Edenbridge £6 13s. 4d., leaving the total, after deductions,

£19 19s. 6d., the tenth thereof being £1 19s. 11¼d. . . . "to be levied to the Kyng's use according to the statute made and provided of the graunte thereof."

Though in the heart of the forest of Andred, yet Edenbridge was inhabited at a very early period, owing probably to the patch of gravel that occurs here on the bank of the river. A sherd of the early Celtic or Roman British pottery has recently been found in the churchyard. But history is silent about the place until the tenth century, when rights of pannage in certain denes here, that can be identified, attached to the manor of Bromley in the possession of the church of Rochester. The next bit of evidence is the bit of an unmistakable little Norman window, seen only on the exterior and blocked up, near the Early English lancet towards the west end of the north aisle of the church. That there was a Norman church here is confirmed by mention of it in the *Textus Roffensis*, which is dated about 1120. No doubt the north and west walls of the existing nave lie on the lines of, and incorporate some of the original walling of that original Norman church. The rest of the Norman church has disappeared, and we must leave the recovery of its probable dimensions until we have studied the building which we see, and have traced its growth from the Early English building which took the place of the Norman church. But first of all I would like to run through the successive restorations which the church has recently undergone. In 1906, under the supervision of Mr. Maberly Smith, the gable-wall and buttress of the south transept chapel were entirely rebuilt and the tracery of the Perpendicular window was renewed. In 1908-9, under Mr. A. S. W. Elder, A.M.I.C.E., the walls of the north chancel chapel aisle and tower were underpinned. The walls and buttresses of the chancel were taken down in small portions, made good to the inside, and the stones taken from the face replaced as far as possible in their original position (of course this work necessarily destroyed the character of the original walling). Portions of the mullions and tracery were renewed in sandstone. The stone work of the east window is a modern reproduction of the Decorated window that formerly existed here. The old window was taken out and replaced by something indescribable in 1859-60. Fortunately in 1848 Sir Gilbert Scott had visited the church and made a sketch of the original, which is now in the hands of the vicar. From that sketch the present window was inserted four years ago. The original was doubtless intended for glazing, repre-

senting the Crucifixion. On the south side of the chapel a buttress, immediately to the west of the two-light window, was taken down and rebuilt a few feet further west—*i.e.*, about the centre of the wall. The wall here is said to have contained indications of an opening which had been blocked, and when it was being treated a large portion of the blocking fell out. A new door was inserted further to the west, the little lancet light to the west of it being at the same time taken out and re-inserted some inches from its original position. The aisle wall was found to be about thirteen inches out of plumb, and its face and windows were brought forward to make them vertical, the inner face of the wall being left untouched. The aisle roof was made secure, and the stone work of the tower was repaired. In 1912 internal repairs were carried out and the chapel roof was unsealed and its beams exposed. The stairway to the roodloft, blocked in 1860, was reopened. New oak screens and panelling made from the old bell cage, from designs by Mr. G. E. S. Streatfeild, were put up in the chancel. The south respond of the Early English chancel arch was discovered behind that of the Decorated successor, and a rough squint was made so that it might be left exposed. In 1895 the altar-tomb of Richard Martyn and his wife (1499) was removed from the middle of the side wall of the chapel to make room for the new organ. A portion of the tomb has been rebuilt into the east wall (another panel lies in the churchyard). According to the Rev. H. R. Hubbard, the late vicar, a recess for the altar of St. John the Baptist was seen in the east wall prior to 1905. In 1875 the buttresses at the north-west corner of the nave were rebuilt. In 1859-60 the font (apparently Decorated work, with square sandstone bowl adorned with slightly raised trefoiled arcading on a central shaft with four small corner shafts with bases and caps having round mouldings, all in firestone on a square plinth) was found in a square pew. A pillar piscina was removed from the south wall of the chapel to the north wall of the chancel (replaced in 1912), and communion rails made in 1670 and placed round the three free sides of the table were removed. The tower screen containing, it is said, the old rood beam was erected. These are all the points of restoration I need dwell upon.

The church, as we see it, took its final shape in the Perpendicular period (fifteenth century), when all its parts were re-roofed, though probably not all at one time, the roof of the south chancel chapel being probably somewhat later than the rest of the roofs.

The roof of the nave, with its fine woodwork and the curiously carved corbels of its wall posts, are worth observation. In the same period (Perpendicular) the tower arch and all the windows in the north wall of the nave (excepting the little Early English light near the west end) were inserted, and the south aisle of the nave was rebuilt with all its windows, the Early English lancet towards the west end evidently coming from some position in the walls of an earlier aisle.

Leaving for a moment the question of the south chancel chapel, we now go back one step further, and notice that the nave arcade on the south side has all the appearance of fourteenth-century Decorated work. You note the bases of the piers with mouldings consisting of two rounds, and the capitals with scroll mouldings in the abacus, all characteristic of the fourteenth century. The chancel work is of the same period, and the windows of the chancel beautiful examples of tracery of the early years of the fourteenth century. I believe that the south chancel chapel was built at the same time, but the east window of this chapel is clearly a fifteenth-century insertion, and the arcade of three arches separating the chapel from the chancel is also fifteenth-century work. The little Early English lancet to which I shall refer again later is near the west end of the side wall of the chapel, and must have come from some earlier chapel which has disappeared. In all this work we have to look very closely to discover signs of the remains of Early English work; but signs there are, and sufficient to enable us to recover the dimensions of the Early English church. Look at the little opening recently made behind the south respond of the chancel arch. From the west it looks rough, as it is; but on the other side one may see an Early English chamfered quoin ending above at the height of about seven feet in a small line of undercut string-course of characteristic Early English moulding. This is without doubt a portion of the jamb of the original Early English chancel arch. Look again at the west respond of the nave arcade, and you will find its base and capital differ from all those of the rest of the arcade. They are mutilated Early English mouldings. The abacus is exactly like the little bit of the string already described. The rest of the capital I have carefully examined and measured; the round of the bell of the capital and also the round of the necking have both been sheared off; the restoration gives a perfect capital of Early English design. The base mouldings, I believe, consisted of hollow between rounds of a form of Early

English work, but slightly removed from Norman; the date may be about 1200. Here then in this respond we have a sure sign of the existence of an Early English arcade, betokening an Early English aisle of narrower dimensions of course than the present broad aisle. The Early English people never designed so wide an aisle as the present one. Now if we look at the four columns of the arcade and notice the material and the coursing we are struck with the fact that in every case the uppermost two or three courses, occupying about two feet of the columns under the capitals, are longer than the courses below, and the material is different. The explanation of this doubtless is that in the lower part of the columns we have remains of the original Early English arcade, which the Decorated or fourteenth-century builders altered by heightening the columns and raising (of course by rebuilding) the arches above them. Lower the columns by two feet, and you would have the springing of the arches exactly on a level with the top of the bit of string-course recently discovered, which (as we have seen) formed the impost of the Early English chancel arch. The Decorated builders, in altering the arcade, inserted new bases and new capitals. In recent restoration some fragments of octagonal columns of firestone (the material of the capitals of the west respond) were found; they may be seen in the porch. They shew leaf foliage of early thirteenth or late twelfth-century type. One of them has a pointed design very like that of the early thirteenth-century capitals of the nave of Battle Church. I have no doubt these capitals belonged to the Early English nave arcade. I am sure you will agree with me that the study of this arcade gives results of a most interesting character. The raising of the height of an arcade was a device practised occasionally by fourteenth and fifteenth-century builders. A good example may be seen in the nave of Selling Church, near Faversham, in which the Perpendicular builders made use of the old Early English voussoirs for the inferior order of their new arch, and cut fresh voussoirs for the superior order.

The height of the plates of the Early English nave roof is indicated by the two square masses of masonry in the western angles of the nave; they doubtless supported the main tie beam at that end. A similar mass in the angles of the aisle indicates the height of the sloping roof of the narrow Early English aisle which has vanished. The next sign of the Early English design is in a small splay, cut off the southern face of the south pier of the

chancel arch, *i.e.*, the south-east quoin of the nave. The work above and below this little splay belongs to the Perpendicular arch which spans this line of division between the aisle and the chancel chapel. But the stones of this splay shew the characteristic Early English chisel tooling, and I have no doubt the splay originally formed one side of a narrow squint, through which a priest, serving a side altar at the east end of the narrow Early English aisle, could view the host reserved in the pyx hanging over the high altar. This again gives us approximately the position of the high altar in the Early English chancel, which position corresponds with that of the existing altar. In fact, I have no doubt that, in spite of the fact that all its windows are fourteenth-century work, the chancel of the thirteenth-century church is that which we now see. The size and plan correspond well with that of the Early English chancel which (as we saw yesterday) once existed at Westerham, and also with that which once existed at Chiddingstone.

In the east wall of the present chancel, behind the wooden panelling on the south side of the altar, is an aumbry, which may be seen by opening a door in the panelling. I am not sure of its date, but if it be Early English, it is a further confirmation of the supposition that the east wall is the original east wall of the Early English chancel. I will not weary you with details, otherwise I could give further reasons from a study of the buttresses.

No doubt the sanctuary of the Early English church was bounded on the south by a blank wall, as at Westerham, and west of it there was a short arcade of two arches communicating with the side chapel. On the plan you will notice that I have run the lines of the destroyed aisle and chapel right through straight from east to west, with an arch of communication on the cross line of the chancel arch. This is in accordance with the plan of enlargement which (as we saw yesterday) was adopted at Sundridge, and also probably at Westerham. Further evolution of the aisle and chapel is easily traced. First, the Chapel was enlarged in the fourteenth century, and then in the fifteenth century the aisle was widened so that its side wall runs in line with the previously enlarged chapel.

A note on the little Early English window towards the west end of the chapel. The proof of its removal is seen in the quoins of the rear arch, which have been re-cast to fit a slightly narrower splay than it had in its original position. The Early English

tooling is left on one face of each stone, but the other face has been cut back. This window was removed a second time in 1908-9 and placed a few inches further west, when the doorway beside it was inserted. Also note the position of the buttress midway—this was built in 1908-9 out of old materials, falsifying history. It was originally further east, and doubtless there was another, further west, and a window between the two.

These changes made in 1499, when the chapel was remodelled and re-roofed, and this arcade rebuilt and the west arch inserted, were all in connection with the tomb of Richard Martin, whose altar-tomb was placed where the organ now stands. It remained there till it was removed in 1890 to make room for this organ. Portions of the tomb were then rebuilt into the east wall of the chapel, which previously had an altar recess, then filled up. All this is falsifying history.

We are now able to approximate the evidence, such as it is, for the form and dimensions of the early Norman church. We have seen that the existing north and west walls are incorporated in the present walls. The Early English nave, however, is too broad for an early Norman nave, and I have no doubt that (as we saw at Aldington last year) in the Early English enlargement of the nave the Norman lines of the south side were disregarded, and the new Early English arcade built just outside the south work of the earlier church. Now, if we give to the Norman church a length about the same as that of Sundridge, and also as that of Westerham (deduced from the present plan of that church), we get a chancel whose east wall falls on the line of the Early English chancel arch. This accords with the plan of enlargement which I have recently deduced from a study of the evolution of Hythe Church.

There are one or two other things mentioned in the book by the Rev. H. L. Somers Cocks: "The Clock, which possesses an hour hand only, was brought from the church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in 1795—96. The stone coffin and lid of marble, discovered under the flooring of the nave in 1860, are unusually fine. The year they date from is unknown. The old tiles in the tower and in the chapel were found in various parts of the church in 1860. The font has a square bowl, which is supported on an octagonal stem with shafts at the angles. The mouldings on the capitals and bases of the shafts perhaps belong to the Transition period between Norman and Early English, A.D. 1180. The pulpit is early Jacobean work. The church chest is of

the oldest known form, being dug out of the solid oak trunk. Its original length was 5 feet 6 inches, width $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, depth 14 inches. The lid was in one piece and without hinges."

Now, lastly we go to the tower. This has remains of Early English windows in its middle stage interior, and I have no doubt that it is an Early English tower, like Westerham and Sundridge. A glance at the plan proves that it could not have belonged to the Norman church; it seems to run too far to the south. The great buttress and the newel staircase are Perpendicular additions.

COWDEN.

Luncheon was served in the Oddfellows' Hall, and then the party divided, the hundred who had first made application left for Hever Castle, and those who were not so fortunate as to be able to accompany them started in two cars, under the guidance of the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff, for Cowden, Chiddingstone and Hever churches, which were to be described by the Rev. C. M. Livett. In a preliminary examination of the church of Cowden, Mr. Livett pointed to the south-eastern quoin of the nave as containing squared stones which looked like Norman work. The church is not mentioned in Domesday, but appears in the *Taxatio* of 1291. It consists of chancel, nave, north aisle erected in 1837, Perpendicular south porch, and modern organ chamber at the north side of the chancel.

It has a shingled spire which rises through the nave roof towards its west end, a few feet from the west gable, from a massive framework of wooden beams which are exposed at the end of the nave interior. The main uprights stand on modern brick footings which stand on the floor of the nave, and no doubt indicate some decay of the beams at the bottom. The curved braces of the lowest stage form arches on the four sides of the framework, and also diagonal arches.

The church contains no visible sign (other than the quoin mentioned) of date earlier than the fourteenth century, when square-headed windows were inserted in the south wall of the nave, one of them shewing a peculiar label, over the very slightly pointed nave arch, consisting of a scroll moulding turned over at the ends. At the same time, as indicated by the fine mouldings of the tie beams and wall-plates shewing triple-filleted rounds, the nave was covered with a new king-post roof. The stops of the mouldings of

the wall-plates shew that the timber tower and spire must have been erected either previously to, or at the same time as the Decorated nave roof. The roof of the chancel seems slightly later in date, but the east end contains a modern window which may very well be a fairly good representation of its Decorated predecessor, and on the north side of the chancel, near the east end, is a two-light square-headed window of the same period. On the opposite side there is a similar opening, transformed into a modern single foiled light of ungraceful proportions, and underneath is a mutilated piscina with a crocheted hood-mould of Decorated date.

The south wall of the chancel also contains two delightful two-light Perpendicular windows of very small dimensions. The most remarkable feature of the church consists of two piscinæ opposite to one another, one on either side of the chancel close to the west end. They lie on the line of the destroyed chancel arch, which was probably removed in the fourteenth century. The width of the chancel arch wall is indicated by the eastward extension of the nave roof about three feet beyond the chancel step and the quoins of the chancel side-walls which rise therefrom. The piscinæ have trefoiled heads of the fifteenth-century date. They indicate that the fifteenth-century rood screen crossed the chancel to the east of them, and that on the west side of the screen there were two altars, one on either side of the screen door. The close proximity of one of the two Perpendicular windows in the south wall seems to leave very little room for the screen, which of course has disappeared. The difficulty was explained by the Parish Clerk when he told the members of the Society that this window formerly existed on the north side, opposite the second of these two windows, and that it was removed thence and placed in its present position when the organ chamber was erected on the north side. The screen which Glynne, writing in 1853, described as "modern Gothic, set a little eastward of the entrance to the chancel," was taken down at the same time. No doubt this modern screen occupied the position of the fifteenth-century screen, crossing the chancel some five feet or six feet to the east of the chancel step, and allowing ample room for the two altars. Altars were very commonly placed on the west side of the screen in its normal position at the east end of the nave, but the position of the screen in this case, some feet within the chancel, was very unusual. The rood loft, the entrance to which is still visible, was doubtless bracketed in the usual way, so as to extend westwards over the altar. The west door is Perpendicular,

and above it is a two-light window of the same date, while high up in the gable is a circular cinquefoiled window of Decorated date, singularly placed a little to the right of the centre. The pulpit is Jacobean, and has the old hour-glass stand attached.

Both church and churchyard contain grave slabs of local ironstone, one of which in the floor of the church, dated 1620, has some curious divisions of words, such as the "wh" of "who" being in one line and the "o" in the next, and the "da" of "day" finishing in one line, and the "y" commencing the following one. Iron-works appear to have existed formerly in this parish.

CHIDDINGSTONE.

Half an hour was all too short a time for a close inspection of the church of Chiddingstone and the picturesque timber-houses opposite the church. Moreover the chauffeur of one of the cars unfortunately missed his way and arrived late. Like Cowden, Chiddingstone is mentioned in the Taxatio but not in Domesday. It is a fine building with a notable Perpendicular west tower, which has a stair-turret running up its full height, and is capped with four dumpy crocketed pinnacles. The eastern face has three gables, and under the central one there are slight signs of the Early English triplet of lancets, which existed before the insertion of the late fourteenth century three-light window. The Early English church must have been very similar in plan to that of Westerham, with nave a little longer, and probably with south aisle to nave and chancel. The first alterations belong to the Decorated period, dating about 1320 or 1330, to which date are to be assigned the east and west windows of the south chapel and aisle, and also the west window of the north aisle, indicating that the north aisle was built at that period. The principal remodelling of the church whereby, as at Westerham, the arcades of the nave and chancel were made continuous from west to east, seems to have been carried out at an earlier date, but in more drastic manner than at Westerham, no signs of the earlier work or of its walling above the arcade being left. The whole of the old arcades and walls above them were taken down and rebuilt. The only indication of the original width of the Early English chancel is seen on either side in a little bit of walling, to which the responds are attached at the extreme east end. A peculiar feature is seen in the angle-buttress which these builders erected at the south-east angle of the chancel. Instead

of placing at the usual angle of 45° , they inclined it a little to the east, presumably to avoid interfering with the light of the fine Decorated window at the east end of the adjoining chapel. The date of all this work, Mr. Livett, with some hesitation, placed in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The scroll mouldings of the abaci of the capitals of the arcades, and the roll-mouldings of the bases, suggest Decorated influence. The north chapel, originally built in the earlier part of the fourteenth century, was enlarged in the Tudor period, and to the same period belong the four centred roofs of the nave and its aisles and all the windows in the side walls. The weather-course of the earlier roof of higher pitch is plainly visible on the east wall of the tower exterior. The south chapel retains its earlier roof. The south porch is probably of the date of its sun-dial, 1626, and forms an interesting example of a mixture of Renaissance and Gothic forms. The pulpit and font, with its cover, are Jacobean. The communion rails date from the time of Archbishop Laud probably. A brass chandelier is dated 1726, and there are grave slabs of ironstone, one of which is inscribed as follows:—

“Loe here the copes of Richard Streatfeilde Greene in yeres But ripe in faith and fruits yet eene God hath his Sovle. This towne his fame, the poor a portion large of all his worldly stoore. *Vivit Post Funera virtus. Obiit 15 die Septembris anno 1601, ætatis sue 40.*”

By the courtesy of the tenants, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, the members were enabled to view the old timber-houses opposite the church, and a few paid a hasty visit to the “chidingstone” in the park. This mass of rock is a natural feature, belonging to the Tunbridge Wells sands (the highest stratum of the Hastings sands), very similar in formation to Harrison’s Rocks and Toad Rock, near Tunbridge Wells. The hand of man seems to have cut some rude steps upon it, and a hole in the top, and many legends have become attached to it. There is nothing to support the local belief that it was planted here by Druids, but it is not unlikely that our heathen forefathers regarded it with reverence. The laws of King Edgar enjoined “that every priest zealously promote christianity and totally extinguish every heathenism, and forbade well-worshipings, tree-worshipings and stone-worshipings.” The belief that prominent natural features were invested with spirits died hard. Moreover, such objects continued for many

centuries to form the meeting places for the administration of local affairs. It may be conjectured that the first part of the place-name is the patronymic of the early settlers.

HEVER.

The two parties met at Hever Church. This is a small but interesting church, mentioned in the "Textus Roffensis," but bearing no signs of Norman date other than in its simple plan. A narrow north aisle was added apparently in the thirteenth century there is a small window at the west end which has been blocked up. The arcade of three arches has plain circular columns. The tooling, however, of the voussoirs seems to point to the fourteenth century, and there is a fourteenth century square-headed two-light window. The existing chancel-chapel on the same side, separated from the chancel by two four-centred arches, is of the Tudor period, and contains a pre-Reformation fire-place. The chancel arch, as in so many other churches, was removed probably in connection with the erection of the rood loft, of which the staircase remains on the south side, or in connection with the rebuilding of the roofs in the Perpendicular period, to which also the west tower seems to belong. The chief interest of the church lies in its memorials. In the chancel-floor is a beautiful brass to Margaret, the wife of William Cheyne (1419), which shews the head with mitred head-dress resting upon a richly embroidered cushion, supported by two angels. In the north chapel an altar-tomb bears a brass to Sir Thomas Bullen, who died in 1538, two years after the execution of his daughter Anne Boleyn. The inscription describes him as "Knight of the Order of the Garter, Erle of Wilscher and Erle of Ormunde." The head rests upon a tilting helm and crest, a falcon, and the feet on a griffin. The Knight wears the blue mantle, hood and collar of the Order, and the Garter buckled round the left knee outside the armour. Both these brasses are figured in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. I.

A beautiful drive took the members over Ide Hill to Sevenoaks Station, which was reached at 5.30.

September 11th, 1913. The Council met this day at the Bridge Wardens' Chambers in Rochester. Nine members present. F. F. Giraud, Esq., in the Chair. On the motion of Mr. H. W. Knocker, the following resolution was passed: "This Society

deprecates any statutory enactment which will abolish Gavelkind tenure in Kent."

New Members.—The following persons were elected Members of the Society: Mrs. Scarlett, Messrs. De Barri Crawhay, G. Eliot, T. C. Hughes, E. Kraftmeier, and Dr. Harbord.

A grant of £20 was made to the British Record Society towards the cost of publishing an Index to the Ancient Wills and Administrations preserved in the District Probate Office at Canterbury.

December 12th, 1913. The Council met at St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury, by the invitation of H. Mapleton Chapman, Esq., who also kindly entertained them to lunch. Eighteen members present. Lord Northbourne in the Chair.

Richborough Castle.—The President drew attention to the desirability of preserving such objects of antiquity as had been or should be discovered during the excavations now in progress under the auspices of H.M. Office of Works, in the neighbourhood of the Castle. It was decided to communicate with the Office of Works suggesting that the objects in question should be entrusted to the custody of the Municipal Authorities of Sandwich.

St. Austin's Abbey.—Dr. Cotton made a brief report of the progress of the excavations on the site of the Abbey Church, and drew attention to what he believed to be a portion of the original boundary wall of the precincts on the southern side. This piece of walling, which is built of red tiles laid in mortar similar to that used at St. Pancras' Church, has hitherto escaped notice owing to its southern face being visible only from a garden, which until recently was attached to the private dwelling house formed out of the cemetery gate. Dr. Cotton said that Sir William St. John Hope had seen this piece of walling, and had pronounced it to be of Saxon date.

The Secretary read a letter from the Rev. G. M. Livett tendering his resignation of the Editorship of *Archæologia Cantiana*, on account of ill-health and the claims of parochial work.

Mr. Livett's resignation was accepted with much regret.

A small Committee consisting of the President, Mr. Leland Duncan, and the Revs. W. Gardner Waterman and C. Eveleigh Woodruff were appointed to go into the matter of the Editorship and the punctual production of *Archæologia Cantiana*, and to report to the Council at their next meeting.

The following were elected Members of the Society: Rev. G.

Le Bosquet, Colonel W. Eliot, R. Griffin, Esq., Wentworth Huyshe, Esq., Rev. R. Pyper, Mrs. Blois Turner, Miss Furle, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

Pass books were produced and cheques drawn.

March 12th, 1914. The Council met at Allington Castle by invitation of Sir Martin and Lady Conway, who also entertained the members to luncheon. Eighteen members were present. Lord Northbourne in the Chair.

A letter was read from Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A. (on behalf of H.M. Office of Works), in reply to the Council's letter relating to antiquities discovered at Richborough. Mr. Peers, after thanking the Society for their communication, proceeded as follows: "The insufficient storage at Richborough is much on my mind, though I should regret having to take them away from the site, as it is much better on all grounds that they should remain there to be seen by visitors. I shall certainly consider the Sandwich proposition if other things fail me."

Mr. W. J. Mercer wrote resigning the local secretaryship of the Margate district. Mr. Mercer had filled the office for many years, and his resignation was accepted with much regret.

The announcement of the death of Mr. A. H. Gardner, a member of Council and Local Secretary for Folkestone district, was received with profound regret.

The Secretary announced that he had received a communication from the British Archæological Association inviting the Kent Archæological Society to co-operate with them in their Congress to be held at Canterbury July 13th—19th.

The Council decided unanimously to accept the invitation.

The following were appointed to act as a Committee to make arrangements with the British Archæological Association: The President, Messrs. H. Mapleton Chapman, C. Cotton, R. Cooke and the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of going into the question of the Editorship reported in favour of the appointment, as joint Editors, of Mr. Leland L. Duncan, F.S.A., and Major F. Lambarde, F.S.A. The names of these gentlemen were adopted by the Council as those they would submit to the General Meeting for election.

A grant of £2 2s. was made to the Rev. J. S. ff. Chamberlain towards the cost of printing the ancient parish registers of Staplehurst.

The Hon. H. Hannen drew attention to the dilapidated condition of a fine set of eighteenth-century chairs in the Society's rooms at Maidstone. The chairs, he said, were of very considerable value, and should be either sold or entrusted to a competent workman for repair. After some discussion, in which the general opinion appeared to be that on no account should the chairs be alienated, the Council decided that the chairs should be submitted to an expert for advice as to the best methods for their preservation and repair.

A Report was presented by the Joint Committee of the Kent Archæological Society and British Records Society, in which the cost of compiling and printing the first volume of a Calendar of the ancient Wills preserved in the District Probate Office was estimated at £80, towards which £54 14s. had been promised. The Council agreed to make the second moiety of their grant of £20, namely, £10 payable in 1914, contingent on the work being completed and the whole of the said sum of £80 being in hand.

The following new members were elected: Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.G., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., Miss A. Hammond, Miss T. Rosher, Miss Gibson, Rev. J. A. Forrest, Messrs. S. A. Clarke, W. H. MacMahon and J. N. T. Vachell. Pass books were produced and cheques drawn.

June 3rd, 1914. The Council met at the Coburg Hotel, London, after luncheon kindly provided by the President. Lord Northbourne was in the Chair. Eighteen members were present.

Mr. Leland Duncan reported that he had received from the authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum copies of photographs of the Stodmarsh wall paintings, with permission to reproduce the same in *Archæologia Cantiana*. The Hon. Secretary was directed to convey to the Museum authorities the thanks of the Society. The Dean of Canterbury, V.P., said that the Cathedral would be open to the inspection of the members of the British and Kent Archæological Societies on the occasion of their proposed joint Congress in July; and further drew attention to the dilapidated condition of the Christ Church gate, and expressed the hope that the Societies might help the work of repair both by contributing to the Chapter fund and by giving expert advice.

The President proposed that Mr. Strange of South Kensington be asked to come to Maidstone for the purpose of inspecting the eighteenth-century chairs in the Society's rooms, and advising as to

the best method of repairing the same. This was agreed to, and the matter was left in the hands of Lord Northbourne and Mr. H. Monckton.

The following gentlemen were elected members of Council : Messrs. H. W. Knocker, H. Western Plumptre, H. L. Cowper, F.S.A., and R. Griffin, F.S.A. And the following ladies and gentlemen were elected members of the Society : Lady Sargent, Mrs. F. W. Furley, Mrs. S. Williamson, Mrs. H. M. Pritchard, The Very Rev. the Dean of Rochester, Rev. C. R. L. MacDowall, Rev. R. Staple, Rev. C. M. Tudor, Messrs. W. W. Blest, L. Cust, F. Godwin and R. E. M. Wheeler.

Pass books were produced and cheques drawn.

The Fifty-seventh Annual Meeting was held at Canterbury, July 13th—18th, in conjunction with the Congress of the British Archæological Association. A full report of the proceedings has been published in the Journal of the latter Society (September 1914), but as much of the ground traversed has been gone over by the Kent Society at a recent date, the following abridged account of the meeting may suffice here.

Monday, July 13th.—After luncheon the members of the two societies visited St. Augustine's College, where they were welcomed by the Right Rev. the Warden (Bishop Knight) and were then conducted to the site of the Abbey Church of SS. Peter and Paul by the Rev. R. U. Potts, Subwarden, who explained the work that had been carried on during the last two years, as well as the earlier excavations which had revealed the Norman crypt. After visiting the ruins of St. Pancras' Church the party proceeded to St. Martin's Church, which was described by the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff said that a careful examination of the fabric led undoubtedly to the conclusion that the western half of the chancel was the oldest part of the church; here the walls were built very much after the Roman manner, and were probably the very walls of the oratory erected for Queen Bertha. The nave represented an enlargement made subsequently, but still in early Saxon times. Bede's statement that the church had been built during the Roman occupation of Britain could not be accepted for the following reasons: first, because we should expect to find the Romano-British church just outside the city walls, as at Silchester—and as a matter of fact such a church did exist at *Durovernum*, for Bede states that when Augustine set up his *Cathedra* at Canterbury he did so in a

church which had been erected during the Roman occupation on the north side of the city, and which he rescued from desecration and rehallowed for divine worship. A second reason was the fact that the material, workmanship and ground plan—as far as the latter has been recovered at St. Martin's—conform closely with that of the early Saxon churches of St. Andrew, Rochester, St. Mary Lyminge and St. Pancras, Canterbury, all of which were built by King Ethelbert or members of his family.

After some observations by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., and Canon Minns, the visitors adjourned to St. Martin's "Priory," where they were entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Mapleton Chapman.

In the evening after dinner a reception was given by the local committee in the Guildhall. In the unavoidable absence of the Mayor the Chair was taken by the Dean of Canterbury, who after offering to the members present a hearty welcome in the name of the Mayor and the Reception Committee, called upon Mr. Charles E. Keyser, F.S.A., President of the British Archæological Association, to deliver his Presidential Address.

Mr. Keyser, after mentioning the fact that it was seventy years ago since the Association last visited Canterbury, expressed his satisfaction that the present Congress was being held in partnership with the Kent Archæological Society, whose services in elucidating and protecting the various objects of archæological interest throughout the county had been invaluable. It could not be expected that on the present occasion any attempt should be made to propound new theories or to lecture those who were more intimately acquainted with the antiquities of the county than the visiting society could be. He would, however, tender one word of advice to the Council of the local society, namely, to keep a vigilant eye upon what was going on in the south-east corner of the county. It might be a long time before the coal-fields of Kent were developed, but he shuddered to think of the possibility of the quiet and secluded little country parishes, with their interesting churches, mainly erected during the Norman period, becoming the centres of a large mining population. Heaven forbid that Barfreton, for instance, should ever be transformed into one of these communities, with the accompanying danger of a wealthy coalowner desiring to restore and enlarge the little gem of a church which at present is sufficient for the spiritual needs of its agricultural population. One had only to travel through Lancashire, West Yorkshire and

Staffordshire, and other great industrial centres, to observe how the ancient churches and other monuments of antiquity have disappeared, or been restored beyond recognition by the wave of utilitarianism which had followed on the material prosperity of the several districts. He ventured to hope that constant vigilance might be observed, and that the Kent Archæological Society might in the future as in the past be the means of preserving uninjured for the benefit of posterity the numerous monuments of antiquity in the county which had survived to the present day. Mr. Keyser concluded his address by expressing his approval of the careful repairs carried out recently on the three towers of the cathedral, and of the systematic excavations undertaken at St. Austin's for the purpose of recovering the ground plan of the Abbey church. Unfortunately it had been impossible to explore the site of the south transept, which was at present occupied by a laundry attached to the adjoining hospital; at some future time, however, it might be possible to remove the laundry to another site and so complete the exploration.

The Dean of Canterbury, in thanking Mr. Keyser for his address, said that he regarded the work of an archæological society such as the British Association as having an object much more important than merely artistic or historical. The work that a society of that sort was doing, perhaps to some extent unconsciously, was that of maintaining in the minds of the people a sense of the continuity of English life from first to last. He ventured to say that there was nothing more important for the welfare of a country, for the soundness of patriotic feeling, than the sense of continuity. It was one of the means of teaching, as it were by eyesight, that the country at this time, and all that we valued in it at this moment, was due not to the work of this generation or a generation or two before, but to the work of all generations which have preceded us from the beginning of civilized life in this country. That was a feeling which needed to be cultivated for the general good of the community—moral, and even political. We were apt sometimes in these days to think that there were no other wants but those of the present; but there were always other wants than those of a particular generation. The history and the monuments of the past were a witness of those wants, and the work of their Association in calling attention to them was rendering a very valuable service in maintaining that feeling throughout the community. So he desired to welcome them there not merely as a

body of archaeologists, but also as a society which was promoting the very best national and public sentiment.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Dean for presiding.

Tuesday, July 14th. The members made an excursion by motor-cars to Dover, stopping *en route* at Patrixbourne, Bridge and Barfreston. At Patrixbourne Church the visitors were welcomed by the Rector (Rev. H. Knight), and Mr. Keyser described the chief features of the church, drawing especial attention to the beautiful south doorway of late Norman work, with its elaborately carved tympanum and richly wrought mouldings.

The next stopping-place was Bridge Church, which, although rebuilt in 1859, still retains some relics of the earlier church, notably the two Norman doorways, now inserted respectively at the west end and on the east side of the vestry.

Within the chancel and on the north wall there is a very remarkable series of figure subjects carved in stone. These are arranged in two tiers, and appear to represent Our Lord in Majesty, with the symbols of the Evangelists in the upper row, while below are the following scenes from Old Testament history, viz., the temptation of Adam and Eve, in which the serpent is shewn with a human head, the expulsion from Paradise, the sacrifices of Cain and Abel, and Cain killing Abel. There is an inscribed label beneath each subject, but in the defective light these could not be read except in the case of the subject representing the Sacrifices, *Dolor Cane*. Vestiges of colour remain, and the whole series of carvings are surmounted by a semi-circular moulding, which gives the appearance of a tympanum to the carved work within. It is, however, perhaps more likely that the figures once formed part of an altar-piece, and that in the days of the Reformation they were removed from their original position, but on account of their Biblical character were saved from destruction. They do not antedate the fifteenth century.

The motors then conveyed the party to Barfreston Church, where the Rector (Rev. A. W. Dowse), after briefly describing the chief architectural features, made way for Mr. Keyser, who gave a detailed account of the carvings of the magnificent south doorway, which he characterised as one of the finest specimens of late Norman work in the country. Mr. Keyser stated that when the church was restored in 1840 some very early mural paintings were

discovered in the chancel; these had since disappeared, but drawings of them were preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House.

Progress was then made to Dover, where, after a very brief inspection of the Maison Dieu, the party proceeded to Dover College, where the Rev. F. de W. Lushington, the headmaster, described the remains of the Benedictine Priory of St. Martin, now forming part of the school buildings.

After luncheon the castle, and church of St. Mary-in-Castro were visited, the latter under the guidance of General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., F.R.S., who described it as a Saxon building, with additions made in Norman times. From the castle the motors conveyed the party to the church of St. Margaret at Cliffe, which was described by Colonel Kavanagh. The church is of late Norman date. Traces, however, of an earlier church were revealed in the course of excavations carried out in 1913, when large blocks of masonry—possibly of Saxon date—were found below the wall of the sanctuary. That a church was in existence here in the eleventh century is testified to by the Domesday Survey, which mentions the church *Sancta Margareta*. The fine western doorway, with its thirteen sculptured figures arranged in groups of three and two, representing Our Lord and the twelve Apostles, was described by Mr. Keyser.

After partaking of tea in the vicarage garden by kind invitation of the Rev. R. B. and Mrs. Smythe, the party returned to Canterbury viâ Mongeham, Staple and Wingham.

Wednesday, July 15th. Richborough and Sandwich were the objectives on this day, a halt being made *en route* at the church of St. Nicholas at Ash, where Mr. R. H. Goodsall read the following paper:—

Mr. Goodsall said: The parish church of St. Nicholas, Ash next Sandwich, is of generous proportion. As will be seen, it consists of a nave, choir, with a large side chapel on the north, northern and southern transepts, and a lofty tower over the crossing.

Before considering the architectural details of the building it may be well to give a brief historical introduction. The church doubtless occupied a site used for divine worship at a very early date. Locally there is a tradition that on the site originally stood an altar or temple of the Druids, but as far as one can gather

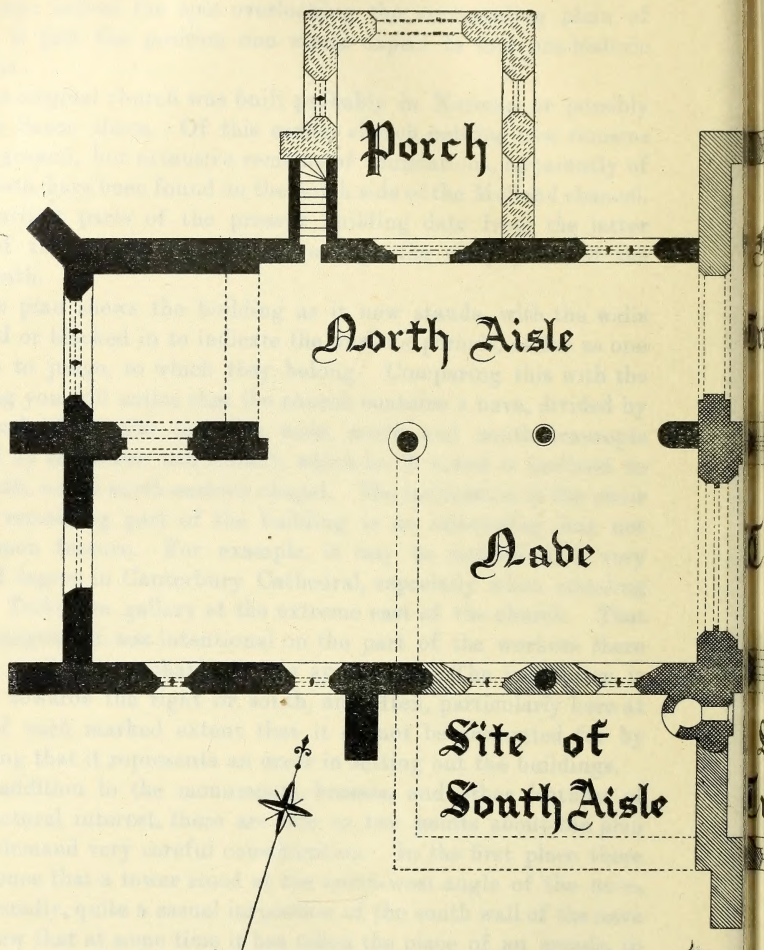
there is not the slightest scrap of evidence to support this theory. At the same time, of course, this does not prove that the tradition is wrong; indeed the spot overlooking the surrounding plain of marsh is just the position one would expect to find pre-historic remains.

The original church was built probably in Norman or possibly in late Saxon times. Of this earlier church nothing now remains above ground, but extensive remains of foundations, apparently of early date, have been found on the north side of the Molland chancel. The earliest parts of the present building date from the latter part of the twelfth century or perhaps the early years of the thirteenth.

The plan shews the building as it now stands, with the walls hatched or blacked in to indicate the various periods, as far as one is able to judge, to which they belong. Comparing this with the building you will notice that the church contains a nave, divided by an arcade from the northern aisle, north and south transepts divided by the tower, and a choir, which be it noted is inclined to the south, and a north-eastern chapel. The inclination of the choir to the remaining part of the building is an interesting but not uncommon feature. For example, it may be noticed to a very marked degree in Canterbury Cathedral, especially when standing in the Triforium gallery at the extreme east of the church. That the arrangement was intentional on the part of the workers there can be no doubt; probably it was symbolical. The inclination is always towards the right or south, and often, particularly here at Ash, of such marked extent that it cannot be accounted for by assuming that it represents an error in setting out the buildings.

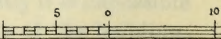
In addition to the monuments, brasses, and other features of architectural interest, there are one or two points about the plan which demand very careful consideration. In the first place there is evidence that a tower stood at the north-west angle of the nave, and secondly, quite a casual inspection of the south wall of the nave will shew that at some time it has taken the place of an arcade, in other words that the arches have been walled up.

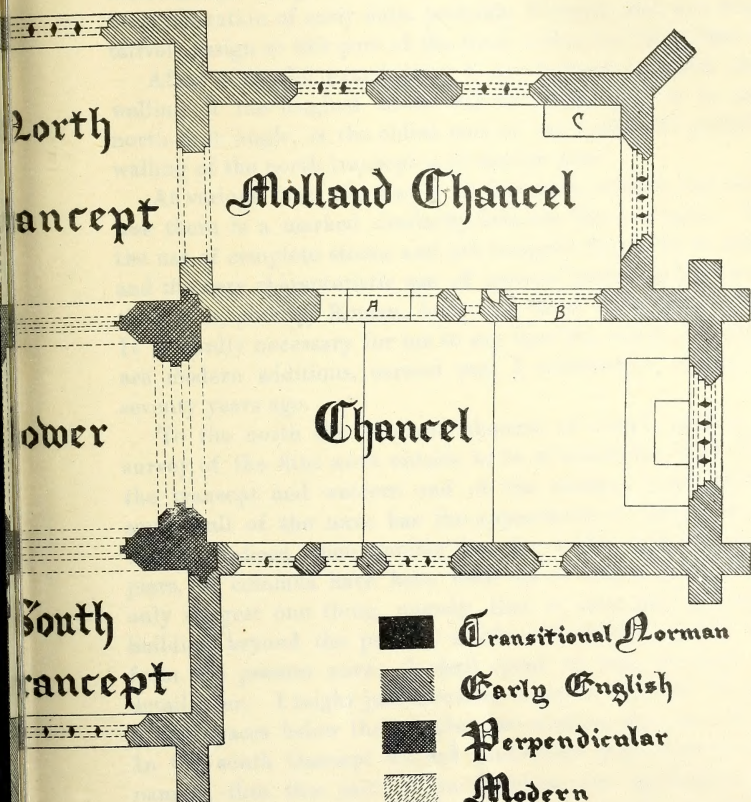
The question naturally arises, when were these alterations made and why, and what was the plan of the former building, and to this consideration I propose to devote a few words. The walling externally is of flint, and it is difficult to differentiate between examples of this work of varying dates, consequently it is impossible to apply this test as to the age of various parts of the building.



Plan of the Church
Ash next

SCALE OF





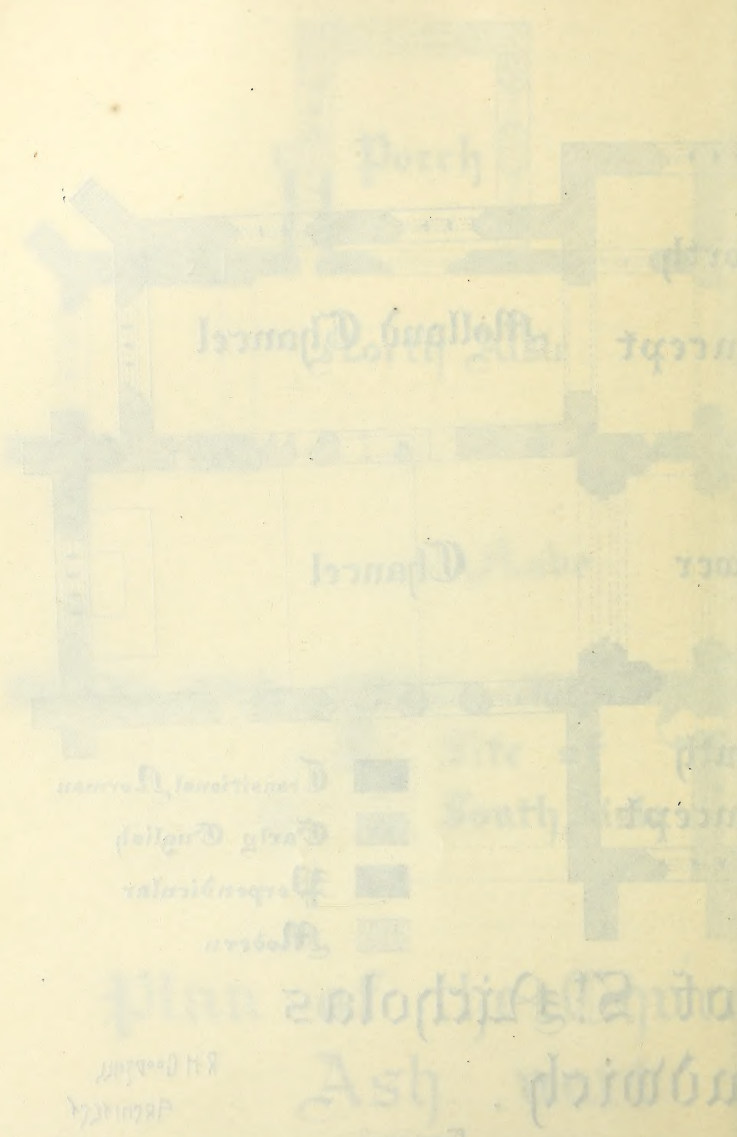
of St. Nicholas
Sandwich.

R H GOODALL

ARCHITECT

WHITINGABLE

00 40 50 FEET



R. H. Goodson
 Architect
 214 N. 1st St.
 St. Louis, Mo.

Nevertheless there are indications, which will be apparent to those who have studied this question of walling, that the north-west angle, above which the old tower stood, is probably the oldest part of the present structure. As the exterior does not greatly help us to determine the date, we have perforce to turn to the interior for information. In places we notice Caen-stone has been used. This is an indication of early date, probably Norman, and one may tentatively assign to this part of the work a date not later than 1180.

After a careful examination I am inclined to think that the walling of the original tower sub-structure, that is to say, the north-west angle, is the oldest part of the work, and probably the walling of the north transept is of similar date.

At various times the flint work has been refaced, but nevertheless there is a marked similarity between the two parts. In both the use of complete stones and not knapped flints will be remarked, and the very characteristic use of narrow bricks, or more correctly thick tiles, possibly Roman, here and there throughout the work. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the vestry and room over are modern additions, carried out, I understand, about sixty or seventy years ago.

To the north the Molland chancel, or chapel, appears from a survey of the flint work outside to be of somewhat later date than the transept and western end of the present north aisle. The south wall of the nave has the appearance of later work; and it will be noticed when outside that two arches with their supports, piers, or columns have been built up or into the wall. This can only suggest one thing, namely, that at some period there was a building beyond the present south wall divided by this arcading from the present nave. I shall speak of this, however, more in detail later. I might just mention, however, that the two windows in the spaces below these arches are modern, and not restorations. In the south transept we are confronted with another difficulty, namely, that this part of the building was apparently restored during the early seventeenth century, for it will be noticed that on the external walls, built into the flintwork, are a number of stones bearing inscriptions and dates of this period, doubtless the attempts of worthy churchwardens to commemorate their own names in connection with repairs to the fabric. As the walls of the south transept have been almost entirely rebuilt, we can learn nothing as to the nature of the adjoining part of the church, which must have existed to the westward. The fine central tower was

put into the building bodily from the foundation late in the fifteenth century, and its erection probably extended over a considerable number of years. Even in mediæval times there was often difficulty in obtaining church funds, hence building operations were often held up.

We will now consider a point of some difficulty, namely, the substructure of a tower at the western end of the present north aisle. Assuming that this was the site of the original tower, what was its relation to the church? Did the original building follow the general rule of tower, nave, chancel, narrow and long, as found in churches of early date?

It is, I think, not improbable that the present archway between the north aisle and the northern transept represents the original chancel arch, at any rate the site if not the actual work. If such be the case, the present northern transept stands on the position of the original chancel, and the Molland chapel is a later addition.

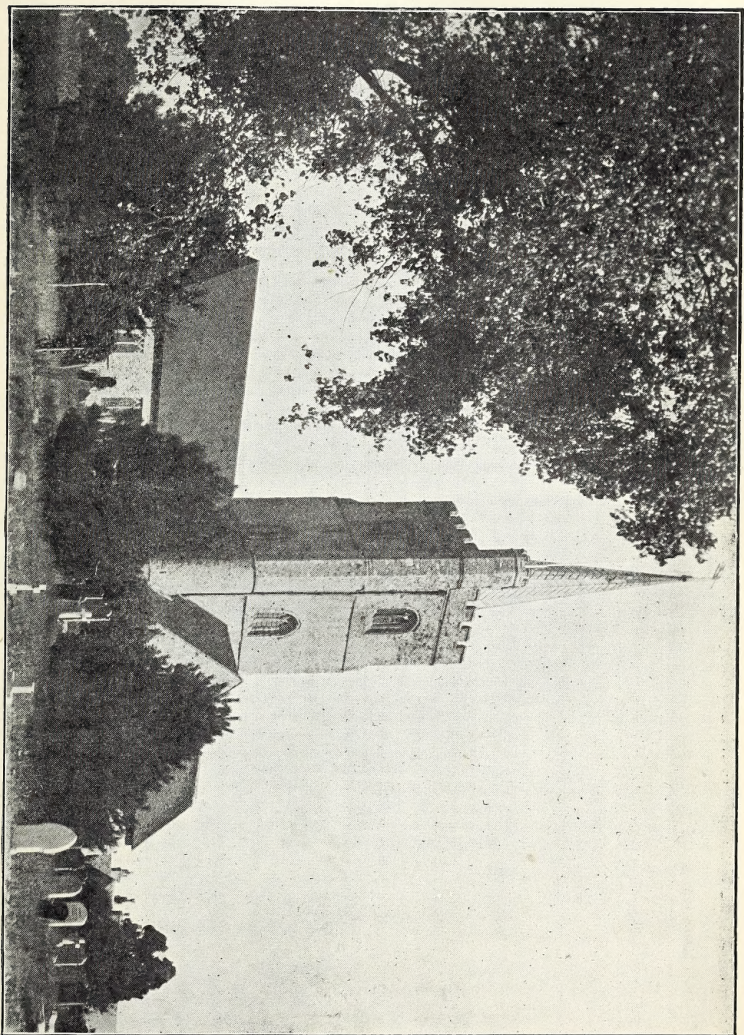
Subsequently, when the needs of the parish increased and funds were forthcoming, the present nave and chancel were added, and the original nave and chancel became aisle and transept. This would be quite a reasonable evolution were it not for the fact that the remains of arcading in the southern wall point to a different conclusion altogether.

As far as can be seen from the outside, the pier and shaft supporting the two pointed arches are of the same date as the similar shafts between the north aisle and nave; consequently the building beyond, whatever it may have been, must have dated from the same period.

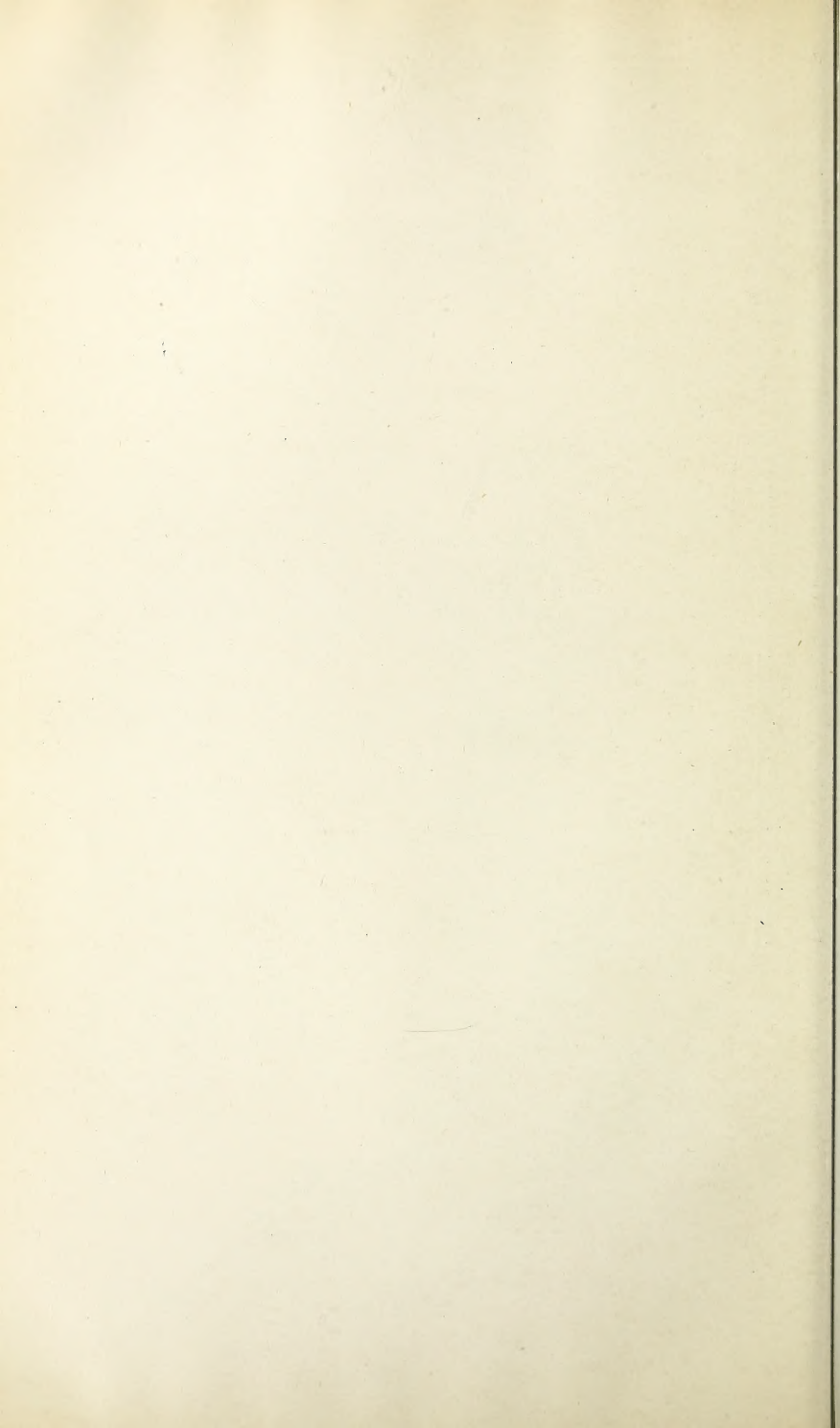
If the original church followed the simple plan mentioned, it is impossible for it to have had a southern transept or chapel, such as this must have been, extending across the present nave to the extremity of the present south transept.

A much more possible theory is that the original church was entirely demolished with the exception of the western tower, and a late Norman or transitional Early English structure took its place, the date being about 1200 A.D. This would mean that the north aisle, nave and the demolished south chapel were all of the same period.

The pointed arches of the nave are of this date, and they are of the same size and shape, with hood mouldings on both faces. It will be noticed that there are responds at either abutments, and that the western end has a corbel in place of a shaft. The two



ASH CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



shafts are dissimilar below the cap mouldings, which are alike, except that the material in each case is Kentish rag; the small one, however, has certainly been inserted probably at the time the central tower was built. The larger stones correspond in size to those used elsewhere in the alteration. In passing, it is interesting to note the small niches and corbels on each pier, which probably contained small images.

On the south wall at the west there is a fifteenth-century window and two modern ones in the built-up arcade. The stone inside, as before mentioned, is Caen, a sign of early date. If this be correct it will be apparent that the Norman church must have been of considerable size—larger than one would expect to find. Possibly the church was cruciform in plan and had a central tower—an expedient not infrequently resorted to, to overcome the difficulties of roofing the intersection. The fifteenth-century tower has, of course, entirely eliminated all traces of this if it ever existed.

A third suggestion that has been put forward to account for the substructure of the north-west tower, is that the work was commenced, and then for some reason never completed. It may have been for lack of funds or a desire to make a more pretentious addition in the shape of a central tower.

I have previously referred to the arch between the aisle and the north transept. The late Mr. J. R. Planché, in his *History of the parish (A Corner of Kent)*, suggests that the arch is, perhaps, thirty years later than those in the nave. Personally I am inclined to think it contemporary. If it be later, the transept which formerly went by the name of the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr must have been an addition to the aisle. The south pier was rebuilt with a different impost moulding, probably at the time that the central tower was inserted, and this alteration converted the chapel into a Northern transept proper.

Until 1863 the organ stood in the transept. When it was removed, traces of fresco paintings were found on the walls; unfortunately owing to damp these were in a very bad state. During the restoration of the transept a stone coffin of the thirteenth century was discovered, having an overlapping lid of great weight. This is now in the north chancel. The arch between the north transept and the north or Moland chancel is of fourteenth-century workmanship.

Prior to 1840 this chapel was used as a schoolroom, and was

divided from the transept by a wooden partition. This accounts for the shameful mutilation of the two corbels above the wood screen on either side of the arch. The corbels are in the shape of human heads, and the hair is arranged in a manner peculiar to the time of King Edward I. and II.

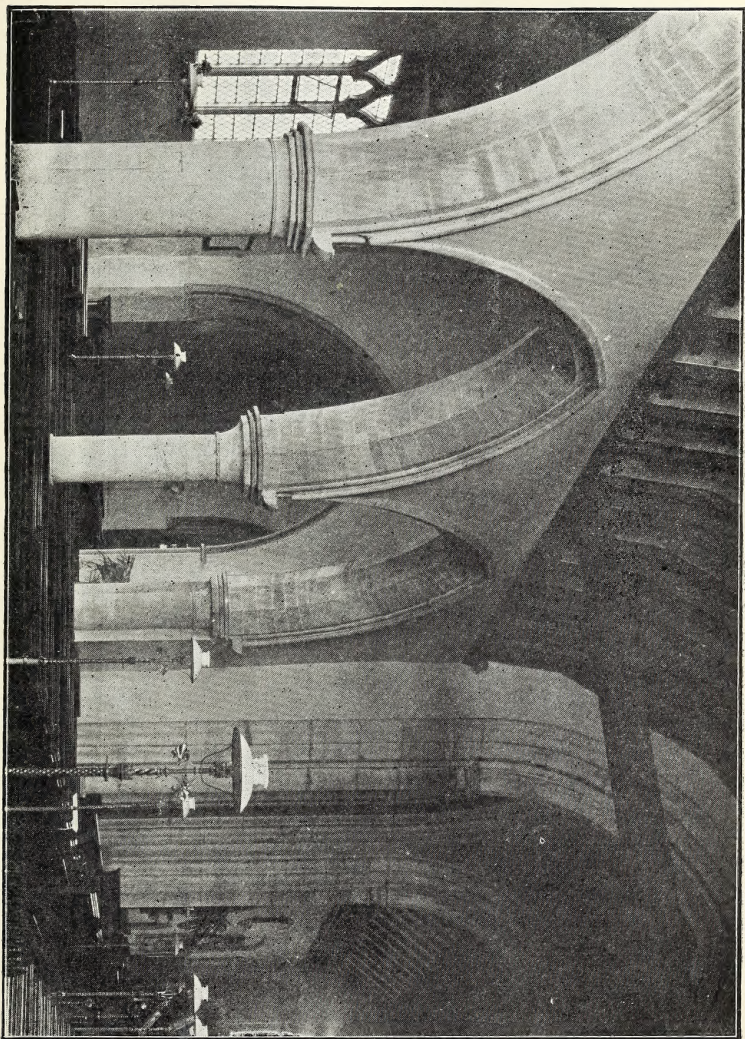
The fine oak screen now occupying the open space has apparently been removed from some other part of the church. Originally it must have been rather higher, and was cut down to its present size to fit the opening. It will be noticed that each mullion is cut through above the bar panelling; the doors which occupied the central bay are now in the tower. These of course are larger in height than the present opening, and were apparently discarded when the remainder of the screen was mutilated. Probably the original site of the screen was under the rood loft. Its date is apparently of the sixteenth century. In 1663 an entry in the church accounts records that a painter was paid for work on the "screenes."

The north chancel was originally called St. Nicholas Chancel, and the remains of early thirteenth-century work, *e.g.*, the string-courses, etc., shew that part of the original walling is incorporated in the later work. At the east end the string-courses are surmounted by a modern window. The windows on the north side are copies of the original ones.

The fine tomb of fifteenth-century work I shall speak about later. The piscina is of similar date and of good design. The restored priest's door communicates with the main or southern chancel, sometimes called the Guilton Chancel. On either side of the small door the wall is pierced with arches, those on the west being the most important. The quoins, jambs, mouldings, etc., are of ragstone. In the south wall is a trefoil-headed piscina with rounded corbels of early thirteenth-century workmanship. Above is a lancet-headed window of the same period, beside it an aumbry and two other windows of later dates, one on each side of the priest's door, which is modern.

The south transept appears to have undergone considerable repairs in the year 1675, as the stone on the external walls bear witness. At one time there may have been a gallery in this transept, for there is evidence of a built-up doorway from the turret staircase to the tower about twelve feet up, to be seen on the inside.

I have remarked previously that the tower is of fifteenth-century



ASH CHURCH.—INTERIOR.

workmanship, and not a particularly good example of the late Perpendicular style. It was apparently built at three different periods, one stage at a time, and was inserted in the building from the foundation upwards. The south chapel or aisle had been demolished prior to this. The piers are unique for the size of the stones, which in some cases are as much as six feet long, four feet wide, and two feet thick. These dimensions for Kent ragstone are abnormal, and truly remarkable. A particularly interesting point not hitherto noticed, I believe, is the remarkable series of masons' marks to be found on these stones. They are particularly numerous on the south-west pier, and in this case they take the form of an arrow with only half the head, which alternates on one side and then the other on different stones.

On the north-east pier the marks are more difficult to find, but are more elaborate, and often consist of a cross within a circle. The present ring of bells in the tower only date from 1791, when £161 1s. 9d. was paid for casting a new peal; but Bryan Fausett, the antiquary, has recorded that in 1760 he found five bells in the belfry dated from 1581 to 1641. With regard to the tombs and brasses, the most ancient monumental effigy in the church (marked H on the accompanying plan) is that which occupies the arch between the chancel and the Molland chapel. It is that of a knight cross-legged, and is supposed to represent Sir John de Goshall, who lived during the reign of Edward III. From the character of the costume, however, one would be inclined to ascribe it to the time of the first Edward, and it may be that it should be attributed to Sir Henry de Goshall. Below the effigy of the knight is one of his lady, and in this case also the costume bears out the assumption of the earlier date.

The female effigy is of ruder workmanship than that of the knight, and it has suffered considerably from ill-treatment as well as time. The distinctive features of the costume are of the thirteenth or early fourteenth century. The other monument in the north wall of the chancel (B on plan) is probably that of Sir John Leverick, Knight, *c.* 1350, who is represented in a highly ornamental suit of plate armour. The legs of the figure are crossed and rest on a lion, the head of which is remarkable for its lifelike expression. There is a great similarity between this effigy and one in St. Peter's Church, Sandwich.

A remarkable feature of the Molland or St. Nicholas chancel is the fine altar-tomb at the north-east angle of the building (C on plan).

It is of characteristic fifteenth-century workmanship, and the effigies represent John Septvans, Esq., who served under King Henry VI., and his wife Catherine.

The male figure is in full military costume of the middle of the fifteenth century, consisting of a complete suit of plate armour, with elegantly-designed knee and elbow pieces. Round his neck is a collar of SS denoting his mark of Esquire of the body of the Sovereign. The hair is cut close above the ears, a fashion introduced at the beginning of the fifteenth century. The head, represented partially bald, reposes on a tilting helmet supported by angels and surmounted by a torse or wreath. The feet of the effigy rest upon a couchant lion.

The lady is represented in the dress of a noble widow, barbed above the chin with an angle veil and wearing a kirtle with tight sleeves buttoned at the wrist, over which is a very full-skirted surcoat, reaching in graceful folds to the feet, and itself surmounted by a mantle of state with cords and tassels dependent. There is some uncertainty about this memorial, for all traces of armorial bearings have disappeared.

It has been suggested that these effigies do not belong to the altar-tomb on which they are placed; and from the awkward manner in which the tomb is built into the wall it is not improbable that it originally occupied some other position in the church. Another theory suggested, not without reason, is that this memorial was originally in Sittingbourne Church.

The church is particularly rich in brasses. In the high chancel, almost in the centre of the floor, a fine brass, now much mutilated, of the fifteenth century commemorates Richard Clitherow of Ash and his wife. Only the upper part of the figure of the lady now remains. Next the above is another good brass in a better state of preservation representing Jane Kerriel. On the floor of the Molland chapel is a large brass in tolerable state of preservation commemorating Christopher Septvans, alias Harfleet, of Molland and his wife, and the well-preserved effigies of Walter their son, and his wife. In the south transept there are two brasses, one of which represents the figures of a man and woman in the costume of the early part of the sixteenth century, but the inscription is imperfect, the Christian names William and Anne his wife only being preserved.

RICHBOROUGH CASTLE.—A heavy shower of rain made the inspection of this famous Roman station somewhat difficult; few

of the ladies attempted the wet and muddy walk along the track-way leading to the castle. Nevertheless a certain number of stalwarts assembled within the walls and listened to a brief descriptive address delivered by Lord Northbourne. The adverse conditions made a prolonged stay impossible, a circumstance the more regrettable owing to the fact that the recent excavations conducted under the auspices of the Board of Works have revealed much that has hitherto been concealed from view.

SANDWICH.—After luncheon at the Bell Hotel the pilgrims divided into two parties, the first under the conductorship of Mr. Keyser visiting the churches, and the second, with the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield as guide, making an inspection of the "Old House" in Strand Street by kind permission of the owner, W. F. Mackmirkan, Esq., and of Manwood Court, formerly the Free Grammar School of the town, where they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Raggett, the present owners. Mr. Raggett said that the house was built in 1563-4 by Roger Manwood, a native of Sandwich, who became one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and died at Hales Place in the parish of Hackington, where his effigy may still be seen in the church of St. Stephen near Canterbury.

The site was given by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the school endowed with lands by Manwood, who obtained the royal licence for his foundation and leave to call it by his own name. New school buildings have been erected on the eastern side of the town within recent memory, but the fabric of the old school-house has been repaired and all vestiges of antiquity reverently preserved.

Those of the visitors who made a tour to the three churches were received at St. Peter's by the Rector, Rev. B. W. Day, who read some notes on the architecture and monumental effigies of the building prepared by Dr. C. Cotton, who unfortunately was unable to be present. At St. Clement's and St. Mary's the Rev. O. D. Bruce Payne, Rector, acted as guide, and the same gentleman acted in a like capacity at the chapel attached to the hospital of St. Bartholomew. The members then drove to Betteshanger, where they were entertained to tea by Lord and Lady Northbourne before returning to Canterbury.

Thursday, July 16th.—The members motored to Hythe, paying a visit *en route* to the church of SS. Mary and Ethelburga, Lyminge, where the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff described the

church and the foundations of the earlier Saxon church in the churchyard (see *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXX., p. lvi).

The next place visited was Saltwood Castle, by kind permission of Mrs. Deedes. At very short notice it was ably described by the Rev. Canon A. J. Galpin, Rector of Saltwood, who also acted as guide at Saltwood Church.

Progress was then made to the church of St. Leonard, Hythe, where the Vicar, the Rev. H. D. Dale, gave a lucid description of the building. [Mr. Dale's notes on the church, and the Rev. G. M. Livett's exhaustive description of its architecture, are published in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXX.]

Lympne Castle and the Roman remains at Studfall were also visited.

The return journey to Canterbury was then undertaken, and after dinner the members were hospitably entertained by F. Bennett Goldney, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., at the County Hotel, where a concert party performed sweet music.

Friday, July 17th.—This day was devoted to Canterbury. Making an early start at 9 A.M. the members, after visiting Eastbridge Hospital, where they were received by the Master (Rev. P. L. Clarke), and the West-gate of the City, under the conductorship of Mr. S. Mead, assembled in the crypt of the Cathedral, where the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff described the history and architecture of the great metropolitical church. A perambulation of the Cathedral followed, the visitors being divided into three parties, conducted respectively by the Dean, Col. Hegan, and Mr. Woodruff. In the afternoon the remains of the conventual buildings, and the chapter library, were inspected, Mr. Woodruff again acting as guide. By the kind invitation of the Dean and Mrs. Wace half the party then partook of tea in the Deanery gardens, and the rest were similarly entertained by Canon and Mrs. Mason. After tea a few enthusiasts paid a visit to Fordwich, St. John's Hospital, and the remains of the Dominican Priory.

The Annual General Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society was held at St. Augustine's College, by kind permission of the Warden, on Friday evening, July 17th.

The President, Lord Northbourne, occupied the chair, and there were present in addition: The Dean of Canterbury and Mrs. Wace, the Warden and Sub-Warden of St. Augustine's College, Sir Charles

Warren, F.R.S., and Mr. Keyser, F.S.A. (President of the British Archæological Association), together with the following members of the Council of the Kent Archæological Society: Revs. W. G. Waterman, C. H. Wilkie, C. Eveleigh Woodruff, Mr. H. W. Knocker, Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Richard Cooke; while representing the British Archæological Association were the Hon. Editor, Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., and Messrs. R. Bagster, W. A. Cater, W. Derham, M.A., and S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A. The seats in the Museum were mostly occupied.

The Hon. Secretary read the annual report. Mr. Cooke said: "The Society would wish me to commence by expressing their regret for the loss the Society has sustained by the death of Mr. A. H. Gardner, who was both on the Council and also the local Secretary for the Folkestone district; and also by the death of Mr. Greensted, the local Secretary for the Sittingbourne districts. Both of these gentlemen were always most anxious to promote by all means in their power the interests of archæology.

A second meeting of the hon. local secretaries was held this year in the month of June at Canterbury, when the new rules relating to local secretaries' districts were further discussed; more frequent meetings of members were advocated, and after discussion it was arranged that a general meeting of the Society should be held in May, 1915, at Tonbridge, after the meeting of the hon. local secretaries; that Tonbridge Castle should be visited and described; and, if possible, someone should be requested to explain to the members present what it was the Town Council wished to prove or disprove some two years ago, when the Society made a grant towards the expense of excavations.

The subject for discussion at the spring meeting in March at Maidstone has not yet been fixed upon, though a paper on the so-called Pilgrims' Road, its origin and history, has been suggested.

RECORDS BRANCH.—This branch already numbers some 150 members, and it is hoped that on the issue of its first publication, which will be ready shortly, its numbers will be largely augmented. The work of calendaring the wills and administrations of the Probate Court at Canterbury, undertaken in conjunction with the British Record Society, is also proceeding.

The Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff is continuing his work upon the Parish and Diocesan Records of the Diocese of Canterbury. It will thus be evident that though late in the field in comparison with some other county societies, the Kent Archæological Society

is now devoting attention to what is a very important part of archæological work, with a view to the enumeration and better preservation of these valuable documents scattered about throughout the county.

Your thanks are due to the local Hon. Sec. for Sandwich, Mr. Manser, for the care he has taken in keeping us informed as to the progress of the excavations lately carried out by the Office of Works inside the walls of Richborough Castle. The Council are sorry to learn that this work will now soon be discontinued, and hopes that this stoppage, if it takes place, may be only temporary. Your Council suggest that any antiquities found may be preserved near the place of discovery, provided suitable accommodation can be obtained. The Office of Works have accepted this suggestion sympathetically.

The thirtieth volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* was issued early in June; those members who had paid their subscriptions for the year 1913 and are not in arrear in a previous year are entitled to receive this volume, but not those members who have only paid for the year 1914.

The Council agreed last September, on the motion of the Rev. C. H. Wilkie, to the appointment of an honorary librarian, but as this requires an alteration of one of the Society's rules, and notice of the alteration of the said rule was not given in time to bring the question before this annual meeting, the matter still remains in abeyance.

During the year there has been but slight alteration in the number of members of the Society; it is hoped all members will do their utmost to secure an important increase.

That portion of the Caley MSS. which relates to the county of Kent will, I have reason to believe, be presented to your library within the next few months. The letters relate chiefly to queries made to Mr. Caley respecting the endowments of rectories and vicarages in the county of Kent."

The Report was adopted.

Owing to the presence of many of the members of the British Archæological Association, the business portion was shortened as much as possible, but Mr. Keyser, on behalf of the British Archæological Association, took the opportunity of warmly thanking the Council, the members, and the Local Committee of the Kent Archæological Society for the help and assistance given in making their meeting a success, particularly referring to the very valuable

help given by the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff, not only in the formation of plans and routes, but also in undertaking the description of several buildings visited, notwithstanding that he had at the time a large amount of work on his hands.

Lord Northbourne replied on behalf of the Kent Archæological Society.

General Sir Charles Warren then read a very interesting Paper on "The Highways of Primitive Man in Kent." After some preliminary remarks on the physical features and geological formations of East Kent, Sir Charles Warren classed the primitive highways of the county under two heads: (1) Thoroughfares—main highways leading from centre; and (2) Local highways. In Kent the highways were subordinate to three special local influences: (1) the forests of the weald of Blean; (2) the estuaries and flats about the rivers and the islands about the coast; (3) the line of chalk cliff, the lip of the crater surrounding the weald, which was used as the great highway east and west through Kent. The geological map shewed that the chalk ridge ran in nearly a straight line from Folkestone to Halling, and from Halling to Dorking, and along that line was the British east and west highway, part of which was subsequently used as the Pilgrims' Way in Christian times. The arguments that went to shew that the road was used by the Christian pilgrims journeying from Winchester to Canterbury in a great measure applied to its use by primitive races.

A hearty vote of thanks to Sir Charles Warren for his instructive Paper closed the proceedings.

September 10th, 1914.—The Council met at the Bridge Wardens' Chambers, Rochester, after lunching together at Oriel House by the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Day. Mr. F. F. Giraud in the Chair. Twelve members present.

Letters were read from Mr. F. Lambert, Hon. Secretary of the British Archæological Society, thanking the Kent Society for their co-operation at the joint congress in July last; from Mr. Aldridge reporting the discovery of Roman foundations and pottery at North Ash, near Wrotham; from Mr. C. Peers, expressing satisfaction that it was proposed to mark the site of Shepway Cross, and the tree at Kingsborough in Sheppey, where the courts of the Ferry Wardens were formerly held; and from Mr. A. A. Arnold drawing attention to the statements made in the first volume of *Kent Records* (*Parochial Records in the Diocese of Rochester*) that the

earliest register book of the parish of Aylesford had been "lent to an exhibition and never returned." Mr. Arnold wrote that the exhibition referred to was the "Temporary Museum" arranged for the annual meeting of the Kent Archæological Society in the Corn Exchange at Rochester in 1886; that he remembered the loan of the Aylesford book, and that it was duly returned to the vicar's messenger after the meeting. In confirmation of this statement Mr. Arnold was able to state that he had recently inspected the loan book, which is still preserved in the office of the town clerk, wherein he found an entry in his own handwriting relating to the book, and a signed receipt for the same from the messenger of the Vicar of Aylesford, dated July 24th, 1886. The Council expressed their gratitude to Mr. Arnold for his prompt action, which has altogether exculpated the Society from complicity in the loss of this valuable record.

The following new members were elected: Dr. R. J. Dick, Dr. Gordon Ward, Mr. J. H. Sikes and Mr. W. J. Wilson.

Passbooks were produced and cheques drawn.

December 9th, 1914.—The Council met this day in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury by permission of the Dean and Chapter. Lord Northbourne in the Chair. Eighteen members present.

A letter was read from Mr. H. Elgar giving a description of a gold sceatta, and some other coins found on Mr. De Uppaugh's estate at Hollingbourne, and placed by that gentleman, on loan, in the Society's rooms at Maidstone. Thanks were accorded to Mr. De Uppaugh; to Mr. Bosanquet for the gift to the Society's library of a privately printed copy of the MS. of William Demster; and to the Rev. C. Eveleigh Woodruff for his offer to edit *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXXI., Mr. Leland Duncan and Major Lambarde, the Society's editors, at the present time being fully engaged in His Majesty's service. Mr. H. Mapleton Chapman was re-elected the Society's representative on the Fordwich Town Hall Trust.

An application having been made by Mr. Boulter of Ramsgate for the loan of objects of antiquity, of which the Society possessed duplicates, for exhibition in the museum at Ramsgate, the Council decided to accede to the request under the following conditions:—

1. That all expenses of removal and return be paid by the borrowers.
2. That the articles be fully insured.
3. That all loans be made by the Council in writing.

4. That the Society's label be attached to all articles, and that the said articles be kept in a case under lock and key.

5. That no article of great intrinsic value or of special fragility be included in any loan.

Major Powell Cotton of Quex, Thanet, was elected a member of Council.

Passbooks were produced and cheques drawn.

Obituary.

WE regret to have to record the death, on the 13th of March last, of Mr. W. ESSINGTON HUGHES, the senior partner of the firm of Mitchell Hughes and Clarke, the publishers and printers of *Archæologia Cantiana*. Mr. HUGHES, who was 83 years of age, joined the above firm in 1856, and since 1874, when his firm took over the printing and publishing of *Archæologia Cantiana*, has taken the keenest interest in the affairs of the Kent Archæological Society. For the past thirty-three years he had acted as Hon. Local Secretary for the London District, and was a regular attendant at the Summer Excursions of the Society.

Mr. HUGHES was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and a Member of the Council of the British Archæological Association.

Owing to the fact that the Society have a large number of certain Volumes of ARCHÆOLOGIA CANTIANA in stock at Maidstone, the Council—in order to save space on their shelves—have decided to offer the surplus stock to Members at the following prices :—

Vols. VIII..	. . . . .	2s. 6d. per Vol.
Vols. IX. .	. . . . .	2s. 6d. „ „
Vols. XIII..	. . . . .	10s. 0d. „ „

The other Volumes in stock, up to and including :—

Vol. XXIII.	. . . . .	5s. 0d. per Vol.
All Vols. later than Vol. XXIII.	. . . . .	10s. 0d. „ „

ACCOUNTS
AND
BALANCE SHEETS

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1912 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1913.

*for Year ended 31st December 1912.***Cr.**

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Annual Subscriptions :—						
Arrears to 1911	21	10	0			
350 Members at 10s. (1912)	175	0	0			
				196	10	0
„ Entrance Fees				18	10	0
„ Life Composition (to be separately invested)				10	0	0
„ Sale of Publications				8	10	0
„ Deposit Interest from Maidstone Bank				5	0	0
„ Dividends on Consols				41	14	4
„ Miscellaneous Receipts :—						
Subscriptions overpaid.....	0	9	0			
Unexplained Receipt	1	0	0			
				1	9	0

£281 13 4

Dr.*Balance Sheet at*

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors :—						
Corporation of Maidstone—for rent of Library accrued	15	0	0			
Accountancy, 1911	5	12	6			
Mitchell Hughes and Clarke	20	17	6			
W. H. Keeley and Son	3	15	3			
Provision for other outstanding Accounts	5	0	0			
				50	5	3
Annual Subscriptions paid in advance				6	10	0
Research Fund, as per last Balance Sheet				39	6	9
Accumulated Fund :—						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.....	2814	1	6			
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	96	0	1			
				2910	1	7
				£3006	3	7

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND.
1912.

Dr.

Income and Expenditure Account

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Rent of Library and Council Chamber at Maidstone.....				20	0	0
„ Curator's Salary				40	0	0
„ Porter's Wages.....				6	12	0
„ Fire and Employers' Liability Insurance				5	9	0
„ Printing, Stationery, etc., including Honorary Secretary's disbursements for Postages, Stationery, etc.				36	2	3
„ Archæological Congress.....				2	0	0
„ Accountancy :—						
W. J. King and Son, Fee and Disbursements, 1912				5	12	6
„ Honorary Local Secretaries' Disbursements				1	0	4
„ Mitchell Hughes and Clarke, on account of Volume XXX.				200	0	0
„ Miscellaneous Expenses :—						
Subscription to Harleian Society				4	4	0
Transfer of Consols				1	14	0
				5	18	0
„ Expenses <i>re</i> Annual Meetings				12	5	6
				£334	19	7

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND.
1913.

SOCIETY.

cix

for Year ended 31st December 1913.

Cr.

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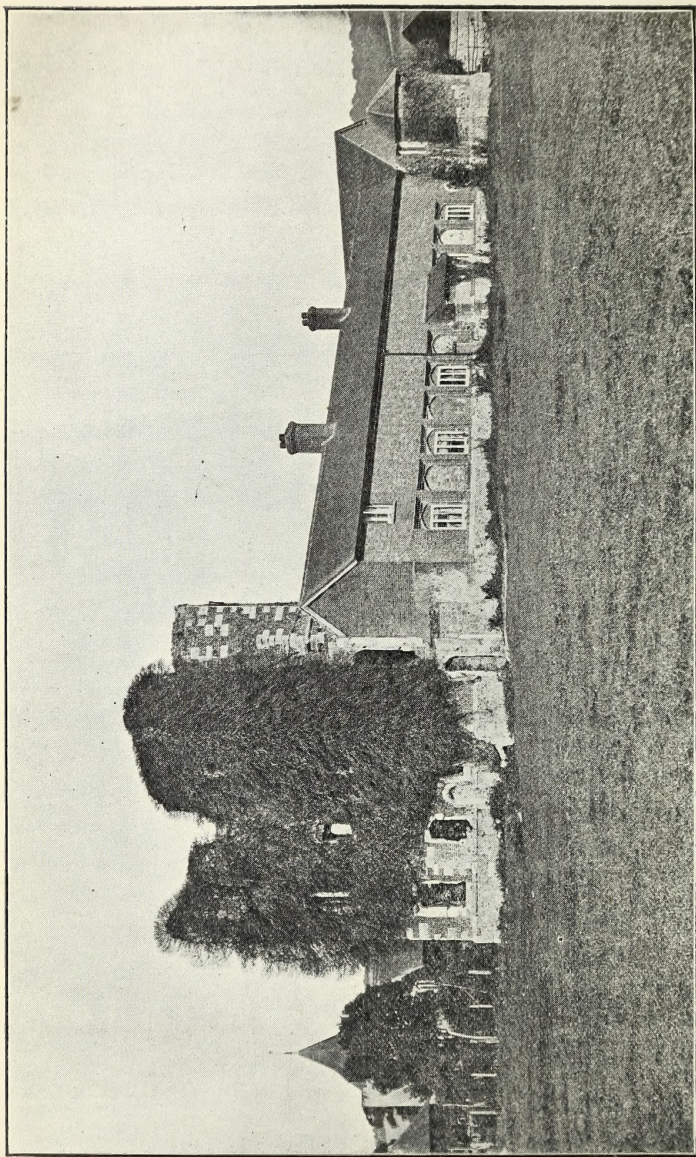
Dr.

Balance Sheet at

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors :—						
Corporation of Maidstone for rent of Library accrued.....	15	0	0			
Accountancy, 1912.....	5	12	6			
Due to Honorary Secretary for Disbursements	2	5	10			
Mitchell Hughes and Clarke	22	2	0			
Local Records	0	10	0			
Provision for other outstanding Accounts	5	0	0			
				50	10	4
Annual Subscriptions paid in advance	10	0	0			
Research Fund, as per last Balance Sheet	39	6	9			
Accumulated Fund :—						
Balance, as per last Balance Sheet	2910	1	7			
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year	16	14	1			
				2893	7	6
				£2993	4	7

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND.
1913.



No. 3.—RUINS OF HOUSE NOW EXISTING, AND SHEWING THE GALLERY, WITH A
FLOOR SUPERIMPOSED USED AS COTTAGES.

Archæologia Cantiana.

THE MANOR HOUSE AND GREAT PARK OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTER- BURY AT OTFORD.

BY CAPTAIN C. HESKETH.

IN the quiet seclusion of Otford two notable witnesses to the new impulses in art, life, and religion, called the Renaissance, saw the light—the House built by Archbishop Warham, and the Prayer Book compiled by Cranmer.* The latter lives to speak for itself, and with it we are no further concerned in this article; but the former has almost passed away, and that part which remains serves quite different purposes than for which designed, though still a mute testimony to that glorious youth of the modern world when the dead hand of the Middle Ages was yielding to the pressure of the new learning and the desire for a fuller and more pleasurable life.

The Wars of the Roses had destroyed the old intractable baronage, and the resulting greater security of life having released the designer from the mainly military considerations which had hitherto absorbed his powers of invention, enabled him to use his site so as to give expression to the new demand for houses which might be homes, and which should also testify to the ideals of culture and refinement that characterize the new age. Under this impulse there came into existence those grand Tudor mansions of long

* J. R. Green. *Stray Studies*.

galleries, great windows, parapetted towers and towerettes, and fantastic chimneys, that afford so much pleasure to the inquisitive antiquary and the artist in search of beauty.

Warham proved himself a true child of his age in giving expression to the new social and artistic ideals when building his manor house, which in area alone seems to have covered some two acres of land, and which—but a description of the house may prove of greater interest if viewed in the long perspective of the connection of the archbishops with Otford.

The mastery acquired by the Normans was signified in many notable acts, and significant amongst their number, and one which played an important rôle in subsequent ecclesiastical history, was the division of the property of Christ Church, Canterbury, between the monastery and the archbishopric. This policy was initiated by Lanfranc.

Otford fell to the archbishopric, and the connection so established was maintained until 1537. It was the richest of the Archbishop's manors in Kent, and although it is not at present possible to state accurately the area of land embraced in the manor, certainly it was most extensive. According to the Red Book of the Exchequer, A.D. 1214, the following manors were held of the Archbishop as of his Manor of Otford: Eynesford, Lullingstone, Aldeham, Preston, Vielestone, Sundridge, Chevening, Shipbourne, and Orpington. From other records, Tonbridge, Penshurst, Brasted, Sevenoaks, and Shoreham can be added, and thus the area embraced would extend from Tonbridge through Penshurst to Chevening, thence to Eynesford, back through Shoreham and Otford to Tonbridge, with Shipbourne and Orpington as offshoots.

Lanfranc appears to have had a home at Otford, and it is recorded that Archbishop Theobald ordained Richard de Belmeis priest at Otford on September 20, 1152, but definite traditions of building a manor house commence with Becket, whose memory is kept green by quite a shower of curses that he rained down upon the place. Their

abundance was, however, no measure of their strength, and all fell impotently upon the land. That with which we are alone concerned had reference to a want of water for building. Upon making this discovery Becket drove his staff passionately into the soil, and lo! water flowed. The site of this memorable event is called "Becket's Well," and characteristically used to be reputed as possessing curative properties, but the good sense of the age declares it to be a plain Roman bath. Certainly something must be wrong with the form in which the tradition has reached us, for dame Nature seems to have been ever more than liberal with her endowment of water at Otford. The house figured in the quarrel between Henry II. and Becket, one Alanus recording that after Becket had been apprehended "the Bishop of London came to him, declaring that if he would surrender up to the King his mansion at Otford and Wingham, there was hope that he would recover the King's favour and that all would be forgiven" (*Old Otford*, by Dr. Hunt, and Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*). From Becket down to Cranmer there is almost continuous record of the residence of the archbishops at Otford. No description of the house of the Middle Ages is, however, known to exist, but some light is thrown upon it by Archbishop Peckham's Register, 1279—1292, where it is recorded that, in giving directions for the erection of the present church,* he remarked of the manor house that "it is an offence that for so solemn a hall or palace as that which stands there, there should be nothing but a wooden chapel." The site of the old house may have been in the rectangular-shaped meadow whose north-west corner abuts upon the south-east of the present cemetery, and the "Castle Farm" house in the southern end of this field is in part probably the only existing relic of the pre-Tudor house.

Archbishop Dene (1501—1503) is reputed to have repaired the old house, yet notwithstanding Warham (1503—1533) erected a new one at the cost of £33,000. The manor

* This statement may be questioned, but there are good reasons for making it, although too long for a footnote.

rolls, although very numerous for the period, are quite silent as to the building of the house. According to Somner (*Antiquities of Canterbury*) he first proposed to build at Canterbury, but failing to compose differences with the citizens for a site, built at Otford. Here he entertained Cardinal Campeggio on his first visit to England (July 1518), when, met by Warham at Sandwich, he travelled through Kent with 1000 horse, many in armour and gold chains, and came to Otford, remaining two days, during which time the Archbishop "made him good and real cheer and divers pleasures and goodly pastimes," and also Henry VIII., when in 1520, with a retinue of 4000, and his Queen with 1000, he rested at Otford en route to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. That such hosts could be entertained at Otford affords at once some idea of the resources of the house and manor, and of Warham's wealth; but it is Erasmus who supplies the best general idea of both the old and the new houses. Erasmus, who visited Warham at what the latter called his "power house," speaking first of the old manor house, says it was "A place more meet for a religious man's meditation than for a prince's pleasure, with which I myself could not have been greatly in love, till such time as William Warham bestowed so great cost upon it that he thought better to have raised a new house in the place than to have repaired the old, for he left nothing of the first work but merely the walls of a hall and a chapell." During the erection of this building Warham received news from Erasmus that he was suffering from stone, and facetiously replied: "What business have you with such a superfluous load of stones in your small body, or what do you propose to build *super hanc petram*? Stones are heavy carriage, as I know to my cost when I want them for building purposes. I presume you do not contemplate building a palace, so have them carted away, and I send ten angels to help you rid yourself of the burden."

This pleasantry finds no counterpart, however, in Lambard, to whom the palace was well known (see Appendix II.), for he wrote rather bitterly that, "William Warham,

SKETCH PLAN OF MANOR HOUSE BUILT BY ARCHBISHOP WARHAM AT OTFORD. 1516 (CIRCA)

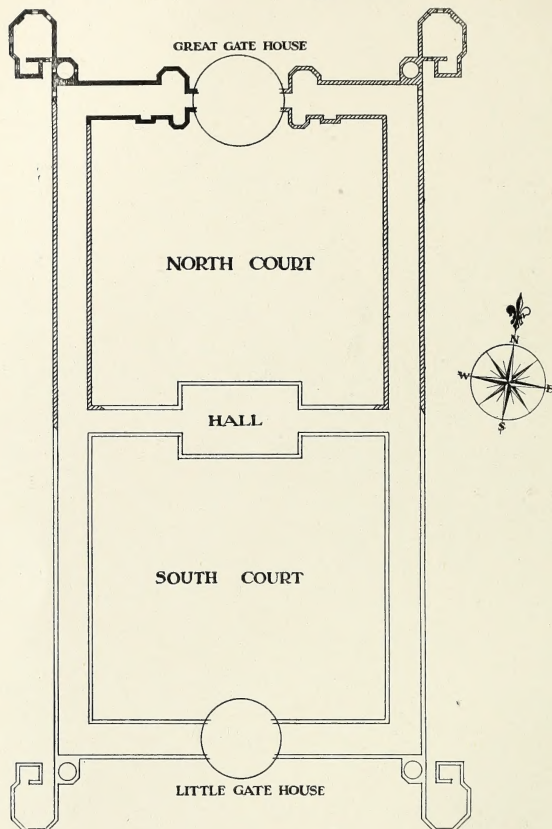


ILLUSTRATION N^o1.

This Plan is based partly upon the existing remains of the House, and partly upon information detailed in the Survey made in 1573 (Appendix II.).

- (1) Existing remains are shewn blocked in. The lower portion and foundations of the South end are, however, still partly *in situ*, but are omitted from plan as too fragmentary to enable a fair representation of this end of the building to be drawn.
- (2) The portions hatched in are detailed in the Survey, but the length of the East and West galleries and the positions of the Gate Houses are pure conjecture.
- (3) The portions not shaded are also pure conjecture, but are based upon an examination of the Site, and are supported by the Survey (Appendix II.), and serve to indicate the general dimensions of the plan of the original building.

wishing to leave to posterity some glorious monument of his worldly wealth and misbegotten treasure, determined to have raised a gorgeous palace for himself."

Warham himself furnishes a slight account of the old and new houses when he raised the wages of George Guston, keeper of the manor, from two pence to four pence daily, because the former wage was granted when the "buildings were ruinous by neglect, but now sufficiently repaired and the great buildings with also the enclosure with towers new built and the various gardens new enclosed."

The general impression imparted by these extracts from the writings of eye-witnesses is reinforced by two detailed surveys of the house in decay, made in 1547 and 1573 respectively (see Appendices I. and II.), and these, together with the fragment that remains, enable a fairly complete picture of the building to be constructed. The description must, however, be conjectural to some extent, as the information in the surveys does not permit of each part being identified in its place, although, from the fragment that remains, the external appearance of the fabric can be accurately stated and the plan of the house built up with some certainty.

The shape was rectangular, the longer side facing west. The Great Gate House stood on the north side, and was connected by galleries to tall towers at the north-west and north-east corners respectively, and from each of these towers long galleries extended southwards. It is not satisfactorily established whether these galleries were connected by other galleries on the south, separated by the Lesser Gate House, but it is conjectured* that such was the case, and also that towers stood at the south-west and south-east corners. The rectangular area thus enclosed appears to have been divided into two quads or courts by the great hall and the leades or smaller galleries which extended east and west from it to the north and south galleries.

North and south courts were thus formed, the latter

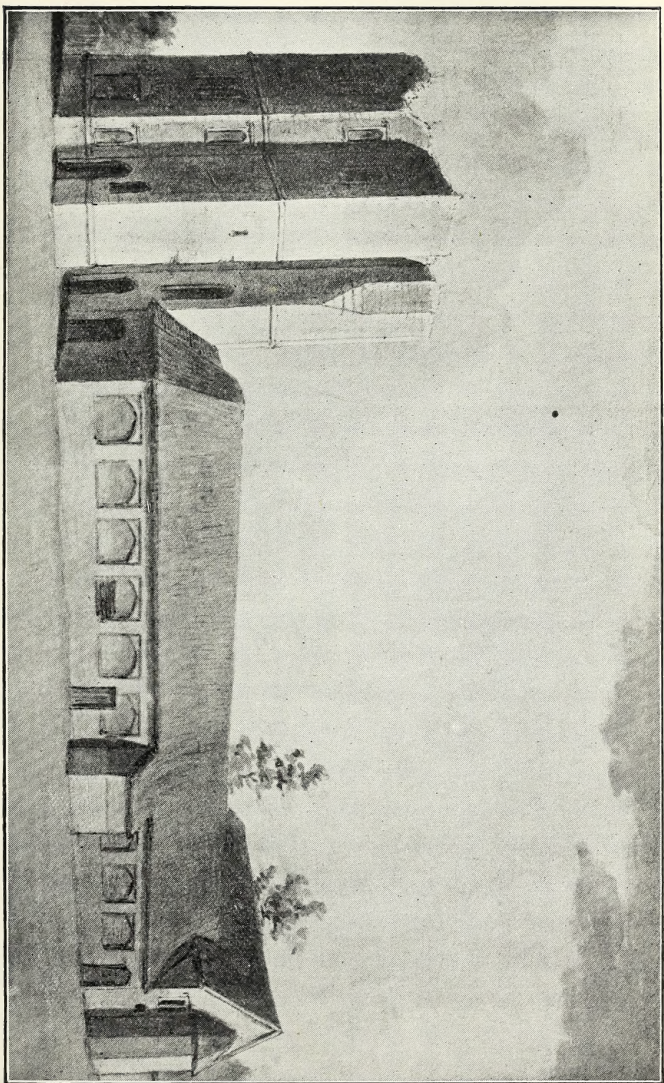
* That there is warrant for this conjecture is shewn by the fragments that remain and Symondson's map, which has been recently reproduced in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXX.

containing the living portion of the house with open galleries, and in it were the Great Chamber of Presence, The King's Privy Chamber, My Lady Mary's Chamber (subsequently Queen Mary), My Lady of Southfolk's Lodging, and the New Gallery. (These names were applied to the rooms, etc., after the Archbishop had exchanged the property.) Also the kitchen, the buttery, and the serving chambers at the east end of the hall, and close at hand was a school-room and chapel.

Two stone conduits, one in each court, conveyed water from east to west right through the house; these still exist. On the south side was the Privy Walk, a name which adheres to this day. The accompanying sketch plan, numbered 1, illustrates the foregoing remarks.

Such was the plan, which measures on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey about 440 ft. by 220 ft. The mansion would present the appearance of a long rectangular mass of red bricks of two floors resting upon a plinth of stone, a cluster of tall towers at each corner, a tiled roof, and projecting above a forest of those charming pieces of fancy, the twisted and graceful chimney of the Tudor period. The surface brickwork, in old English bond, was diversified by stone quoins and by a diamond-shaped network of dark brick relieved by two horizontal lines of stone-framed windows. The deficiency of 200 keys at the survey of 1573 affords some idea of the number of rooms in the house.

Of this stately house only the north-west tower, the lower floor of the north-west gallery, a small hall, and a portion of the outer wall of the south end are now in position. Illustration No. 2 is reproduced from a drawing made by Mr. H. Petrie about end of 18th century, and presents an excellent view of the actual remains of the house existing in his day, and No. 3 the ruin as it is to-day, an upper floor having been imposed upon the ground floor of the old gallery to form three cottages. The beautiful north end of a small hall at the end of the gallery is illustrated by picture No. 4. This hall is now used as a barn. Annexed to its south end is a small five-side tower, which was originally



No. 2.—SHEWING THE RUIN AT END OF 18TH CENTURY, AS DRAWN BY MR. PETRIE AND REPRODUCED
IN PHOTOGRAPHY BY THE KENT COUNTY PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD AND SURVEY.



NO. 5.—SHEWING INTERIOR OF THE EXISTING MAIN TOWER.

one of the towerettes mentioned in the survey, and probably gave access to the galleries from the north quad by means of a spiral staircase.

The main tower has been gutted (illustration No. 5), but still shews traces of having contained three floors with doorways leading to the galleries. It is seven sided, with two towers adjoining, one which contained a spiral staircase leading to the various floors of the main tower and also giving access to the galleries, the other being apparently used as a "garde robe."

Of the artistry of the house there is not much evidence. The windows in stone are typical of the Tudor period, square hoods with plain lights (see illustration No. 4), and in illustration No. 2 the rubbed-brick windows which opened on to the north quad are shewn.

The tower still testifies to the oak panelling it once contained, and it is surmised that some of the panelling taken from the palace can be seen in the "Bull Inn" in the village. The same hostelry contains two Tudor fireplaces, and it is also possible that two more from the same source are preserved in the "Old Parsonage" in the village.

Above the fireplace in the "Bull Inn" are panels containing roundels of heads supposed to represent Henry VIII. and Ann Boleyn. I should rather suppose that if the carving of the lady was ever intended to represent a royal person it is more likely to have been Katherine of Arragon, both on the ground of the likeness, and because it is hardly likely that Warham, who was Katherine's counsellor, would have "hung" a portrait of her rival on his walls. They are also interesting, as they seem to bear witness to Germans or Italians having been employed on the ornamental work of the house, as was usual during the Renaissance period (see illustration No. 6).

As late as 1820 there was also in the same inn a chest with obscene carvings upon it, also said to have come out of the palace, and the late vicar (Dr. Hunt) possessed two fire dogs and an oak door (the latter he found in use as a garden frame), but all have been taken away.

The tower was gradually being disintegrated by ivy, but as this has now been cut it is hoped that the process has been stayed and that the 400 years of its existence will in consequence be further lengthened.

Such then is an account of the old house and its present condition, and it is curious that it never seems to have been mentioned in works on architecture, although in size, and especially its galleries, it would seem to have been a notable work of art in its period.

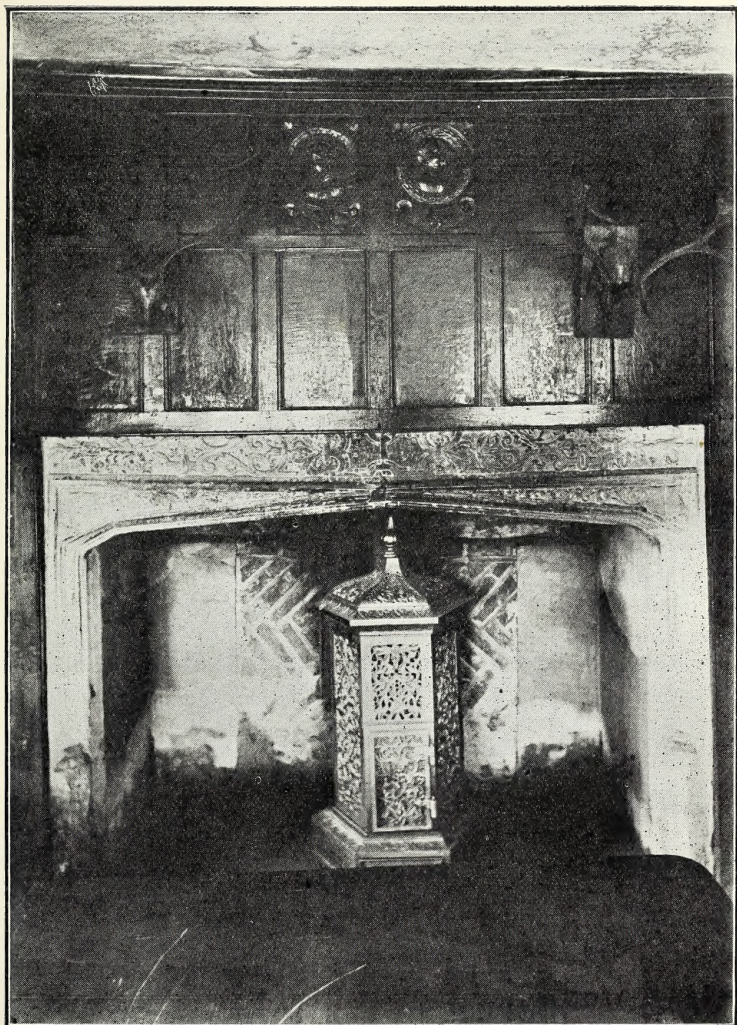
We now pass to the history of its decline.

Warham died in 1533 and the house passed to Cranmer, one of whose earliest duties there being to examine the famous "Nun of Kent," Elizabeth Barton. Later, when the exchange of the property with Henry VIII. had been mooted, he wrote to Wolsey on the 31st August 1537:—

"And concerning such lands of mine as the King's Highness is minded to have by exchange at Maidstone and Otford; Forsomuch as I am the man that has small experience in such causes, and have no mistrust at all in mine prince in that behalf, I wholly commit unto you to do therein for me as you shall be thought expedient, not doubting that you forsee as much for my commodity, as you would that I should do for you in such a like matter" (*Letters of Thomas Cranmer*, Parker Society, Edited by Cox).

The exchange was effected in 1537, and the following words of an eye-witness of the transaction exhibit so nice a picture of self-assertion and colossal selfishness on the part of Henry VIII. that it deserves extensive quotation:—

"I was by when Otteforde and Knole was gyven him (Henry VIII.)," wrote Ralph Morice. "My Lord Cranmer mynding to have retayned Knole unto himself, saied, that it is too small a house for his Majestie. 'Marye (saied the King), I had rather to have it than this house (meaning Otteforde), for it standith of a better soile. This house standith lowe and is rewmاتيke like unto Croydon where I colde never be without syeknes. And as for Knole it standith on a sounde parfaite holsome grounde. And if I should make myne abode here as I do suerlie minde to do nowe



NO. 6.—SHEWING FIREPLACE AND OAK PANELLING IN PARLOUR
OF THE "BULL" INN, OTFORD.

NOTE ROUNDELS OF CARVED HEADS IN TOP PANELS.

and then, I myself will lye at Knole and most of my house shall lye at Otteforde.' And so by this means bothe these houses were delivered upp unto the Kinges handes, and as for Ottforde it is a notable greate and ample house, whose reparations yerlie stode my Lorde in more than wolde thinke."

The sequence shewed quite the opposite: he did rest at Otford, but never at Knole. Within ten years of Henry receiving the palace it was well advanced in decay, as is shewn in detail in Appendix I.

The next record is dated 1573, when Sir Henry Sydney (father of Sir Philip Sydney) made application to Elizabeth for possession of the palace.

Sydney desired to have in fee farm the Capital Mansion House, and was prepared to "enter into bonde and assurance to repayre, at his own charges, the said Mansion House and edifices thereto belonging which ys esteemed by the Survey will cost £1,868 16s. 2*d.*, and the same by him so repayed to maintain for ever at his own charges for Hyr Majestie's access. So as he may be licensed to take down the Este Gallery and in place thereof to make two faire brick walls or stone walls" (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. V., p. 328).

This offer was based on a special survey made no doubt at the instance of Sydney in 1573 (see Appendix II. for survey). Nothing came of it.

The desire of Henry Sydney to possess the palace was inherited by his son Robert, and in 1596 another survey was made. Unfortunately, except the following, the entries regarding the house are illegible. The commissioners, Sir Thomas Fludde, Knight, Samson Lenord, Esq., George Goring, William Baylham, Robert Bosvile, and (name illegible) Willoughby, Esq., certified "in our opinions that if the saide house shoulde be repayed that nevertheles the same woylde not be fytt for Her Majestie to lye in, for that yt standeth in a very wett soyle uppon springes and vantes of water contynually ronninge under yt. And comonly the flowers (floors) and walls thereof in the winter are hoary and mustie. And besydes there are no woodes to any purpose uppon the saide manor. And they nothing nere

sufficente to ayer the saide house" (Exchequer K.R. Special Commission, No. 1165).

From this time it is clear that the place had deteriorated considerably, yet, notwithstanding, the eagerness of Sir Robert Sydney to possess the place was displayed in a regular outburst of epistolary appeal, thus—

On June 21, 1596, he wrote to Lord Burghley (Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1595—1597):—

"Pray move Her Majestie concerninge the ruinous condition of her Manor House at Otford. It will be seen by the certificate of Sir Thomas Fludde . . . in what state it then was, and it has since grown worse. I fear her Majestie will not be at the charge of repairing it, as your lordship thinks it is not worth it. If she were to bestow £1000 upon it, it would be but money lost; that sum would not make it fit for her to live in, and two or three years hence it would require mendinge again. If it is not wanted, it would be better to sell it to her use, while the timber and other things will yield money, than let it fall into utter ruin; in that case I and some friends would buy it.

"Otford being so near my house, I have long desired to have some estate in it, and once moved you in the matter and you wished I had it. I will buy it of the Queen, and rather than not satisfy her Majestie, if I may have a good estate in the Park, I will build a pretty house at my own charge, and keep it in repair so that she may dine there as she passes by. She is at nearly £20 a year charge as fees for the house and park. I would discharge her of that sum and give her a rent of £30 a year, so that Otford would be £50 more yearly to her more than before and she would save the money for the repairs which cannot be less than 4000 marks—£200 at least for the repair of the pales and rails of the park, and a £100 to keep it in order, the site being so wet and damp. I would take the timber in the Park at a valuation. I am in debt and must sell land if Her Majestie does not relieve me, although my greatest debts are merely growing from her service; yet I will not move anything unfit for her to give, for one to ask, or for

your Lordship to favour. I need help and desire some grace at Her Majestie's hands as living in her service, yet will not crave your Lordship to profer my name herein. I know it is not fit for you to move such suits, and that if you begin with me, you must end with a great many. I only beseech you to let Her Majestie know in what state her house is in, and give her your opinion what ought to be done."

On July 7, 1596, he wrote to Sir R. Cecil:—

*"I humbly beseech you that it will please you to remember the matter of Otford to my Lord, your father, because I greatly desire that your Honour had spoken with him of it before his going into the country."

Again on October 22, 1596, he "reminds Cecil to further his suit for the lease of Otford. Has procured Sir John Fortescue to move it. The Queen likes well enough of it, and only stands to be certified of the decay of the house, the value of the Park, and the value of his offers; knowledge of which she has willed Fortescue to give her. Prays Cecil to second the suit."

The begging failed, as on August 16, 1601, Lord Buckhurst wrote to Lord Cobham "that Her Majestie has utterly refused to pass Otford, and with much ado was your purchase obtained, *i.e.*, Canterbury Park" (State Papers, Dom. Series).

These matters remained at an apparent standstill; but other events were at work in the interest of the Sydneys, and that which their eloquence and importunity failed to produce was forthcoming owing to the Irish question of that age. It is an interesting point in the story of the old village of Otford and its manor that they should have played a not unimportant rôle in the Irish question 300 years ago. Two thousand soldiers were to be sent to Ireland, and as they would want food the problem of supply arose. It is not to be wondered at that in view of the lively activities of the Sydneys the Treasury of the day could forget that Otford might be utilized in obtaining the

* Cecil MS., Part vi., Hist. MS. Com.

necessary funds, and so we find Lord Buckhurst recommending Cecil to "move her Majestie, if it please you, as from me, for the sale of Otford and Dartford Houses, which brings £3000 of present money and saves £3000 more to Her Majestie. For this victualling requires great sums" (Salisbury MS., vol. xi.).

The necessities of the State thus gave the Sydneys their chance, and the old manor and its house passed permanently into private hands.

Thereupon the property was transferred to Sir Robert Sydney by Patent on November 5, 1601. Already he was the keeper of the chief messuage or mansion of the manor and of the Great Park, receiving

As Keeper of the house 2*d.* daily,

" " " gardens 4*d.* daily,

" " " Great Park £6 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly,

and upon payment of £2000 the Queen granted to him the capital messuage or mansion, all buildings, barns, stables, etc., adjacent thereto, the soil on which the premises stood, etc., the Great Park, the herbage, pannage, and soil thereof, three lodges therein, the deer and wild animals, etc., to be held of the Crown in chief for the 40th part of a knight's fee and the yearly rent of £30. The fees for the keepership were no longer to be paid, though again granted to the Sydney family by Patent, 11 Jas. I., Pt. 30. Further particulars regarding the keepership are detailed in Appendix III.

Sometime between 1601 and 1625 the Sydneys, having disparted the Great Park, transferred their own interests and also those of the Crown to Sir Thomas Smith and one Nicholas Crispe and to the heirs of the former for ever, "conveying and assuring the scite of the manor of Otford with the appurtenances, 3 messuages, 2 tofts, a dovecote, 3 gardens, 300 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, and 100 acres of wood, with appurtenances in Otford." By his will, January 31, 19 Jas. I., Sir T. Smith bequeathed the property to his nephews Thomas Smith, Sir John Smith, John Smith, and Thomas Fanshawe (Inquisi-

tions Post-mortem, Charles I., Chancery Series, vol. ii., p. 154). Hasted's statement that this property was conveyed by James I. in his 12th year to Sir Thos. Smith is apparently incorrect, as in the document quoted it is definitely stated that the Sydneys conveyed to Smith. Moreover, one Crutenden, steward of the Sydney family, records the sum of £9000 as having been received from Smith by the sale (see *Antiquarian Repertory*).

The extent of land covered by this transaction is not quite clear, but a glance at Symondson's map, referred to above, shews that a paling fence enclosed a large area of land. By the survey of 1596 this must have represented the Great Park, or that part of it which was enclosed, the contents being 70 antler deer, 236 raskale deer, and 150 does, and the area in sandy ground 180 acres, woodland and bush 60 acres, chalk lands on the north-east 80 acres, moorish ground 40 acres, meadow ground 5 acres, and the land about the house and lodge 60 acres.

At this point the public records cease to convey further information, and I am indebted to Mr. Herbert Knocker for writing the following particulars, drawn, by the kind permission of the Earl Amherst, from the Amherst muniments, bringing the story, so far as concerns the mutations in the ownership of the manor and Great Park are concerned, down to the present day.

In the year 1705 Henry Smythe, who had then become possessed of the whole estate, after his marriage with his wife Elizabeth, conveyed the property to trustees with a view to securing the enjoyment of the property for himself for life, thereafter to his wife if she should survive him, the ultimate trust being in favour of their son Sidney Stafford Smythe in strict settlement. In this deed we get a good detailed description of the property, which by this time had been split up into three farms, called the Great Lodge of Otford Park in Otford and Kemsing 207 acres, the Place Farm in Otford and Kemsing 190 acres, and Greatness Farm in Sevenoaks, Seal, and Kemsing 257 acres. The total is 734 acres, and doubtless approximately represented the

original Great Park of Otford surrendered by Cranmer to the Crown as above stated. The whole lay practically in a ring fence, the boundaries being: on the north Otford Village Street, on the east the road known as the Pilgrims' Road, on the west the main road from Sevenoaks to Otford, while the southern boundary lay along the Maidstone Road, continuing to within a short distance to the north of Seal Church and the Back Lane leading over Childs Bridge to Kemsing Village.

In 1732 Sidney Stafford Smythe acquired his mother's life interest, and shortly afterwards married Sarah, the elder daughter of Sir Charles Farnaby of Kippington, the whole estate being in 1735 strictly settled on the husband and wife and the issue of the marriage.

By his will, made in 1733 and proved, with many codicils, on November 18, 1778, Sir Sidney, as he then was, devised the estate to his wife Lady Sarah, he having died a childless man. Lady Sarah died in 1790, having by her will bequeathed the estate to trustees upon trust for sale. It is interesting to note that she expressly left £300 to her late husband's heir-at-law, Lionel Smythe, Lord Viscount Strangford, on condition that he should release her late husband's estates from any claim he might have. This he did the same year.

In the meanwhile the trustees had offered the property for sale by public auction, and shortly after, by deed dated December 9, 1790, they conveyed the two northern farms to Robert Parker for £20,128, the Greatness portion going to a separate purchaser. The property is described as "the Farm commonly called The Great Lodge of Otford Park" and "the Farm called The Place Farm," with 48 fields, of which the most suggestive names seem to be "The Green Deer Lodge," the Knave's Corner, Morton Mead, the Privy Walk, Beckett's Well Piece, and Great Butt Field. The total acreage given is 439, and this lay in Otford, Kemsing, Seal, and Sevenoaks parishes. "The Ruins of the Ancient Castle and Palace of Otford" are expressly included in the Place Farm.

Robert Parker died in 1837, and under his will and partial intestacy the property devolved on his widow's death upon his cousins of the Marchant and Knight families, amongst whom it became split up into a considerable number of different interests, and who in the year 1844 sold the whole to The Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl Amherst. The estate was described as amounting to 439 acres, and, as before, expressly included "the ruins of the ancient Castle and Palace of Otford."

Thereafter the construction of the Chatham Railway and its branch to Sevenoaks somewhat cut up the estate, with the not unnatural result that the portions to the east of the Chatham Line have now been added to the Beechy Lees Estate, while other portions to the southward have passed into other hands. The ruins, however, and that portion of the farm which immediately surrounds them, continue to remain in the ownership of the successive Earls Amherst, and are now in the ownership of The Right Hon. Hugh, the present Earl, who is also Lord of the Manor or Prepositure of Otford and the owner of the outlying estate called Whitley Forest in the parishes of Chevening and Sevenoaks, which from the very earliest existing records appears to have always formed part of the demesne lands of the Manor of Otford.

Such then is the story of the palace and the Great Park. Two noticeable features connected with it are :—

(1) The relatively few hands through which it has passed from the eighth century, when it constituted part of a kind of "conscience money" paid by the conquering King Offa of Mercia to Christ Church, Canterbury, for the lives slaughtered in the battle at Ottonford in 773. Then about 1070 Lanfranc attached it to the Archbishopric until 1537, when the Crown resumed possession by exchange for other property. With a slight exception of a few years during the time of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., when the Duke of Northumberland possessed it, the State retained its hold until 1601, when, under the pressure of the Irish question, the property passed

finally into private hands. Thus during a period of 1221 years it had been transferred only ten times.

(2) The ruins are known as "The Castle." The origin of this term cannot be traced, but it is an interesting speculation whether the name is purely fanciful in origin because of the castellar appearance of an ivy-mantled ruin, or whether it does not possess a more solid basis, tracing its descent from primitive times when a defensive mound or earthwork may have existed, and especially during the anarchical struggle of our Saxon forefathers for an unified England. At that time Otford was an important strategic point in the defence of Kent, and especially from attack from the west, and the existence of a defensive work is not improbable.

I am indebted to Mr. Youens, Dartford, for the photographs reproduced, except No. 2.

APPENDIX I.

EXTRACT FROM A SURVEY MADE BY WILLIAM HYDE 2 EDWARD VI. (Exchequer Records, Bundle $\frac{497}{4}$.)

The greate Halle being stated to be greatly yn decaye, in defaulte of leade for coveryinge of the same, by reason whereof the timber is rotten and the stone work yn many places readye to fall downe.

Also one gallerye at the upper end of the same halle besyde the seller, being all in decaye, so that the tymber and the stone worke thereof are fallen downe and nothing worth.

Also, two Chambers there, th'one called the Greate Chamber of Presence, and the other the King's Privye Chamber, being in greate decay in default of leade for the coveryinge and pypes of spouts of the same, so that the timber and stonework thereof are rotten, and ready to fall; and also the glass about the same is broken and fallen downe.

Also, the Queen's Privy Chamber and the other lodging thereto adjoining, being in like decay in default of leade for coveryinge by reason whereof the timber work in most places is rotten and ready to fall and the glass of the same chamber is rotten and fallen downe.

Also, two other chambers of lodging there, the one called "My Ladye Mary's Chamber" and the other "My Lady of Southfolk's lodging," being likewise yn decay yn default of leade for the coveringe and spouts and pypes for the same.

Also, the Pages' Chambers being in like decay yn default of leade for the coveryinge and also pypes and spouts for the same and the glass of the same chamber broken and fallen downe.

Also, one gallery called the "Newe Gallery" being likewise yn decaye yn default of leade for coveringe and pypes for the same.

Also, one little gallery between the great gallery and the kitchen being yn like decay in defaulte of leade for the gutters and also on the south part of the same building so that the timbers and stones there are rotten and like to fall downe.

Also, between the Greate Kitchen and the Privy Kitchen are divers small gutters much in decay and ruin in default of leade for the same.

Also, one gallery at the South East end of the Great Gate House is also in decay in default of leade for coveryinge of the same so that the timber work is rotton and the glasse thereof broken and fallen in pieces.

Also, one Gallery at the South West end of the Great Gate House, this being likewise in decay in default of leade for the coverying of the same so that the timber work there is rotton and the glass thereof broken and fallen yn pieces.

Also, one Little Gate House there, containing in length 46 feet, in breadth 28 feet, being almost uncovered in default of tiling, etc.

Also, one Barn, containing in length viii feet and breadth 40 feet, being uncovered in default of tyle.

Estimate for all repairs £106 14s. 0d.

APPENDIX II.

EXCHEQUER K.R. SPECIAL COMMISSIONS, KENT, No. 1100.

Date April 1573.

By virtue of a Royal Commission to Thomas Wotton, Esquire, George Multon, Esquire, William Lambarde, Esquire, Lewis Stockwith, Surveyor of the Works, and Thomas Fludde, Surveyor of all the Royal Honours, Castles, etc., in Kent, to survey the Mansion House of the Manor of Otford and the adjoining buildings, and to consider the necessary repairs, their statement to be sent in to the exchequer by the morrow of the Holy Trinity next, dated 21st April 15 Elizabeth. Inquest taken at Otford on 27 and 29 April 15 Elizabeth on the oath of David Polhill, John Wolffe, Richard . . . se (?), Robert Kywyn, John Browne, John Gylman, William Chapman, Sen., William Chapman, junior, John Walter, William Evesdowne, Henry Boston, Roland Christian, John Christian, Richard Fylder, Paul Walter, John Campe, James Wood, William Mylles, Thomas Wolfe, John Sone, and John Wickenden.

Fyrst, we fynde and present the pryncypall £ s. d.
 Gatehouse being the north side of the house conteyninge three Rouffes and a small gallerie on either side. The decays thereof . . . of chymneys, Doores, halpaces and stayers, mendinge of flowers (floors), plasteringe and other necessities, the repare thereof will cost 23 14 0

Item, from the saide gatehouse . . . small gallerie upon the westsyde, one Towre conteyning three storyes. The decay therein ys the leades, coyne, vent (loophole in embattled wall), and crest (ridge of roof or ornament on top), chymney, stayers, halpaces (landing on stairs), soyles of wyndowes, plastering and other necessities, the repare thereof will cost 13 6 8

Item, one longe gallerie from the said Towre southwards with lodgings adjoining upon the west side of the same. The decays is gutters and pypes

of leade, tylinge, plasteringe, pavinge and new £ s. d.
 beams and ankers with other necessities, the repaire
 will cost 150 0 0

But rather yf hyr Highness so please to have yt
 taken downe and newe buylded.

Item, from the gatehouse and small galleries
 estward one Towre three stories high, the decays
 thereof is leade, vent and crest, plastering and
 other necessities. The repair thereof will cost . 2 10 0

Item, one longe gallerye from the sayde Towre
 southward with ix lightes uppon the estsyde thereof.
 The decays thereof ys gutters, pypes of leade,
 tylinge, newe beames and flowers to be layde,
 plasteringe and other necessaryes. The repair
 thereof will cost 100 0 0

Item, one gallery leadinge from the foresaid
 gallerye to the estende of the Hall, with the leades
 between yt and the grene gallerye, and under that
 ys the Buttrye, prevye kitchen, surveying place,
 scullerye and larder. The decays ys the leads,
 pypes, tylinge, vent and crest plasteringe and other
 necessaryes. The repaire thereof will cost . 100 0 0

Item, the Hall, the extende thereof, the wall to
 be taken downe to the grownde and newe made.
 The Buttresses uppon the southsyde being iiiii
 whereof iii ys to be coped, taken downe and enlarged
 to the jame of a wyndow, with a beame and ankers
 for the staye of the west end and a stone wyndow
 in the same end. Tylinge, Shinglinge, plasterynge
 and other necessities. The repair thereof will
 cost 108 0 0

Item, the leads over the Grete Chamber, with
 leades south and north from the same over sondrye
 lodgings and iii Towers adjoining thereunto with
 leade rouffes. The decays thereof ys the leads,
 gutters, pypes, and crest shaftes of chymneis, and
 setting new postes under the flowers of the Grete
 Chamber, plasteringe and other necessities will cost 52 0 0

Item, the leades over the presence and privye £ s. d.
 Chamber with ii Towrettes adjoining thereunto
 with sundry lodgings under them. The decays
 thereof ys the gutters, the leades and pypes, shaftes
 of chymneis, lyntells and soyles of wyndowe,
 pavynge, plasteringe, flowers and partions with
 other necessaries, will cost 250 0 0

Item, the leades of the Grene Gallerye and leads
 adjoining to the Hall at the West ende with cer-
 teyne lodgings under them. The decays thereof ys
 leade gutters, pypes, vent and crest, goyste and
 burdinge, plastering and other necessaryes. The
 repare thereof will cost 70 0 0

Item, a schole house buttinge uppon the Grete
 Chamber, the Grounde to be levelled and pavyd
 will cost 5 0 0

Item, the lodgyng at the est end of the Hall
 over the scullerye, pantyre and surveyinge place,
 two stone walls to be taken downe and newe made.
 The decays ys the leads, gutters and pypes, tylinge
 and bourdinge of flowers, plasteringe and other
 necessaryes with a new buttress will cost . 70 0 0

Item, the Chappell Ruffe, moste part thereof to
 be newe shingled, the wardrobe under yt to be new
 joisted, burded and a new prycke poste, a stone
 hall with a wyndow to be newe made, plasteringe
 with other necessaryes will cost 50 0 0

Item, a flatte Ruffe with a Towret uppon the
 South syde of the Chappell and the lodgyng under
 the same. The decaies thereof ys leads, gutters,
 pypes, vent, and crest, lyntelles and soyles of
 wyndowes, plasteringe with other necessaryes will
 cost 20 0 0

Item, uppon the south parte of the Hall a courte
 wheryn ys sondrye lodgings with open galleries,
 and a Towre of thre storyes highe. The decays ys
 the leades, ruffes, gutters and pypes, vent and creste,
 shaftes of chymneis, halpaces, underpynnings of

particions, levelynge of flowers, plasteringe and £ s. d.
other necessarys. The repaire thereof will coste 200 0 0

Item, the Great Kytchyn, the Pastrye, two
weate larders and iii drye with chambers over
them, the decayes of the walles, tylinge, plastering
and other necessaryes the repayre thereof will
coste 50 0 0

Item, the pale about the wood yarde beeing
viii rodde with a shade over the roning (?) to be
newe repayred will cost 13 0 0

Item, the plate, lockes and keys lackinge aboute
the pryvye lodgings and galleryes to the number of
two hundred with bolttes, handles and cassementes
will cost 100 0 0

Item, there wanteth of newe glasse aboute the
whole house m'm'viic and new settinge of olde
with leade will coste 19 0 6

Item, there wanteth in the other lodgynges and
offices, shuttynges of doores and windowes, hookes,
hynges, bolttes, upright barres and lockettes for
wyndowe with stocke lockes and other yron workes
will cost 7 18 4

Item, the vaultes of stone and bricke that con-
veyeth the water frome the house to be repayred
with newe sluces, square curbes, newe shuttynges
and the paving of . . . with a synke for the waste
water. The repayre thereof will cost . . . 25 0 0

Item, the pale about the privy walkes some
rayles and pale wantith with . . . postes and new
gates. The repayre thereof will cost . . . 22 0 0

Item, the conduyte house or well conteyning
in length xxxvi foote and in breadeth xix fote to
be taken downe and newe sett upp will coste . . . 30 0 0

Item, the pypes conveyinge the water from thence
to the offices and small sestrens to be amended will
cost 13 0 4

Item, a colehouse and poultrye to be newe buylded
beinge more decayed will coste 30 0 0

Item, a barne conteyninge in length ciiii foote, £ s. d.
in breadthe xl foote, wantith Postes, groundselles,
underpynning, rafter bourds, tylinge, and other
necessaries. The repayre thereof will coste . 35 0 0

Item, a gatehouse of tymber and a stable on the
west syde wantith tylinge, plasteringe, gystes and
plankes. The repayre thereof will coste . 20 0 0

Item, a stable on the est syde of the same gate-
house to be newe buylded, very lyttle remayneth
but the fowndacion. The buyldinge thereof will
coste 50 0 0

Then follow the signatures of the Commissioners :—

GEORGE MULTON,
WILLIAM LAMBARDE,
LEWYS STOCKWITH,
THOMAS FLUDDE.

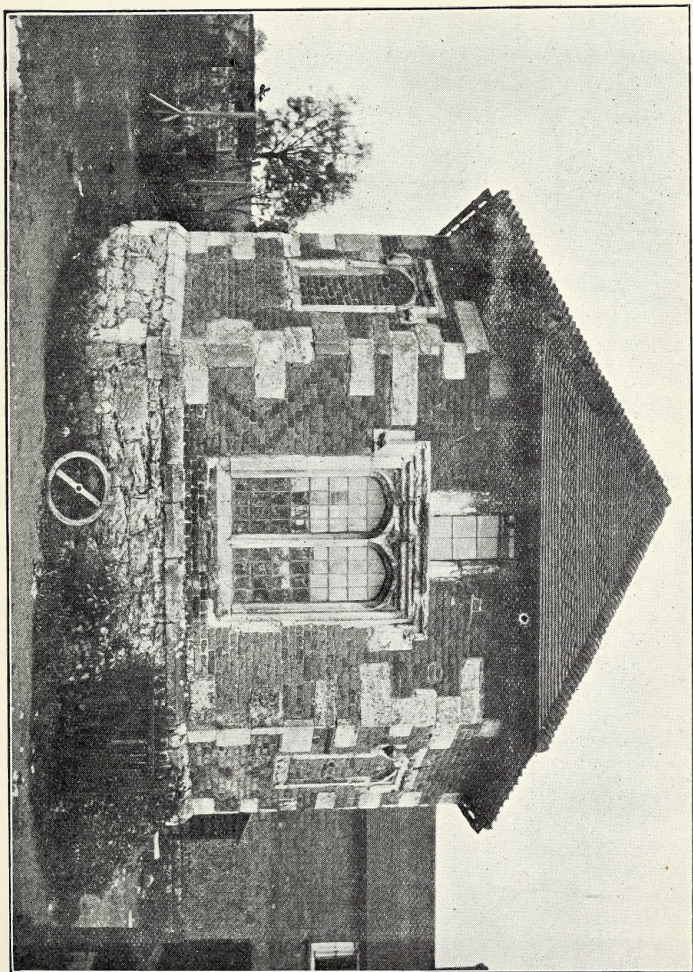
APPENDIX III.

THE KEEPERSHIP OF THE PARK AND MANOR.

These offices, with that of Bailiff of the Manor, was of old standing, and with the kind help of Mr. Arthur Hussey numerous appointments during the mediæval period can be stated.

The first record available dates from 1385, with the appointment of Henry Parker “for his good services as the Keeper of our Park of Otteford, during the life of the same Henry Parker, having for the same 2^d daily from the rent and income of the Manor of Otteford, and one robe of livery at the Feast of Nowel of the suite of our yeoman from us and our successors.”

Such were the terms of the appointment, and which held their ground right down to the last appointment made by the last Archbishop holding the property, except that in a later appointment it is made clear that the two pence daily



NO. 4—NORTH END OF "HALL," NOW EXISTING.

was made up of one penny from the Archbishop's revenues and one penny from "the fermer of our Manor of Otteforde."

Besides the keepership of the park, there was also a keepership of the manor, held usually by a different person, but also with a wage of 2^d daily. In this case, however, some detail of the duties were given in the brevet of appointment, thus: Robert Butt villeyne "our sergeant or servient" (one part of the manor was known as Sergeants Otford or Otford Stuyens) "for his good services to us and our Church of Canterbury, the office of Keeper of our Manor of Otteford, with the fish ponds, gardens, and pigeon house there belonging to the same manor." This functionary was, apparently, the manager or bailiff of the estate. The wage remained at 2^d daily until the time of Archbishop Warham, who raised it to 4^d daily in consequence of the increased responsibility arising out of his enlargement of the buildings and extension of the grounds.

One curious feature of these appointments, as also of leases of the property of the demesne, was that the consent of the Prior and Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, was required for each transaction, but why this was so is not quite clear.

The following is a list of holders of these appointments between 1385 and the first appointment made by Henry VIII. The word in brackets signifies whether the holder was keeper of the park or of the manor:—

1385. Henry Parker [Park].

1412. John Rougsthawke [Park].

1441. John More [Manor].

1461. Robert Butt villeyne
[Manor]

1467. Robert But vilen
[Park]

} The same man apparently held
both appointment for some
time concurrently.

1479. Peter Parker [Park]

1486. John Bosum [Manor].

1495. Peter Parker [Manor].

1500. John Michill [Park].

1500. George Guston [Manor].
 1505. Anthony Sentleger [Park].
 1518. John Palmer [Park].
 1526. George Guston [Manor]. On this occasion wages increased to 4^d daily because of increased responsibilities as noted above.
 1530. Reginald Peckham [Park].

In addition to the officers named there was also a bailiff, John Alfegh occupying the post in 1475, and in 1500 Edward Ferrers was named bailiff of "Hotford in Kent by himself or efficient deputy during his life at wages of 4^d daily and the other accustomed fees of that Office." In 1527 no less a person than Thomas Boleyn, knight, Viscount Rocheford, and father of Anne Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII., is recorded as bailiff with 4^d per diem wages. In 1537, when Henry VIII. became possessor and the Manor an "Honor," it would appear that these offices all merged in a quite grandiose appointment of a Court Official, as, according to Hasted, Sir Richard Longe was granted by especial favour of Henry VIII. the offices of Keeper of his capital messuage or mansion of Otford, and the offices of High Steward and Bailiff of the honor of Otford, and Keeper of his woods and other profits belonging to the same, during his natural life; with the power of appointing deputies of the said several offices; as also the separate fees and wages following, viz.:—

Keeper of the said capital messuage	. 2 ^d per day.
Keeper of the gardens and orchards	. 4 ^d per day.
High Steward of the honor . . . . .	. £6 13 4
Bailiff of the manor and Keeper of the	
woods . . . . .	. 2 ^d per day.
Keeper of the King's two parks . . . . .	. 4 ^d per day.
Under Steward of the honor, view of	
frankpledge and the courts and law days	
of the same . . . . .	. £6 per annum.

FURTHER NOTES FROM KENTISH WILLS.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

In the following Notes I have collected together some additional information from the Wills registered at Canterbury, and for convenience have arranged them in three sections :—

- (a) Bequests for Church building in the diocese of Canterbury.
- (b) References to Christ Church, Canterbury.
- (c) References to St. Augustine's Abbey.

The first (a) is supplementary to the Notes in *Testamenta Cantiana*, and will, it is hoped, be useful to those compiling parochial histories—happily an ever-increasing class.

No references were given in *Testamenta Cantiana* to Christ Church and St. Augustine's, and the extracts from the Wills on these two important monastic establishments will be of general interest.

(a) BEQUESTS FOR CHURCH BUILDING IN THE
DIOCESE OF CANTERBURY.

APPLEDORE.

CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES (on the Heath or Common).

To the Hermit of the Hoth 4*d.*—Joan, widow of Edmund Kelet, 1496. (A. 6, 4.)

That my Feoffees shall enfeoffe the Wardens of the Church of Appuldoore and the other efficient men of that parish, of and in my messuage at Appuldoore, to the fish-shamell (or shed) there north, and a lane called Andirkynlane west; and the yearly profit therefrom to the use of the Chapel of St. James in the Hoth (Heath) at Appuldore 12*d.*; yearly in amending bad roads between the same chapel and church of Appuldore 12*d.*; and the residue of

the profits to the work of the church by the Wardens there.—Thomas Blakborne of Ebbeney, 1498. (A. 7, 2.)

To the Chapel of Blessed James in the parish 3*s.* 4*d.*—John Combe, 1509. (A. 11, 3.)

ASHFORD.

The Tower.—To the work of the Tower of the church 16*d.*—John Watts, 1462. (A. 1, 6.)

BIDDENDEN.

The Roodloft.—To the Northrodelof 16*d.*—Alice, widow of Richard Igolynden, 1475. (A. 2, 17.)

BIRCHINGTON.

The Roodloft.—To the making of the Roodloft, if the parishioners will a new make, or else to some other necessary work of the church, 66*s.* 8*d.*—John Crispe, senior, 1504. (Con. 8, fol. 9.)

BONINGTON.

To the selyng of the chancel 20*s.*; and to the making of a window in the choir on the southside, and the glazing, 26*s.* 8*d.*—William Kynnett, 1452. (Con. 1, fol. 58.)

CANTERBURY.

ST. ALPHEGE.

That the steeple of the church be overcast with sand and lime, forwith a boterace.—John Whitlock, 1503. (Con. 7, fol. 70.)

To the making of a window in the high chancel of St. Alphege, Canterbury, 13*s.* 4*d.*—John Crispe, senior, of Thanet, 1504. (Con. 8, fol. 9.)

ST. PAUL.

To the reparation of the church where most needed £10.—Richard Berne, 1461. (Con. 2, fol. 36.)

GREAT CHART.

To the new building of the Rood-loft 40s., if it be begun within the next six years after my death.—Ralph Lynch, 1473. (A. 2, 9.)

CHARTHAM.

To the Steeple when it is begun 13s. 4*d*.—Richard Cromer, 1495. (A. 6, 2.)

CRANBROOK.

To the necessary work of the Nave of the church of Cranebroke, by the discretion of my Ex'or (John Stoks of London), with Thomas Hendle and Ralph Bever, 40s.—Thomas Cok of Tenterden, 1473. (A. 2, 6.)

EASTBRIDGE.

To the roofing of the Church of Estbregg 53s. 4*d*.—William Kynett of Bonington, 1452. (Con. 1, fol. 58.)

EBONEY.

To the new Roodloft 26s. 8*d*.—Thomas Herryys, 1485. (Con. 3, fol. 50.)

The church of Ebney have 20s.; to the shingling 20s.; to the pewing 20s.; and for an altar-cloth of St. Michael 5s., from the money which is in the hands of Stephen Hicotts for ferme.—Joan Rolff, widow, 1493. (A. 5, 16.)

FOLKESTONE.

To the work of the parish church of Folkestone 40s., out of special devotion to St. Enswith the Virgin. Also to the paving of the aisle where my father lies in the aforesaid church 20s.—Richard Pargate of Canterbury, 1457. (A. 1, 1.)

FRITTENDEN.

To the making of a new Roodloft 13s. 4*d*., if the parishioners go forward with it, but if not, then the money to a priest to sing for my soul.—Dunstan Horne, 1496. (A. 6, 6.)

GODMERSHAM.

To the repair of the Roodloft 40s.—Lawrence Frognall, 1494.
(Con. 4, fol. 23.)

HARTY.

To the new making of the Roodloft in the church, three ewes.
—Thomas Banny, 1467. (A. 1, 4.)

HARTLIP.

To the roofing of the church 6s. 8d.—William Osbarne, 1464.
(A. 1, 3.)

HIGH HALDEN.

To the work of the parish church of Halden, namely, for certain work called syelyng (ceiling) in the Tower of the church, £5. That my son Thomas in the south part of the church of Halden make one window of stone work and suitably glazed.—John Hales, senior, of Canterbury, 1518. (A. 13, 4.)

HOPE.

After the death of Marione my wife, five acres of land to be sold, and part of the money to the fabric of the church, and the other part to repair of bad roads.—William Newman, 1474.
(A. 2, 12.)

IVYCHURCH.

Buried in the church, and to the fabric of the church where necessary £5.—John Houghlin, senior, 1442. (Con. 1, fol. 57.)

That eight acres of land be sold, and from the money received :—to the repair of the painting of the roodloft in the church 30s., and to the repair of the church where necessary 40s.—John Martin, 1502. (Con. 7, fol. 30.)

For a sta of heron [stay of iron] before the Rood 8d.—Steven Broke, 1510. (Con. 10, fol. 116.)

IWADE.

To the reparation of the church 20 of the best ewes; and the profit of the 20 sheep remain to the lights, unto the time that the church be a building.—Richard Yong, 1497. (Con. 4, fol. 211.)

KENARDINGTON.

To the building again of the parish church of Kenarton £6 13s. 4d., within a year after my death.—Henry Horne, esquire, 1565. (A. 39, fol. 320.)

[NOTE.—The church was burnt by lightning in 1559.]

LENHAM.

To the work (*opus*) of the church where most necessary 20s.—Thomas Horne, 1471. (A. 1, 17.)

To the making of a Tabernacle for St. Mary in the chancel 53s. 4d., if the same be made within the space of eight years and a half after my death, if not, the money about the reparation of the church.—Thomas Horne, 1488. (A. 5, 2.)

LUDDENHAM.

To the work (*ad fabricam*) of the Church of Ludenham, or to buy a chalice or vestment, £4, and to the reparation of the Rectory of Ludenham for its repair, not to be handed to the rector, but that it be expended by my Ex'ors upon the repairs most needed, £4.—John Bolde, Rector of Adisham, 1442. (Register G, fol. 254, Cathedral Library, Canterbury.)

LYDD.

Chapel of St. John the Baptist:—

To make one new window with glass in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, 5 marcs (£3 6s. 8d.).—Thomas Yong, senior, 1484. (Con. 2, fol. 609.)

Chapel of St. Mary:—

That my tenement in the parish of St. Lawrence in Romney, with the lands, shall be sold after the death of Juliane my wife, and with the money that a new window shall be made in the Chapel of St. Mary of Lydd; and for a new Image of the same St. Mary and new painting of the same Image, £25. But if any one else will do this, then from the £25 to the making of a new window in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist in the church of Lydd, £10; so that in the middle of the same window shall be—Dom. Andrew Aylewyn; and on the right part of the same window the names of James Aylewyn with Christiane and Juliane his wives; and in the left part the names of Thomas Aylewyn and Agnes his wife; and in another part the names of John Aylewyn and Juliane his wife.—John Aylewyn of Kenardington, 1494. (Con. 4, fol. 16.)

To the reparation of the painting of St. Mary in the Chapel of St. Mary, 5 marcs (£3 6s. 8d.).—John Adam, 1497. (Con. 4, fol. 135.)

Chapel of St. Nicholas :—

That the glass window in the gable of the chancel of St. Nicholas be broken down and made new well sufficiently and cleanly, and making mention of the Life of St. John the Baptist, as much money as necessary for the work.—John Breggs, 1501. (Con. 6, fol. 24.)

The Rood Loft :—

To the making of the Rood loft in the church of Lydd, all my best oaks growing about my garden at Stone in the Isle of Oxene.—Peter Gyt, 1511. (Con. 10, fol. 120.)

To make a new Roodloft in the church by the disposition and rule of my Ex'or, Feoffees, the Bailiff and Jurats of the same town £20, but if they will not make a new Roodloft, then the £20 to the use of the church.—William Torpe, 1513. (Con. 11, fol. 84.)

To the making of the new Rood loft 6s. 8d.—Agnes Jerveyse, 1521. (Con. 13, fol. 71.)

To the making of the new Rodelought, over and above my gifts at the first begining thereof, 20d.—William Clarke, 1522. (Con. 13, fol. 86.)

To the new Rodelought 10s.—Lawrence Bekett, 1522 (Con. 13, fol. 89), and Simon Dodd, 1523 (Con. 13, fol. 153).

To the Rood loft 13s. 4d.—William Makemete, 1523. (Con. 13, fol. 153.)

The Nave :—

To the repair of the nave of the church 6s. 8d.—Stephen Widenen, 1494. (Con. 4, fol. 4.)

To the nave of the church for reparations, 6s. 8d.—Thomas Ray, 1510. (Con. 11, fol. 43.)

To the reparation of the church 40s.—John Tye, 1512. (Con. 11, fol. 36.)

After the death, or marriage of my wife Agnes, £4 6s. 8d. be delivered to the reparation of the church.—Simon Watte, 1516. (Con. 12, fol. 1.)

The Tower :—

To the reparation of the Steeple 20s.—Vincent Daniell, 1521. (Con. 13, fol. 32.)

If the parishioners do any reparation of their Steeple within seven years after my death, then my Ex'ors pay unto the same 6s. 8d.—William Clarke, 1522. (Con. 13, fol. 86.)

Varia :—

That my Ex'ors see that the Tabernacle of Allhalowyn, which I caused to be made and set up in the church, be gilded and finished

according to the bargain with the gilder thereof made.—Vincent Daniell, 1521. (Con. 13, fol. 32.)

[NOTE.—For the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Lydd, 1520 to 1558, see *Records of Lydd*, 1911.]

MAIDSTONE.

To the making of the new Roodloft 5 marcs (£3 6s. 8d.), and to the repair of the great Bridge of Maidstone 5 marcs.—Richard Arnett, 1494. (Con. 4, fol. 53.)

MILTON NEXT SITTINGBOURNE.

To the work of the nave of the church 20s.—Stephen Paytewin of Leysdoun in Sheppey, 1410. (Con. 1, fol. 18.)

MINSTER IN SHEPPEY.

To the tower of Minster 3s. 4d.—Joan Clunche, widow, 1467. (A. 1, 4.)

To the work of the tower 13s. 4d.—Nicholas at Lee, 1471. (A. 1, 18.)

To the reparation of the parish church 66s. 8d., and to the Tower of the same church 66s. 8d.—John atte Heth, 1472. (A. 2, 3.)

To the reparation of the tower 20d.—John Faunt, 1474. (A. 2, 15.)

MOLASH.

To the work of le Pyllers on the north side of the church 3s. 4d.—John Kentworth, 1494. (A. 6, 1.)

NEWCHURCH.

To the repairing of the roof of the church 10 marcs (£6 13s. 4d.).—Henry Martin of Ivychurch, 1476. (Con. 2, fol. 337.)

NORTON.

To the reparation of the sooler (?) in Norton church 13s. 4d.—John Downe of Faversham, 1495. (A. 6, 3.)

PLUCKLEY.

To the work of the nave of Pluckley church 6s. 8d.—Stephen Cloke of Bethersden, 1493. (A. 5, 18.)

RAINHAM.

To be buried in St. John's chancel beside my wife, and Ex'ors to spend £20 in making a little Chapel about the place where he is buried, of timber and wainscoat, with an altar in the same, and to new glaze the window against which the same altar shall be made, and provide a priest to sing in this Chapel.—John Bloor, 1513. (P.C.C. 33, Fettiplace.) See *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, vol. vi.

ROLVENDEN.

To be buried before the Altar in the midst of my Chapel at Rolvinden church, called St. Anne and St. Katherine's Chancel. To the church in the worship of God £10, for a box of copper gilt with a Tabernacle to hang in God's Body above the altar.—Edward Guldeford, 1449. (Register of Abp. Stafford at Lambeth Palace, fol. 175.)

To the church of Rolvenden £10, whereof 4 marcs (53s. 4d.) was of the gift of Alice Betenham, and of one Rawlyns of Rolvinden, the which I received.—Sir John Guldeford of Tenterden, 1493. (P.C.C., 29, Doggett.*)

OLD ROMNEY.

To the repair of the nave of the church 4 marcs (53s. 4d.).—Lawrence Whatman, 1475. (A. 2, 17.)

RUCKINGE.

To the work of the church 53s. 4d.—Alice, wife of Stephen White, 1474. (A. 2, 10.)

To the work of the Nave of the church of Rokkinge 20s.—Stephen Paytewin of Leysdown in Sheppey, 1410. (Con. 1, fol. 18.)

* On a brass plate at the east end of the south aisle is a Latin inscription—"This Chapel founded on the day of Saints Tiburcius and Valerianus [i.e., 14 April] by Edward Guldeford, esquire, in honor of St. Anne and St. Katherine the Virgins, 1444."—Information kindly supplied by A. H. Taylor, Esq.

SANDWICH.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

To Dom. Thomas Covenor, vicar of the church, sufficient timber for one roof for the great chancel of the same church.—John Stille, 1403. (Con. 1, fol. 14.)

The Tower :—

To the reparation of the church and tower 3*s.* 4*d.*, and to the same reparation the 1*s.* which the Wardens of the church owe to me for my account.—William de la Tour, 1493. (A. 5, 18.)

That my son Richard pay to the reparation of the steeple £3 6*s.* 8*d.*—Richard Triseham, 1496. (Con. 4, fol. 212.)

To the reparation of the tower of the church 5*s.*—Robert Wilson, 1498. (Con. 4, fol. 216.)

To the reparation of the tower 2*s.*—Robert Matson, mariner, 1502. (A. 8, 4.)

To the reparation of the steeple 6*s.* 8*d.*—Henry Grandame, 1516. (A. 12, 18.)

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Buried in the churchyard over against the south door of the same church, in the place where the lepers begging were accustomed to sit.—Thomas Pinnole, draper and one of the Aldermen of the Town, 1494. (A. 6, 2.)

ST. LAWRENCE IN THANET.

To the repairing of one window in the south part of the church 3*s.* 4*d.*; and

To the painting of the Rood loft in the church 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to him that shall paint the same for to paint my name upon the Rood loft 12*d.*—Edward Coppyn, 1497. (A. 6, 10.)

To the reparation of the high Rood loft in the church 6*s.* 8*d.*—William Copyn, junior, 1498. (Con. 4, fol. 194.)

To the reparation of the high Rood loft in the church 20*s.*—Roger Saunder, 1499. (A. 7, 4.)

ST. NICHOLAS IN THANET.

To the church 13*s.* 4*d.* to make a new window in the belfry, so it be made within a year, or else not.—William a Bere, 1498. (Con. 4, fol. 203.)

ST. PETER'S IN THANET.

Chapel of the Trinity :—

To the reparation of the Chapel of the Trinity in the parish of St. Peter 10*s.*—Alice atte Stone, 1491. (A. 5, 14.)

Chapel of St. Nicholas :—

To the making of a window in the Chapel of St. Nicholas in the church £10.—Richard Gotisle, 1494. (A. 5, 20.)

To the church £6 13s. 4d. to make with a window of glass in the chancel of St. Nicholas in the same church.—Nicholas Hauxen, 1494. (A. 5, 20.)

Varia :—

To the mending and painting of the high cross in the church 26s. 8d.; and to make a holy-water stoppe at the north door of the church 13s. 4d.—Robert Estxlon, 1491. (A. 5, 18.)

SMALL HYTHE.

See Vol. 30, p. 133, for the History of this Chapel.

SNARGATE.

After the death of my wife Petronilla, 5 marcs (66s. 8d.) to the paving of the church.—John Benett, 1485. (Con. 3, fol. 31.)

STAPLEHURST.

To the most necessary reparations of the church £6 13s. 4d.; and to the making and repairing of the causeway adjoining to the way at my gate, in breadth 9 foot, £6 13s. 4d., within two years.—Thomas Usbarn, 1534. (A. 20, 3.)

STONE IN OXNEY.

Buried in the Porch of the parish church, and to the church 6s. 8d.; and to the reparation of the church 20s.—Michael Marteson, 1518. (Con. 12, fol. 105.)

The Tower :—

A piece of land of two acres called Abbotisland to be sold, and the money to the reparation of the Steeple.—Thomas Norland, 1473. (A. 2, 8.)

To the helying (roofing) of the Steeple 4 marcs (53s. 4d.).—Nicholas Bosene, 1474. (A. 2, 11.)

To help make the arch of the Steeple, and other things most needed and expedient, 13s. 4d.—Richard Dyne, 1496. (Con. 4, fol. 110.)

Varia:—

To the work (*opus*) of the church £3 6s. 8*d.*—Robert Prall, 1467. (A. 1, 4.)

To the reparation of the body of the church 13*s.* 4*d.*—Thomas Stace, 1512. (Con. 11, fol. 16.)

TENTERDEN.

1302298

The Tower:—

To the making of the new tower 5 marcs (66*s.* 8*d.*).—William Cok, 1449. (A. 1, 1.)

To the work of the new tower twelve pieces of my best timber, which the wardens of the same work, or the parishioners there, shall chuse, standing and growing at Botford in a certain wood there near the garden called Botfordgarden.—Henry Esteagh, 1461. (A. 1, 11.)

To the work of the new Tower 5 marcs.—Joan, wife of William Pyers, 1471. (A. 2, 1.)

For the whole of a new window in the west part of the new tower, namely, glased and with other work in the same, from my goods as my Ex'or thinks best to be done.—Thomas Cok, 1473. (A. 2, 6.)

For one Chyme to be made in the Tower 5 marcs, to be received from the sale of my wood-land at Elnothys.—William Iden, 1476. (A. 3, 1.)

The Vestry:—

My Ex'ors at my cost and charge shall cause the vestry of the church to be well and workmanly sealed (ceiled).—William Borne, 1509. (A. 11, 3.)

Vice (or stairway):—

“That my son John make or do to be made and finished within three years next after my death on the north side of the church of Tenterden, in such place as by the parishioners there can be thought most convenient and behovable, a sufficient Vice and stair enclosed, of lime and stone and all other things to the same required, from the ground up to the lead in the same northside with closure and covering, according as to the same unto appertaineth, as a man may easily go up in the same Vice to visit and search the said lead, in seasons needfull and expedient.”—Thomas Strekenbold, 1496. (A. 6, 5.)

The Wall:—

That 26*s.* 8*d.* be bestowed on the reparation of the wall on the north side of the church, by my Ex'ors and the wardens of the church.—Stephen Smyth, fuller, 1483. (A. 3, 26.)

School-House:—

If there be a Scole-house made in the parish of Tenterden

within seven years after my death, then to the building of the same scole-house 20s.—George Strekenbold, 1525. (A. 16, 12.)

UPCHURCH.

To the amending of the gutter between the high chancel and St. Sperabul's chancel 10s.*—Thomas Godfrey, 1505. (A. 9, 4.)

WITTERSHAM.

To the making of a new cross called a Palm Cross in the churchyard of Wyttisham 20s., to be paid by Thomas Mathew 15s., and by James Stephin 5s.—Margarete Golding of Ebbeney, 1497. (A. 6, 8.)

(b) REFERENCES TO CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY.

The following Notes about the Cathedral Church are from the Wills. Further information about local people has been drawn from *The Roll of the Freemen of Canterbury*, 1392 to 1800, printed by the late J. M. Cowper, F.S.A., in 1903.

Burials in the Cathedral :—

To be buried in Christchurch next my wives, and to each of the poor men that bear me to the church and to my grave 4*d*. To the reparation of Christchurch £20.—John Freningham of St. Andrew's parish, 1475. (A., Vol. 2, 17.)

(He was of the Herne family of that name (see Vol. xxviii., p. 109), and a butcher who in 1442 became a Freeman of Canterbury. Pardoned 7 July 1450 for having sided with John Cade. He represented the city in Parliament 1461, and became Mayor for the official years 1461-2 and 1467-8.)

To be buried within the church of Christchurch where it pleases the Rev. father Thomas, prior of the same church. Witnesses to her will, Thomas [Goldwell], prior of Christchurch, and Henry Adisham, monk of the same.—Mildred Bredkyrk, widow, of the parish of St. Alphege, 1518. (Con., Vol. 12, fol. 81.)

(A John Bredkyrke, ale-brewer, became a Freeman in 1502.)

Shrine of St. Alphege :—

Robert the door-keeper (janitor), son of Alexander, gave for lights (*ad luminare*) in Christchurch, about the bodies of St. Alphege and St. Dunstan, 2s. of my free-rent in the parish of Holy

* ? St. Spiridion, see *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. xxv., 88.

Sepulchre, Canterbury. About 1240 to 1250.—*Chartæ Antiquæ*, C, 1088 (Cathedral Library).

(This shrine of St. Alphege stood on the north side of the high-altar, where it was placed in 1180 when the church was rebuilt after the fire of 5 Sept. 1174.—*Arch. Cantiana*, Vol. XX., p. 278.)

Shrine of St. Dunstan :—

(This was placed on the south side of the high altar in 1180, where his bones were found 20 April 1508.)

Shrine of St. Thomas the Martyr :—

To the Prior and Monastery of Christchurch for my soul to be prayed for, £40; and to the Shrine of St. Thomas a ring; to the sub-prior my best piece of white silver with a cover, for a chalice to be made and used daily upon the high altar.—Joane, widow of John Denys, late of Well near Littlebourne, 1442. (Con., Vol. 1, fol. 53.)

(A John Denys, mason, became a Freeman 1407.)

To be buried in the church or in the cemetery. To the Prior for reparation of the church 10s.; to Dom. John Oxney, sub-prior, 6s. 8d.; to Dom. William Petham, cellarer, 6s. 8d. That thirteen monks of the Monastery celebrate thirteen masses for my soul, on the day of my obit, and each have 12d. Three tapers of pure wax each of 1 lb. shall burn in the church for one whole year, viz., one before the high altar, another before the Shrine of St. Thomas, and one before the Image of St. Mary in the Undercroft, when mass shall be celebrated.—William Hawkin, chaplain of the Chantry Chapel of John Bokingham, 1468. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 120.)

To the reparation of the thirteen great wax tapers to burn before the Shrine of St. Thomas 100 lbs. of wax.—Roger Ridley of parish of St. Mildred, 1471. (A., Vol. 2, 3.)

(A Roger Ridley, gentleman, of Canterbury, was pardoned 7 July 1450 for having joined John Cade. In 1460 he represented the City in Parliament. Mayor 1452-3, 1459-60 and 1468-9. He was buried in the chancel of St. John the Baptist in the church of St. Mildred.)

To the Shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury 6s. 8d.—Elinora, widow of Robert Barnes of Hawkhurst, 1491. (A., Vol. 5, 12.)

To the Shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury a ring of gold with a point diamond set in the same, to be delivered to the same Shrine after the death of my wife.—William Chilton of St. Peter's parish, 1503. (A., Vol. 9, 1.)

That the Monastery of Christchurch have my land in the parish of Harbledown, which I bought from the Ex'ors of Thomas Morice, that with the yearly rent they provide two wax candles of 12 lbs., to burn one at the time of the celebration of the mass of St. Thomas, to honor the sacrament and St. Thomas, which I will to stand before or about the Shrine of St. Thomas; the other to stand and burn at the time of the celebration of the Mass which is celebrated before

the image of St. Mary Undercroft, in honor of the sacrament and St. Mary.—James Cursume, chantry-priest of Prince Edward in Christchurch, 1518. (Con., Vol. 12, fol. 86.)

To the Shrine of St. Thomas a taper of 1 lb. of wax.—William Furnour of St. Margaret's parish, 1524. (A., Vol. 16, 1.)

(A William Furner, innholder, became a Freeman in 1504; and Richard Furner, yeoman, son of William Furner, a Freeman 'by Birth' in 1538.)

The Cross in the Vestry :—

John the son of Milo de Fithale granted to the Prior and Monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury, to maintain the Lights before the Cross *in vestiaria*, on the north side of the church, in pure alms for ever for my soul and all my ancestors, the 20s. of free rent which was wont to be paid at the Feast of St. Michael, from all my lands which Adam de Wanyilerste holds from me in Villa de Apeldere (Appuldore). No date, but 13th century.—*Chartæ Antiquæ*, A. 130. (Cathedral Library.)

Altar of St. Edward the King and Confessor :—

On the 1 March 1439 the Bishop of Ross (Assistant Bishop to the Abp. of Canterbury) dedicated the Altar in honor of St. Edward the King and Confessor, in the Chapel which is on the north side of the Shrine of St. Thomas.—Chronicle of John Stone, p. 26. (Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1902.)

(This was the chantry-chapel of Henry IV., built between the buttresses on the north side of the tomb of that King.)

St. Mary in the Crypt :—

A taper of 1 lb. of pure wax shall burn before the Image of St. Mary in the Undercroft, when Mass shall be celebrated.—William Hawkin, chaplain of the Chapel of John Bokingham, 1468. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 120.)

To be buried in my Cathedral Church of Canterbury before the Image of the most blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Our Lady of the Undercroft, and my body be covered with one low stone of marble.—Archbishop John Morten, 1500. (P.C.C., Moone, 10.)

(He died 15 September 1500 at his Manor House of Knole, and was buried in the Lady Chapel in the Crypt, where he also founded a Chantry of two priests to say Mass daily for his soul.)*

Also see under Shrine of St. Thomas.—James Cursume, 1518.

Chantry-Chapel of the Black Prince :—

To be buried in a certain Chapel in Christchurch called the Prince's Chapel, situated near the Chapel of St. Mary in the Crypt there. To the Prior and monks £10.—Robert Walpole, chaplain, 1473. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 248.)

* See also *Sede Vacante Wills*, Kent Record Society, 1914.

The Martyrdom:—

Prior John Finch de Winchelsea, who died on 9 January 1391, was buried in the Martyrdom.

My body to be buried in my Cathedral church of Christchurch, Canterbury, in that place where the Blessed Martyr Thomas, formerly Archbishop of the same church, died from the swords of wicked men, as near as possible to the same place.—Henry Dean, Abp. of Canterbury, 1502. (P.C.C., 21, Blamyr.)*

(He was enthroned 25 April 1501, and had the temporalities restored on the 7 August, but died at the Lambeth Manor House 15 Feb. 1501-2.)

Prior Thomas de Goldston, who died on 16 Sept. 1517, between the eighth and ninth hour of the day, was buried in the Martyrdom.

Chapel of St. Mary:—

On the day of St. Luke the Evangelist in the year 1445, Richard Bishop of Ross consecrated the Altar in the new Chapel of St. Mary near the Martyrdom of St. Thomas, in honor of the Assumption of St. Mary and of St. Benedict.—Chronicle of John Stone, p. 65.

(This Chapel occupies the site of the former apsidal Chapel of St. Benedict, but extended further east, and was finished during the time of Prior Thomas de Goldston (1449—68), who when he died 6 August 1468 was buried in this new Chapel. The former Chapel of St. Mary occupied the two eastern bays of the north aisle of the Nave.)

The Central Tower:—

On 4 August 1443 the first stone of the Angel Steeple or central tower was laid.—Chronicle of John Stone, p. 21.

To be buried in the churchyard of Christchurch near the grave of my wife; and to the Bell Tower called the Angel Steeple of the Church of Christ, £7.—Roger Leybourne of St. Alphege parish, 1471. (Con., Vol. 3, fol. 224.)

(Roger Leybourne, esquire, was admitted a Freeman in 1460 by his marriage with Joan the daughter of John Lynde (the first Mayor); and Thomas Laybourne, gentleman, son of Roger, in 1484, a Freeman by birth.)

To the Angel Steeple at Canterbury 6s. 8d.—Margery Hardes, widow, of Hardres, 1499. (A., Vol. 7, 10.)

The Nave:—

To be buried in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury; and to the work of the said church 10 marcs (£6 13s. 4d.).—Sir Thomas Fogge, knight, 1407. (Con., Vol. 1, fol. 16.)

(In the Obit Book of the Priory (now at Lambeth) under date of 13 July is commemorated—"Thomas Fogge, knight, who gave to the building of the new Chapter House £20, and was buried in our church, a brother and benefactor. Also Joan Fogge, wife of the same,

* See also *Sede Vacante Wills*, Kent Record Society, 1914.

our sister, daughter of Stephen Valouns, knight, . . . who gave to the monks for their present needs £20, and died in 1425.”)

In a list of Subscriptions, January 1369 to 1371, towards rebuilding the Nave—“The Lady Joan Fogge, for the souls of Isabella, Joan, and Joan,” gave £5 13s. 4d. (Reg. L., fol. 101.)

To be buried in Christ Church near Thomas Fogge; and to the Prior of the same place 3s. 4d., to each of the monks 20d.—William Septvans, knight, of Milton, etc., 1407. (Con., Vol. 1, fol. 16.)

(His gravestone had in Norman French—“Here lies William Septvans, knight, who died the last day of August 1407. On whose soul,” etc.)

William Sephphant [*i.e.*, Setvans], knight, died 5 March 1447-8, and was buried in the Nave of Christchurch near his father.—Chronicle of John Stone, p. 43.

(His gravestone had a Latin inscription—“Under this stone lie the bodies of William Septvans, knight, who died 4 March 1448; and Elisabeth his wife, daughter of John Peche, knight, who died 28 March following.”)

[NOTE.—See the plan of the Floor of the Nave before 1787 in *Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral*, by Rev. C. E. Woodruff and Canon Danks, 1912.]

To be buried in Christchurch at Canterbury, where the Prior of the same shall please. To the church £10.—Edmund Haute, 1408. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 17.)

(In the Nave was formerly a Latin inscription—“Here lies . . . Haute, son of Sir Edmund Haute, knight, who died 1408.”)

Thomas de Chillenden, who was Prior 1391 to 1411, was buried in the Nave, where his gravestone had the following inscription:—“Here lieth Thomas Chillindenne formerly Prior of this church, who rebuilt the Nave . . . and died on the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, in the year 1411.”

His successor, John de Wodensburgh, 1411 to 1427, also was buried in the Nave near the former Prior.

Prior John de Salisbury (1437 to 1446) died on the day of St. Wulstan (19 January) 1445-6 in his Manor of Chartham, and the same day his body was brought to Canterbury, and buried in the Nave of the church.—Chronicle of John Stone, p. 38.

Prior John de Elham, 1446 to 1449, was buried in the Nave, near Prior Wodensburgh. On the 20 Feb. 1448-9 between the hours of five and six in the morning died John Elham, sometime Prior of Canterbury at the Meister Homers, who ruled two years, eleven months and four days.—Register S., fol. 150 (Cathedral Library).

To be buried in the Christchurch at Canterbury beside my ancestors; and to the bell-ringers of Christchurch for the peal 3s. 4d.—William Fogge, gentleman, of St. Alphege parish, 1535. (Con., Vol. 15, fol. 292.)

The Church Gate:—

To the Lord Prior and Monastery of Christchurch 100 mares (£66 13s. 4d.) for building the Gate of that Church, called Church

Gate.—John Nethersole of Canterbury, 1505. (P.C.C., 25, Holgrave).

Varia :—

To the work of Christchurch 66s. 8d.; to the Prior 20s.; to John Goldwell a monk there 6s. 8d.; and to the other monks 26s. 8d. between them.—Richard Bernes of St. Paul's parish, 1461. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 36.)

(Richard Barnes, brazier, in 1431 became a Freeman by his marriage with Joan the daughter of John Penny, mason, and Joan his wife, daughter of Richard Petham.)

To the reparation of the church of Christchurch, Canterbury, 10 mares (£6 13s. 4d.).—William Haute, senior, esquire, of Bishopsbourne, 1462. (Consistory, Vol. 2, fol. 80.)

(He was the father of Sir William Haute, knight, who was Sheriff of Kent 1466 and 1475; (2) Richard Haute, Sheriff of Kent 1478 and 1482; (3) Edward; (4) James; and five daughters, Ann, Joan, Alice (wife of Sir John Fogge), Elisabeth, and Margaret.)

To the Convent of Christchurch 20s. for a pittance; to the Angel Steeple 13s. 4d.; to the Refractory [*sic*] a piece called a Bekyr, and my name to be written upon the same piece, to be had the more in mind.—William Bennett of St. Andrew's parish, 1463. (A., Vol. 1, 6.)

To the Convent of Christchurch to hold my Obit, the day of my burying and month's day, for wine 16s.—William Bigge of St. Peter's parish, 1471. (A., Vol. 1, 14.)

(He was a Miller who in 1434 became a Freeman; and 7 July 1450 was pardoned for having sided with John Cade. Mayor for the official years 1459-60, 1460-1, and 1466-7. He is buried in the church of St. Peter.)

To the work of Christchurch 66s. 8d.—John Hale, senior, of St. George's parish, 1518. (A., Vol. 13, 4.)

(Probably the John Hale, innholder, a Freeman in 1491. His daughter Agnes married John Briggs, who was Mayor in 1520-1 and 1524-5.)

Burials in the Cemetery :—

To be buried in the cemetery of Christchurch at Canterbury.—Richard Clerk, rector of Great Mongeham, 1475. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 328.)

To be buried in the churchyard of Christchurch, and to the use of the same church for my burials, one of my jewels (*jocalibus*) to the value of 15s. To Dom. William Sellinge, Prior of the church, 40s., and a payer of amber prayer beads with the gaudes of silver. To the sub-prior 13s. 4d.; to Reginald Goldstone, now Cellarer, 20d.; to each other monk of the upper choir (*superiori choro*) of that church 12d.; to each other monk of the lower choir (*inferiori choro*) 8d.; and to the use of the same church 6s. 8d.—Thomas Ingram of St. Margaret's parish, 1487. (Con., Vol. 3, fol. 122.)

To be buried in the place where the other chaplains of the same Chantry were wont to be buried. To six chaplains of Christchurch 12*d.* each to sing Mass for my soul; to William Couge, monk, a maser or 20*s.* at his choice. That there be eight torches burning about my body at my burial.—Robert Barton, 1488, one of the chaplains of the Chantry of John Bokingham, formerly Bishop of Lincoln. (Con., Vol. 3, fol. 201.)

To be buried in the cemetery of Christchurch; and to Dom. George of the Almonry 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Dom. Wingham, monk, one pair of my best sheets.—Peter Maxey, one of the chaplains of the Chantry of the Lord Prince in Christchurch, 1492. (Con., Vol. 3, fol. 320.)

To be buried before the door of Christchurch, nigh the burial place of William Hale my father.—William Hale, capper, of St. Margaret's parish, 1501. (A., Vol. 8, 8.)

(William Hale became a Freeman in 1494.)

To be buried within some holy place within the precincts of the same church, where my Lord Prior and the Convent shall devise. That a taper of 4 lbs. be made and offered before Our Lady at the Undercroft. That at such times as my Lord Prior and the Convent shall think convenient after my burial, thirteen of the maisturs [*sic*] do sing Dirige and Masses for my soul, in such a place as shall by them be thought necessary, and to each 12*d.*—John Hawkins, one of the Chantry-Priests of Arundels Chantry, within Christchurch, 1511. (Con., Vol. 10, fol. 135.)

To be buried in the cemetery of Christchurch; and to the same church for my burying 20*s.*—Thomas Sydrake, chaplain of the city of Canterbury, 1517. (Con., Vol. 12, fol. 43.)

To be buried within the holy ground and precincts of Christchurch.—Nicholas Webbe of St. Alphege parish, 1518. (Con., Vol. 12, fol. 81.)

To be buried in a holy place, and to the Cathedral church of Canterbury £3 6*s.* 8*d.* Also all my books to the Prior to be distributed among the brethren, or to their Library (*ad libraria sua*).—Robert Eton, clerk (no place), 1518. (Con., Vol. 12, fol. 95.)

To be buried in the sanctuary of Christchurch under the yough (*yew*) tree, beside Laurence Taylor.—Cristofer Taylor of St. Alphege parish, 1518. (Con., Vol. 12, fol. 110.)

(Christopher Tailour, yeoman, became a Freeman in 1516.)

To be buried in the cemetery near the tomb of Dom. Richard Pereson, sometime my fellow-chaplain, by permission of the Lord Prior and Sacristan, if I die in Canterbury.—James Cursume, one of the Chantry-Priests of the renowned Prince Edward, in Christchurch, 1518. (Con., Vol. 12, fol. 86.)

To be buried in the cemetery of Christchurch beside my husband Talbott. To the children of the Ambrye of Christchurch that bring my body to burial 4*d.* each; to the Prior and Monastery to admit my sister of the Chapter, my best girdle. John Cusshon, chantry-priest of Braunchleys Chapel, to be overseer of my will, and have

13s. 4d.—Agnes Vincent, widow, of St. Alphege parish, 1518. (Con., Vol. 12, fol. 132.)

Names of the Monks, etc. :—

To each monk of Christchurch 8d.; to Dom. Thomas Halywell 12d.; to Dom. Robert Barton 12d.; to Dom. Robert Felde 12d.; to Master Robert Bryn 12d.—William Walpolle, chaplain of the Lord Thomas Arundell, 1483 (he was buried in the Nave of the Church of the Augustine Friars). (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 578.)

To the Lord Prior of Christchurch 20d.; to the sub-prior 12d.; to Dom. Thomas Umfrey, chaplain, 8d.; to the Treasurers 8d.; to the Sextayn 8d.; to the Cellerer 8d.; and to every monk of the same place 4d., to pray for my soul.—William Bochard (or Roper) of St. Martin's parish, 1489. (Con., Vol. 3, fol. 215.)

That Dom. John Salisbery of Christchurch have a laton basin and laver.—Margarete Castlake, widow, of St. Mildred's parish, 1590. (A., Vol. 7, 9.)

To the Prior of Christchurch 20d.; to the sub-prior 12d.; to every monk being a priest 4d.; and to every other monk there 2d.—William a Dane, mason of St. Paul's parish, 1501. (A., Vol. 8, 4.)

To the Prior of Christchurch 3s. 4d.; to the sub-prior 3s. 4d.; to William Godmersham, a monk, 20d.; to Thomas Anselm, a monk, 20d.; and to the reparation of the new work of Christchurch 13s. 4d.—Margaret Aas, widow, of St. Margaret's parish, 1502. (A., Vol. 8, 14.)

To Dom. John Marten of Christchurch a silver spoon.—Simon Ball of the parish of St. Clement in Sandwich, 1513. (A., Vol. 12, 7.)

(c) REFERENCES TO THE ABBEY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, CANTERBURY.

This church and churchyard was a favourite place of burial, as shewn by the following Notes from the Wills proved in the Archdeaconry and Consistory Courts at Canterbury.

The Roll of the Freemen of Canterbury, 1392 to 1800, printed by the late J. M. Cowper, F.S.A., in 1903, has also been consulted.

Burials in the Church :—

To be buried in the Monastery of St. Augustine near John my

husband. To the Abbot and Monastery 20 marcs (£13 6s. 8d.); and to the Shrine of St. Augustine my marriage ring. To the sub-prior 10 marcs (£6 13s. 4d.).—Joane, widow of John Denys, late of Well near Littlebourne, 1442. (Con., Vol. 1, fol. 53.)

(A John Denys, mason, became a Freeman of Canterbury in 1407.)

To be buried in the Church of St. Augustine beside Alice my wife; and to the monks of the same 20s. for a pittance. To the Refectory of the same church a maser cup, with an image of Our Lady in the prynte of the same cup. To painting the Image of Our Lady where the Abbot lieth 20s.—William Benet of St. Andrew's parish, 1463. (A., Vol. 1, 6.)

(William Benett, son of Robert Beneyt, became a Freeman by birth in 1406. He was one of the Bailiffs 1430, 1434 and 1443, also Mayor for the year 1450-1.)

To be buried in the church of the Monastery of St. Augustine. To the same Monastery one great maser bound with a band of silver and gilt, also one silver box and six silver spoons after the death of my wife Elisabeth. To Christopher Bowman my cloak of murrey, and the bed with all belonging to the same in my room in the aforesaid Monastery.—William Bowman, gentleman, 1485. (A., Vol. 4, 4.)

To be buried within the Church and Monastery of St. Augustine without the walls of Canterbury, or else in such place where it shall please God. To Dom. Simeon Vertue, a goblet with a cover parcel gilt.—Robert Vertue, citizen and Freeman of London, 1506. (P.C.C., 13, Adeane.)

To be buried within the Church of the Monastery of St. Augustine near Canterbury.—John Boteler, knight, and one of the Justices in the Court of Common Pleas, and of the parish of St. Mary de Bredyn in the city of Canterbury, 1519. (P.C.C., 22, Ayloff.)

To be buried in St. Augustine's church, where it shall please my Lord Abbot to assign the place; and to the seling and vawting of the same church £20.—James Downes, rector of Wickhambreux, 1529. (A., Vol. 18, 4.)

Holy Cross in the Nave :—

To be buried in the church of St. Augustine before the Image of the Holy Cross in the Nave of the church; and to the reparation of the same church for my burial there 66s. 8d.—John Swan, senior, of St. Andrew's parish, 1498. (A., Vol. 7, 6.)

(John Swan was Mayor of Canterbury 1491 and left a wife Joane and son John, who succeeded to property in Sandwich. John Swan, grocer, was given the Freedom in 1497, at the instance of John Swan, alderman, and with the consent of Thomas Compton and William Levyne.)

To be buried in the church of the Monastery of St. Augustine near the grave of John Swan, late my husband. To the reparation of that church 5 marcs (66s. 8d.), and to the glazing of one window

in the church 5 marcs.—Joane Swan, widow, of St. Andrew's parish, 1505. (P.C.C., 33, Holgrave.)

To the light of Holy Cross in the Monastery of St. Augustine, where the Mass of the Name of Jesus shall be celebrated, 4*d*.—Matthew Cok of St. Mary, Northgate, 1501. (A., Vol. 8, 3.)

Chapel of St. Anne :—

To the Chapel of St. Anne, called the Countess Chapel, in the Monastery of St. Austen, a chalice price 53*s*. 4*d*.—Didier Bargier, rector of St. Andrew's parish, 1504. (A., Vol. 9, 6.)

(This was called the Countess Chapel after Juliana de Leybourne, who became wife of William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon. Juliana in 1362 made over to the Abbey her Manor of Dene in Thanet, and when she died the 1 Nov. 1367 at her Manor House of Preston next Wingham, was buried in this "new Chapel on the south side of the Abbey church.")

Chapel of St. Katherine :—

To be buried in the Chapel of St. Katherine in the Monastery of St. Augustine.—Agnes, wife of John Whitloke of St. Andrew's, 1491. (A., Vol. 5, 15.)

(John Whitlock, draper, became a Freeman in 1463, and was Mayor 1475-6 and 1484-5; died in 1503, being buried in the church of St. Alphege.)

To be buried in the parish church within which parish I shall die, or in the Chapel of St. Katherine within the Monastery of St. Augustine.—John Nethersole of Canterbury, 1505. (P.C.C., 25, Holgrave.)

Chapel of St. Mary :—

To be buried in the body of the church of the Monastery of St. Augustine, as nigh to the Chapel of St. Mary there as it may please my Lord Abbot of the Monastery to suffer it to be. To the Abbey £6 13*s*. 4*d*.—William Fustiane of St. Paul's parish, 1524. (A., Vol. 16, 4.)

St. Michael in the Wall :—

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine before the Image of St. Michael in the Wall; and to the making of the new steeple 53*s*. 4*d*. To my Lord Dom. John Dygon, Abbot, 20*d*.; to William Shrewsbory, priest, 6*d*.; to Dom. John Brenchisle, sub-prior, 8*d*.; to Dom. Matthew Berry, chaunter, 8*d*.; and to every other monk 4*d*.—John Underdowne of St. Paul's parish, 1497. (A., Vol. 6, 9.)

(A John Underdowne, grocer, became a Freeman in 1472. He is probably the son of Nicholas Underdowne of St. Peter's in Thanet, who in 1482 left to his son John a tenement called "The Horne" in the parish of St. Mary Bredyn in Canterbury.)

Chapel of St. Pancras :—

To the reparation of the Chapel of St. Pancras in the cemetery

of St. Augustine, and to the reparation of the Chapel where St. Augustine first celebrated Mass in England, adjoining the said Chapel of St. Pancras, £3 6s. 8*d.*—Hamo Bele of All Saints' parish, 1493. (A., Vol. 5, 16.)

(Hamon Bele of Elham became a Freeman in 1458, also his son John in 1469. Hamo Bele was Mayor 1464-5 and 1478-9, and buried in the nave of the Grey Friars church. Isabella, one of his daughters, married John Caxton, mercer, of the parish of St. Alphege, where they are buried in the nave of that church.)

To the Heremit of St. Pancras, within the Monastery of St. Augustine, yearly for three years after my death 1*d.*—Henry Parker, draper, of St. Mary Magdalene parish, 1494. (A., Vol. 6, 1.)

(John and Edmund Parker, both drapers and sons of Henry Parker, became Freemen, by birth, in 1486.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine, and to the Image of St. Mary in the wall of the Chapel of St. Pancras in the Monastery aforesaid 2*d.*—Matthew Cok of St. Mary, Northgate, 1501. (A., Vol. 8, 3.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine before the Image of St. Mary at the Chapel of St. Pancras.—William Kynton of St. George's parish, 1502. (A., Vol. 8, 8.)

To be buried in the Chapel of St. Pancras in St. Augustine's under the Rood in the same chapel, and to the Abbey for lying in the said chapel 10*s.*—William Clerke of St. George's parish, 1520. (A., Vol. 15, . . .)

To be buried in the Chapel of St. Pancras, next unto the grave of my brother Robert.—William Casyr, 1532. (Con., Vol. 15, fol. 164.)

To be buried in the Chapel of St. Pancras, next to the grave of Joan my wife.—William Rutland of St. Andrew's parish, citizen and Alderman, 1532. (Con., Vol. 15, fol. 177.)

(William Rutland of London, apothecary, in 1500, and another William Rutland in 1509, became Freemen.)

To be buried in St. Pancras Chapel nigh unto my wife that was; and to the Monastery for a trental of Masses 10*s.*—Francis Rutland, citizen and Alderman of St. Andrew's parish, 1534. (Con., Vol. 16, fol. 67.)

(Francis Rutland, grocer, became a Freeman in 1526, and had then two daughters, the eldest Alys aged two years, and the youngest Mary aged one year.)

The Campanile:—

To the re-building of the Bell Tower of the Monastery of St. Augustine £10; and to the monks of the same 26*s.* 8*d.*, to be distributed by Richard Gowtherst.—Richard Bernes of St. Paul's parish, 1461. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 36.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine. That seven acres of land at Westgate in the Isle of Thanet be sold by my son John, and half the money among the Convent of St. Augustine

and the other half to their new Bell Tower.—Walter Martin of St. Michael's parish, 1462. (A., Vol. 1, 6.)

To the work of the Bell Tower of St. Augustine at Canterbury £3 6s. 8d.—John Hersing of Littlebourne, 1468. (A., Vol. 1, 22.)

To the Tower of the church of the Monastery of St. Augustine, for two years, 40s.—James Brooke of St. Mary, Northgate, 1472. (A., Vol. 2, 6.)

To the work of the Bell Tower of St. Augustine 6s. 8d.—John Chambleyn of St. Paul's parish, 1475. (A., Vol. 2, 16.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine; and to the work of the Bell Tower 6s. 8d.—William Letherar, dwelling within the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, outside the walls of Canterbury, 1475. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 295.)

To the work of the new Tower of the Monastery of St. Augustine 20s., to be paid within three years of my death.—William Browne (or York) of St. Mary Magdalene parish, 1478. (A., Vol. 3, 9.)

To the new Bell Tower of St. Augustine 20s., whereof they have in their hands of my stipend 6s. 8d.—Simon Flegard, clerk of St. Paul's parish, 1483. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 576.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine; and to the new Bell Tower there 20s.—William Bisshope, browderer, of St. Paul's parish, 1491. (A., Vol. 5, 9.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine outside the walls of Canterbury. To the making of the new Steeple there twenty parcels of 46s. 8d. in the hands of Mr. Dygon, late the debts of John Symon, on consideration that I be rung in at the time of my burying.—Anne Whythe, now the wife of Edmund Mynot, late of the parish of St. Andrew, 1492. (A., Vol. 5, 11.)

(Edmund Mynot, who died in 1488 and was buried in the nave of Bishopsbourne church, had been Town Clerk of the City and churchwarden of St. Andrew's.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine, and to the making of the new Bell Tower of that Monastery 6s. 8d.; to Dom. William Selling, monk of the same, 2 lbs. of grain.—Henry Parker, draper, of St. Mary Magdalene parish, 1494. (A., Vol. 6, 1.)

Towards the making of the new Steeple of St. Austen's 3s. 4d.—Thomas Goldsmethe of St. Mary Bredman parish, 1498. (A., Vol. 7, 3.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine, near the grave of my son Adrian. To the reparation of the Bell Tower 20d.—Richard Cooke, tailor, of St. Andrew's parish, 1499. (A., Vol. 7, 5.)

(Richard Cooke, tailor, became a Freeman in 1489.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Austen's. To the Steeple 40s. so that the Abbot and Convent make me a brother and my wife a sister of their Chapter House, and that we may be sung in as a brother and sister there.—John Russhelyn of St. Mary Magdalene parish, 1501. (A., Vol. 8, 7.)

To the making of the new Steeple of St. Augustine 13s. 4d.—

John Whitlock of St. Alphege parish, 1503. (Con., Vol. 7, fol. 71.)

(John Whitlock was a draper and became a Freeman in 1463. Mayor 1575-6 and 1485-6.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine, nigh unto the grave of Bennett my wife; and to the building of the Steeple of the Monastery 13s. 4d., whereof Dom. Matthew Browning received 6s. 8d. during my life.—Thomas Sparowe of St. Michael's parish, 1516. (A., Vol. 12, 19.)

The Charnell House :—

To be buried in the cemetery of the Monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury, against the hawthorn near the Charnell.—Edward Septvans (of Worth?), 1451. (Con., Vol. 1, fol. 56.)

(He was probably the second son of Gilbert de Septvans by his wife Constance, daughter of Thomas Ellis, the founder in 1392 of the Hospital of St. Thomas in Sandwich.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine. One taper of wax to burn in the Charnell now in the cemetery of St. Augustine's, when Mass shall be celebrated there, 6s. 8d.—William Brown (or York) of St. Mary Magdalene parish, 1478. (A., Vol. 3, 9.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Austen beside the Charnell House there, beside the image of Our Lady. To the Monastery a salt of silver with a cover of silver, and a piece of silver weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. for the Hall there. To the reparation of the new work there 13s. 4d.; to the monks 13s. 4d. equally to be divided amongst them.—Richard Downe of St. Andrew's parish, 1503. (A., Vol. 8, 13.)

Chapel of St. Mary in the Cemetery :—

To be buried in the Porch (*in porticu*) of the Chapel of St. Mary within the cemetery of St. Augustine.—William Stephen, rector of St. Mildred, 1477. (A., Vol. 3, 8.)

Tomb of St. Augustine :—

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine beside the Tomb of St. Austen, and next to my father in law John Woodouse, on the Charnell side; and to the Church of St. Augustine 3s. 4d.—Michael Welles of St. Paul's parish, 1516. (A., Vol. 12, 18.)

The Water Conduit :—

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine's before the Water Conduit there, near my wife Joan and children.—John Chambleyne of St. Paul's parish, 1475. (A., Vol. 2, 16.)

(His daughter Alice Chamberlane was the first wife of Thomas Propchaunt, Mayor in 1492-3, etc.)

The Infirmary :—

To the Fermarye of St. Augustine, a feather bed, two blankets, a bolster, pair of sheets, two pillows, two pillow-cotes, a coverlet,

and red mantle. Sir William Ketylsden and Dom. John Brenchley, monk of St. Augustine, were Ex'ors, with Master Hailsham, Prior of St. Augustine, overseer.—Richard Comyn, vicar of Preston next Wingham, 1518. (Con., Vol. 12, fol. 112.)

Varia :—

My Ex'ors to buy two candlesticks, and one lectern with an eagle at the top (*unum lectrum cum aquila in capite*) before the high altar in the Monastery of St. Augustine, to the value of £10.—Robert Smyth, dwelling within the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, outside the Northgate, 1477. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 351.)

To the Monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury 40s. to pray for my soul, my husband, and children.—Joan, widow of William Manston, esquire, of Herne, 1476. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 324.)

(Her will is in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. xxviii.)

To the reparation of the Monastery of St. Augustine 10 mares (£6 13s. 4d.).—William Haute, senior, of Bishopsbourne, 1462. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 80.)

To the reparation of the Church of the Monastery of St. Augustine, outside the walls of Canterbury, 40s.—Thomas Ovyrtton of Sandwich, 1488. (Con., Vol. 3, fol. 142.)

To St. Augustine's Abbey 26s. 8d.—Margaret Aas, widow, of St. Margaret's parish, 1502. (A., Vol. 8, 14.)

To the new work of the church of St. Augustine 40s.—Stephen Barrett, senior, of St. Peter's parish, 1504. (A., Vol. 9, 1.)

(Stephen Barrett became a Freeman in 1478, and was Mayor 1487-8 and 1496-7. By his wife Joane (? Crispe) he had four sons, Robert, John, Thomas, Stephen, and two daughters, Elisabeth and Joan.)

To the Monastery of St. Augustine of Canterbury, 40s.—Sir John Saunders, Canon of Wingham, rector of Dymchurch, and Vicar of Ash, 1509. (Con., Vol. 11, fol. 18.)

Burials in the Cemetery :—

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine.—Richard Solayn of St. Mary Bredman parish, 1397. (Con., Vol. 1, fol. 4.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine.—William Ringleton of St. Andrew's parish, 1450. (Con., Vol. 1, fol. 49.)

(A William Ringleton, skinner, became a Freeman in 1442. He left a wife Margaret and daughter Alice.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine, near my mother.—John Mulling of St. Alphege parish, 1457. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 99.)

(John Mulling was pardoned 7 July 1450 for having joined John Cade. Mayor 1453-4 and 1454-5.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine.—John Bulling of St. Michael's parish, 1465 (A., Vol. 1, 3). His widow, Cristine Bulling, also buried there in 1465 (A., Vol. 1, 3).

(John Bulling, chandler, became a Freeman in 1427, when he had a wife Cristine, son John, and daughter Alice.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine, near the graves of Clemence and Joan my wives.—William Hert, mason, of St. George's parish, 1467. (A., Vol. 1, 9.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine near Canterbury.—John Eynon, vicar of Brookland, 1467. (A., Vol. 1, 20.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine, near the grave of Eustace Court, chaplain, on the south side of the middle path (*via media*); and to the Convent of St. Augustine for a pittance 13s. 4d.; to Laurence Gravisend, Cellarer there, 6s. 8d.; and to the bell-ringers of the Bells of St. Augustine 20d.—Alan Blunt, chantry-chaplain of Eastbridge Hospital, 1469. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 194.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine, and to the work of that church 10 marcs (£6 13s. 4d.) if the Abbot of the church or his successors, or the Treasurer of that church pay, or caused to be paid to my Ex'ors, all the debts which they owe to me.—John Harnill of St. Michael's parish, 1469. (A., Vol. 2, 1.)

(John Harnhell, tailor, in 1430 became a Freeman, and pardoned 7 July 1450 for joining with John Cade. Mayor in 1465-6.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine; and to the work of the church of that Monastery 6s. 8d.—Isabelle (widow of Hugh London, and then) wife of Thomas Baron of St. Michael's parish, 1471. (A., Vol. 1, 14.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine; and to the Bell-ringers of that church 16d.—Richard Tropham of All Saints' parish, 1472. (A., Vol. 2, 14.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine; to the alms-chaplain 6s. 8d.; to the ringers of the Bells of the Monastery 3s. 4d.; and to the reparation of the same Monastery 6s. 8d.—Henry Newell, chaplain of the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr at Eastbridge, 1476. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 325.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine, near the grave of my father.—Margareta, daughter of John Wode of St. Mildred parish, 1487. (A., Vol. 4, 6.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine.—William Balgey, citizen and glove-maker, of the parish of St. Andrew, 1488. (A., Vol. 5, 1.)

(William Balgay, glover, became a Freeman in 1472 by his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Andrew Russell, notary, who had become a Freeman in 1440.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine, beside Alice my wife.—Richard Cram of St. Paul's parish, 1490. (Con., Vol. 3, fol. 276.)

(Richard Cram, waxchandler, became a Freeman in 1466.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine's.—John Curteis, carpenter, of the parish of St. George, 1490. (A., Vol. 5, 12.)

(John Curteis, carpenter, became a Freeman in 1484.)

To be buried within the Monastery of St. Augustine, and to the

making of a new Bell there 6s. 8d.—John Exherst, brewer, of St. Paul's parish, 1493. (A., Vol. 5, 17.)

(John Exherst, brewer, became a Freeman in 1478.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine.—Nicholas Sheldwich of St. Mary Magdalene parish, 1494. (A., Vol. 6, 2.)

To be buried beside my husband in the churchyard of St. Augustine.—Agnes (Pargate), widow of Nicholas Sheldwich, 1517. (A., Vol. 14, 12.)

(Nicholas Sheldwich became a Freeman by birth in 1469, and was Mayor 1482-3 and 1483-4, also Member of Parliament for the city in 1485-6 and 1487-8. His father John Sheldwich had been one of the Bailiffs in 1408, 1410, and 1418.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine.—Henry Wohoppe of St. Mary Magdalene parish, 1495. (A., Vol. 6, 3.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine, and to the new work of that church 6s. 8d.—Clement Hamon, barber, of St. Andrew's parish, 1499. (A., Vol. 7, 4.)

(Clement Hamon, barber, became a Freeman in 1462, and his two sons, Christopher in 1500, and John in 1508.)

To be buried in the churchyard of the Monastery of St. Augustine, nigh the grave of Alice my mother.—William Westborn of St. Alphege parish, 1500. (Con., Vol. 5, fol. 68.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine next unto the grave of my children there; and to the reparation of the new work there for my burying 40s.—Isabelle Bele, widow, of Holy Cross parish, 1501. (A., Vol. 8, 4.)

To be buried in the cemetery near my wife at the Monastery of St. Augustine outside the Wall of Canterbury, or elsewhere in the next churchyard where my body shall die. To the Abbot 3s. 4d., and to every monk there, if I am buried there, 12d.—John Crispe of Thanet, 1501. (Consistory, Vol. 8, fol. 9.)

(This is the first John Crispe of Thanet, whose wife was probably Joan Sevenoak. John Crispe was Mayor of Canterbury, where he had property, for the official year 1489-90. Two of his daughters—Agnes married Henry Goseborne, Mayor 1497-8, and Joan married Stephen Barrett, Mayor 1487-8 and 1496-7. His son John Crispe married Agnes Quex.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine outside the walls of Canterbury.—Thomas Knight of Faversham, 1508. (A., Vol. 9, 10.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine without Canterbury, next to the grave of my father.—Sir John Pesemed, vicar of Lyminge, 1514. (Con., Vol. 11, fol. 62.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine next my father, mother, and wife.—Thomas Whope of St. Mary Magdalene parish, 1514. (A., Vol. 12, 13.)

(A Thomas Woghope, hosier, became a Freeman in 1500.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine; and to the building of the new Steeple of the same church 40s.—William

Thompson of St. Mary Bredman parish, 1516. (Con., Vol. 12, fol. 20.)

(William Thompson, tailor, became a Freeman in 1494 by his marriage with Joan, daughter of Thomas Cokkowe. His son James Thomson, draper, a Freeman by birth in 1526.)

Names of Monks, etc. :—

To my brother Robert, a monk of St. Augustine's, 10 marcs (£6 13s. 4d.).—John atte See of Herne, 1460. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 25.)

To my son Stephen, a monk in the Monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury, 13s. 4d.—Henry atte Hale of Tenterden, 1465. (A., Vol. 1, 7.)

To William Percyvale my son, a monk of St. Augustine's, 10 marcs (£6 13s. 4d.).—John Percyvale of Eddington in Herne, 1468. (Con., Vol. 2, fol. 181.)

Thomas Trendham, who had lands in the parish of Great Mongeham, in 1469 desired to be buried in the church of St. Lawrence outside the walls of the City of Canterbury; and gave to Dom. William Mongeham, monk of St. Augustine, 10 marcs (£6 13s. 4d.), whom he appointed supervisor of his will. (A., Vol. 2, 14.)

To be buried in the cemetery of St. Augustine; and to the work of the Church of the Monastery 6s. 8d. To John Bettenham, monk of that Monastery, my son, 6s. 8d. and a silver spoon.—Alice, formerly wife of William Cryour, now wife of John Norman of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene, 1475. (A., Vol. 2, 20.)

(John Norman, draper, son of Thomas Norman, brazier, became a Freeman by birth in 1445.)

To be buried in the churchyard of St. Augustine; and to Dom. John Winchepe, monk there, to pray for my soul and all the faithful departed, 10s. To the monks of St. Augustine to be equally divided, the 19s. which Dom. John Sevenoaks, monk of that Monastery, borrowed of me twelve years ago.—Bartholomew Tripp of St. Paul's parish, 1485. (Con., Vol. 3, fol. 49.)

(Bartholomew Tripp, yeoman, became a Freeman in 1467.)

St. Augustine's Abbey :—

All those Books which I have belonging to the Monastery of St. Augustine shall be delivered to the same. To the Abbot 6s. 8d.; to brother William Shrowesbury, Prior, 3s. 4d.; and to each other monk 12d. To be for service for ever on the table of the Cellarer within the Monastery, my best silver salt cellar with cover, and part gilt, also six silver cups with the figure of a lion on them. To serve for ever in adornment on the table before the one who presides there, my second best salt of silver, with three other cups. To serve in the Refectory a maser with the base of silver, and three silver cups. To the buying of one suite of Vestments, namely, one cope and chasuble with two tunicals of green, to serve for ever in

the Monastery about divine service, £33. — Edmund Hovinden, B.L., vicar of St. Paul's, 1497. (A., Vol. 7, 9.)

That Dom. William Morley of the Monastery of St. Augustine have a laton basin and laver, small square chest, a pillow of down and a coverlet.—Margarete Castlake, widow, of St. Mildred's parish, 1500. (A., Vol. 7, 9.)

To John Helar, a monk of St. Augustine at Canterbury, when he shall celebrate his first Mass, 20s.—Lawrence Helar of Herne, 1505. (Con., Vol. 8, fol. 110.)

That my Ex'ors sell all my lands and tenements in Elmeston and Preston, and from the money give unto my son Dom. Richard Compton, monk of St. Augustine at Canterbury, £6 13s. 4d.—Alexander Stonard of Elmeston, 1529. (A., Vol. 18, 4.)

To the Abbot of St. Augustine 20*d.*; to the Prior 12*d.*; and to the monks 13s. 4*d.* between them.—Joan Whitlok (and widow of Richard Bernes), 1487. (A., Vol. 4, 6.)

To the Abbot of St. Augustine 20*d.*; to the Prior 12*d.*; to the sub-prior 8*d.*; to the high Cellarer 8*d.*; to the Treasurer 8*d.*; and to every other monk 4*d.*, to pray for my soul.—William Bochar (or Roper) of St. Martin's parish, 1489. (Con., Vol. 3, fol. 215.)

To the Abbot of St. Augustine 20*d.*; to the Prior 20*d.*; to every monk being a priest 4*d.*; and to every other monk there 2*d.*—William a Dane, mason, of St. Paul's parish, 1501. (A., Vol. 8, 4.)

THE LAST ABBOT.

John de Essex, the last Abbot of St. Augustine 1523—38, whose family name was Foche, is said to have been brother of Henry Foche of Ripple. After he and the monks surrendered the Abbey and its property to Henry VIII. on 31 July 1538, the Abbot was granted a pension and the Manor of Sturrey for life, and there he died (probably at Sturrey Court) and was buried, for in the Parish Register of Sturrey under the year 1540 is the entry, "Mr John Foche, sometime Abbot of St. Austens, who was buried the 4th of October."

THE STODMARSH PLASTER PANELS.

BY T. A. LEHFELDT.

As year after year passes by the number diminishes of fine old houses which formerly enriched the towns and countryside of England. The wear and tear of use, the stress of wind and weather, the pressure of increasing population, all combine in the melancholy process, and one by one interesting remains of art, so lavishly and so finely applied in old days to the decoration of English homes, are either destroyed by fire or fall under the hammer of the housebreaker. Or if at best some fragments are rescued from destruction it is only to reappear divorced from their natural and appropriate setting in alien houses or in the cold atmosphere of a museum. We can but acquiesce in this inevitable decay and hope that in museums at any rate, where such remains can be seen and studied by all, they will become seed, from which may be developed yet another phase of art to continue the splendid series that illustrate the life of the English people.

Some highly interesting fragments of this nature have recently been secured for the Victoria and Albert Museum, where they form a most welcome addition to the group of exhibits illustrating the decoration of houses. They were found in a house at Stodmarsh near Canterbury, and consist of eight plaster panels* of various sizes, painted with monochrome designs in black on white.

These panels, considered according to the nature of the designs with which they are decorated, fall into three groups.

* The panels bear registered numbers, W. 28 to G. 1913, in the Museum collections (Department of Woodwork). Photographs of them are on sale at the Museum.

Two panels are decorated with figure subjects symbolizing the "planets." Four others deal with subjects connected with the story of Actæon, while the two remaining panels are each decorated with a standing female figure. The following is a detailed description of the various panels, with their dimensions :—

No. 1. (a) This panel is divided by a column into two parts. In that on the spectator's left Venus is seated in a car drawn towards the left by a pair of doves; in her left hand she carries an arrow, and in her right an uncertain object resembling a ribbon, which might be a girdle. She wears a robe with short sleeves, decorated with horizontal stripes. Her hair is tired, and a pendant hangs down on her forehead. On the fore part of the car stands Cupid in the act of shooting with his bow, which he holds in his right and draws with his left hand; at his side he carries a quiver with arrows. In the background is a globe inscribed "VENVS," and bearing the sign of the planet, ♀. The foregoing is surrounded by cloud-forms, below which is a garden scene with a table set out on the left for a feast. A lady is seated at it playing a lute, to the sound of which a lady and gentleman are treading a measure. On the right is seen a lake in which is a man bathing.

(b) On the right half of the panel is Jupiter seated in a car drawn towards the right, probably by eagles, but the forms are almost obliterated. He is clad in classical armour, and wears a helmet with plumes, and a cloak. In his right hand he holds an arrow, while his left is advanced to grasp a cup which a kneeling man in armour presents. The cup is a standing cup with cover, of the type made in the latter part of the sixteenth century. On a globe in the background is the name "IVPITER" and the sign of the planet, ♃, and the monogram VS. Round the foregoing are clouds. Below is a landscape with a church or some other building on the left, while in the other part of the scene a man advances on foot hunting with a pack of five hounds. The man carries a spear in his right hand, and is blowing a horn. The panel is further decorated with an imitation cornice

above, and below with a base ornamented with sunk roundels alternating with short flutings.

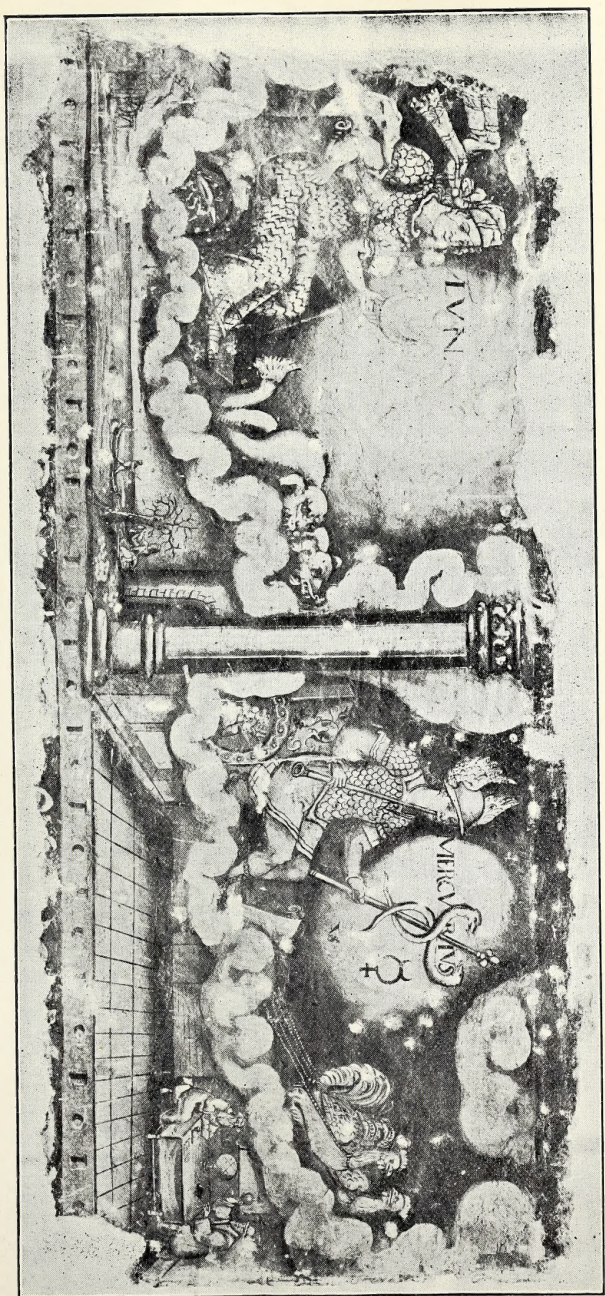
Height of panel, 3 ft. 7 in. ; width, 8 ft. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

No. 2. (a)* On the spectator's left Luna is seated in a chariot drawn towards the right by a pair of dolphins ; in her left hand she holds a crescent. The dress she wears is decorated above with scale pattern, and below with wavy horizontal stripes ; on her head is a scarf arranged as a sort of turban with the two ends floating behind. On the one visible wheel of the chariot is represented an insect (? grasshopper). In the background is a globe inscribed "LVNA," with a crescent (?) and the monogram VS. below. All the above is surrounded by cloud-forms. Below appears a lake or river scene with a water-wheel (?) on the left bank, while on the right, between a stunted tree and a tower-like building with a round-arched door, is a man standing in the water and pointing towards a man in a boat, who is apparently plying between the banks.

(b) In the other half of this panel is Mercury seated in a chariot, drawn by two cocks, also to the right. He is clad in a short closely-fitting coat decorated with scale pattern, worn over a rather longer loose garment. On his head is a winged hat, and on his feet shoes reaching half way up the calf. He is blowing a pipe which he holds in his right hand, while in his left is the caduceus with the entwined serpents, tipped with a fleur-de-lys. Near him in the background is a globe with the word "MERCVRIVS," the sign of Mercury, ♄, and the monogram VS. All the foregoing is surrounded by cloud-forms. Below is represented a room in which, seated at a table, are two sages, perhaps an astrologer and an alchemist, for one holds up a retort (?) while the other is apparently measuring from a book. Between them stands an astronomical globe. The floor is formed of square tiles or pieces of parquet.

These two designs are separated by a column, and the panel is finished off with a cornice and base similar to those in the first panel.

* See accompanying Plate.



PAINTED PLASTER PANEL (No. 2).
From a house at Stodmarsh, near Canterbury.

Height of panel, 3 ft. 9¼ in.; width, 8 ft. 0¼ in.

The genre scenes below the four principal subjects would seem to have some relation to them. For instance, that in the Venus panel relates to feasting and merrymaking, while under Mercury, who it will be remembered was the patron of thieves, are an astrologer and an alchemist! The connection of the scenes below the other two subjects seems somewhat obscure.

No. 3. Actæon, in the fashionable dress of the end of the Elizabethan period, with high-crowned hat, carrying a spear in his right hand and holding in a leash of hounds with his left, stands gazing at Diana bathing with two of her nymphs. Diana holds a bow and an arrow. One of the nymphs is stooping and gathering water in her right hand, as though about to throw it at the intruder. They stand in a bath which is apparently fed with water from a fountain close by, consisting of a column surmounted by a group of three nude female figures. The background to the scene is formed of trees and shrubs.

Height of panel, 2 ft. 9 in.; width, 3 ft. 9½ in.

No. 4. In the upper part Actæon, holding a spear horizontally in his right hand, is running towards the right accompanied (or pursued) by a hound. Below this, and occupying about half the height of the panel, is some boldly designed leafy scrollwork and flowers.

Height of panel, 5 ft. 6 in.; width, 1 ft. 11½ in.

No. 5. Three hounds are represented running towards the left.

Height of panel, 2 ft. 10 in.; width, 1 ft. 11½ in.

No. 6. Actæon, with his head changed into that of a stag, is being pulled down by four of his hounds. In the right-hand corner is a castle with a round-headed door of the same type as that in the tower shewn in the second panel.

Height of panel, 2 ft. 9¼ in.; width, 3 ft. 10¾ in.

No. 7.* On this is painted a standing female figure wearing a close-fitting cap and a gown with stomacher. In

* See accompanying Plate.

her left hand she holds a besom, while her right is outstretched. The figure is surrounded by boldly-designed leafy scrollwork.

Height of panel, 5 ft. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; width, 1 ft. $11\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 8. On this also is depicted a standing female figure resembling that on No. 7, but slightly smaller, and she does not hold a besom. The sleeves of her dress are considerably puffed at the shoulders, and appear to be either slashed crosswise or decorated with cross banding.

Height of panel, 5 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; width, 2 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The "Planet" series is plainly incomplete, for out of the five planets known to our ancestors before the eighteenth century only three are represented. At least one more panel with Mars and Saturn is required to make the number complete. Examination of the extant panels shews that three of the chariots containing the figures are being drawn towards the right, while only one, Venus, is being drawn in the opposite direction. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that the remaining two planets were represented in chariots proceeding to the left. It will be noticed that what may be called the leading lady and leading gentleman of this little company, Venus and Jupiter, appear on one panel, and lead off in opposite directions. It seems likely, therefore, that this panel formed the centre of this portion of the scheme of ornamentation, which would thus be not less than twenty-four feet in length. It is not improbable then that this series formed the decoration, or at any rate a considerable portion of it, on one wall of a room of the house, probably of the Long Gallery, that very usual and very charming feature of earlier mansions.

The total width of the "Actæon" panels as they now appear in the Museum is 11 ft. and 7 in. It is scarcely possible to determine what length this painting originally occupied, though it may be conjectured that it was not much longer. No doubt the fine scrollwork which is seen under one of the panels (No. 4) was repeated also under the other portions of the picture, which would thus be raised some 3 ft. or so from the floor at an agreeable height to be seen.



PAINTED PLASTER PANEL (No. 7).

From a house at Stodmarsh, near Canterbury.

There can be but little doubt that the "Planet" series received somewhat similar treatment. Very similar scroll-work appears in another fragment in the museum, which came from an old house in Ipswich.*

The character of the work makes it almost certain that all these eight panels were produced at the same period and probably for the decoration of the same house, whether the one in which they were found or some other. That such a mode of decoration for walls was not unusual appears from what Falstaff said to Mine Hostess of the "Boar's Head" in Eastcheap when he advised her to adopt some substitute for her threatened tapestries,

" . . . and for thy walls a pretty slight drollery, or the story of the Prodigal, or the German hunting in water-work" . . . †

In this connection the choice of a hunting subject, Actæon, for one series of these panels and for one scene in the "Planet" series, is noteworthy, as is also the characteristic term "waterwork," since the painting is executed in tempera. Remains of such wall decoration are still to be found here and there *in situ*, as for instance on the walls of ruined Hardwick Hall in Derbyshire, where a hunting scene is the subject of a modelled and tempera-painted frieze in the Presence Chamber.

The monogram VS. which appears on the "Planet" designs is the initials of Virgil Solis (b. 1514; d. 1562), one of the Little Masters, who executed many engravings, among others some for Alciati's Emblems and Ovid's Metamorphoses. The "Actæon" drawings in these fragments of wall decoration bear some resemblance to designs for the last-named work, but the resemblance is not close, and the influence is probably indirect.

From a consideration of the costumes of some of the figures in the designs, notably of Actæon and the two

* This panel was given by Thomas Partington, Junior, Esq., to the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is numbered W. 9—1913.

† Second Part of King Henry IV., act ii., scene i., line 155. This play is considered to have been composed in 1596 or 1597.

standing female figures, the date when these interesting examples of wall decoration were executed may safely be assigned to the latter years of the sixteenth century. It would be interesting to know who are the ladies represented by the two standing figures, for they have rather the air of portraits, and particularly what is the significance of the besom which one of them holds. Was she the Elizabeth Master who came into possession of Stodmarsh Court some time between 1558 and the end of the century? and was she perhaps a "notable housewife"? Or perhaps the figures represent mistress and maid? Though it seems doubtful if in that aristocratic age they would be dressed so nearly alike. If any information were forthcoming that would throw light on this singular point it would add to the interest which these rare remains already possess.

22nd January 1914.

DANIEL DEFOE AND KENT:

A CHAPTER IN CAPEL-LE-FERNE HISTORY.

BY WILLIAM MINET, M.A., F.S.A.

THE question raised by the facts which it is the purpose of these notes to set forth, is to a large extent a literary one, and if its discussion is to claim inclusion in these pages, it must be that it introduces us to some Kentish families and tells us something of the manor and the land they held in the small Kentish village of Capel-le-Ferne.

Problems respecting the authorship of anonymous works are among the class that can scarcely ever be finally closed, and though the question to be here discussed is of less importance than the inquiry into the authorship of the letters of Junius, yet in its way it is not without interest, dealing as it does with Daniel Defoe.

Of all Defoe's works, one of the most successful was the *Strange Apparition of Mrs. Veal*, and this curious fact is to be noticed about it that, pure romance as the tale is, its foundation rests on real people whose existence can be proved by outside evidence. This artifice is one more than once employed by Defoe in pursuance of his policy of trying to make his readers believe that the romance he was weaving was a reality. His best known work, *Robinson Crusoe*, is founded on a real Alexander Selkirk, whose story is to be found in *Woodes Rogers*; and the same will be found true of other of his imaginative tales such as *Captain Avery* and *Captain Singleton*, and if I cite these it is because I wish to call attention to the fact that they are both concerned with Madagascar.

It has often been a problem with those who have written on Defoe what share he had in a work which, on its first

appearance in 1729, attracted much attention, and has frequently been republished, namely, *Madagascar; or, Robert Drury's Journal during fifteen years captivity on that Island*.

The framing of the story is strongly reminiscent of *Robinson Crusoe*, being that of a boy who, shipwrecked on the island of Madagascar, spent fifteen years, mostly as a slave, among the natives. That there was a Drury, and that he had some experience and knowledge of Madagascar is true beyond all doubt, though it seems equally certain that he would have been quite unequal to the task of recounting his experiences in the clear and charming style which has helped to make the book one of the classics of its date, and has prolonged its interest down to the present day. The preface, indeed, admits that the work as we have it was not written by Drury. 'The original,' says the preface to the first edition, 'was wrote by Robert Drury, which, consisting of eight quires in folio, each of near an hundred pages, it was necessary to contract it and put it in a more agreeable method.' This was done by the 'transcriber,' and the problem is, was this transcriber Daniel Defoe?

The last editor of the book, Captain Pasfield Oliver, R.A.,* has entered more fully into this question than any other writer. His general conclusions are that there was a Drury, who knew from personal experience something of Madagascar, but that this experience was gained in the course of piratical and slave-trading voyages, and that the fifteen years residence among the natives, with all its wealth of detail, is purely imaginary, and must be mainly attributed to the 'transcriber,' who derived the facts which make the story so lifelike and vivid from earlier French writers on the island. For the details of the evidence on which these conclusions are based the reader must be referred to Captain Oliver's introduction; we are here only concerned with the question whether the 'transcriber' was Defoe, and the purpose of these pages is to bring forward certain evidence which was unknown both to Captain Oliver and to Defoe's

* London, 1900.

numerous biographers, evidence based on a coincidence so marked as, in the opinion of the writer, to establish Defoe's authorship beyond all question.

The nature of the story and the style in which it is written have already raised question whether it were not by Defoe; moreover, when we remember the success of *Robinson Crusoe*, published in 1719, nothing seems more likely than that the author of that work should have been anxious to repeat his success by another story cast in the same mould; and, in following it, to hope for an equal triumph. Further, Defoe had already dealt with Madagascar in the two works named above, published respectively in 1719 and 1720, which affords strong evidence that he had turned his attention to the island, and must have known much about it, seemingly from de Flacourt and other French writers who, if we are to believe Captain Oliver, are the sources whence much of the graphic detail of Drury's narrative was derived.

Coming by some chance upon Drury, and learning something of his tales of Madagascar, Defoe may well have seen the opportunity of a new *Robinson Crusoe*, and, seizing it, have given us Drury's fifteen years captivity.

The essence of Defoe's tales lies in their wonderful assumption of accuracy of fact. The introduction to the work we are considering tells us that 'it is nothing else but a plain honest narrative of a matter of fact,' just as the author of *Robinson Crusoe* 'believes the thing to be a just history of fact,' and again in the *Strange Apparition* assures us that 'this relation is a matter of fact'—the very similarity of the asseveration in the three cases rouses suspicion. In order to support this artifice Defoe, as we have seen, is given to introducing real people on whom to found his stories, and it is the remarkable connection between the persons on whom Drury's *Madagascar* and the *Strange Apparition of Mrs. Veal* are founded which forms the subject of these pages. It is but little likely that when the two works were first published—Mrs. Veal in 1705, Drury in 1729—this connection would have been noticed, to-day it would be even less capable of observation; that I

am acquainted with it I owe to the existence of certain family memoranda, as well as to the fact that I am connected by a marriage of 1698 with both the families concerned.

Let us now turn to the works themselves and see who are the characters appearing in them. In the *Strange Apparition of Mrs. Veal* we have Mrs. Veal herself, a lady of 30 years of age and unmarried, for the title is merely one of courtesy, and her brother William Veal, Controller of the Customs at Dover, with whom she lived, and for whom she kept house. The point of the story is that Mrs. Veal appeared to her friend Mrs. Bargrave at Canterbury on the 8th of September 1705, being the day after her death at Dover. Now as to Mrs. Veal's existence, as well as to the date of her death, there is no doubt, for her burial is entered in the Registers of St. Mary at Dover as having taken place on the 10th of September 1705.

The existence of William Veal, as well as the office which he held, can be proved with equal, indeed with greater, certainty. His sister, with whom he had lived, died in September, and within three months we find him marrying Elizabeth Hughes, a widow, of Capel-le-Ferne,* a small hamlet some four miles from Dover, and of this marriage I shall have more to say later.

I cannot prove that he was Controller of the Customs at this date, though it is so stated in the *Strange Apparition*, but that he held the post later appears from a note made by my ancestor Isaac Minet, then living at Dover, who says, 'Mr. Nathanael Matson died at Dover, 5th 9ber, 1719, and was buried 7th, and had a very pompous funeral, the bearers being [*inter alios*] Mr. William Vealle, Controller of the Customs.' A Mr. Henry Matson dies in 1721, when Mr. Vealle is again named among the bearers at the funeral, though on this occasion he is not said to be Controller. The same writer, however, again mentions him in 1724, and as holding the same post.

* The marriage is found in the Capel Registers, and took place on December 15, 1705.

There can therefore be no manner of doubt as to the existence of the Veals, brother and sister, and that William held the office assigned to him by Defoe, while that his sister kept house for him accords well with the fact of his marriage very shortly after her death. Here, then, Defoe is found basing his story, the rest of which is, of course, pure romance, on real people, who are proved to have lived at Dover.

Let us next turn to examine in the same way the folk who appear at the opening of the Madagascar story. Drury embarks for the voyage which was to end so disastrously for him, in February 1702, on board the 'Degrave' of 700 tons, a ship belonging to the New East India Company, for the two companies were not then united. The Captain was one William Young, who had with him his son William as second mate. Arrived in India, both the Captain and first mate died of fever, so the ship sailed for home under command of William the son. The 'Degrave,' so the tale goes on, was driven on to the coast of Madagascar, and ultimately only Drury survived, to pass fifteen years on the island. With this, however, we have nothing to do here, our only business being to establish the reality of the Youngs and the existence of the 'Degrave.' In the early part of the work, from which the above facts are taken, there is nothing to connect the Youngs with Dover, but in the account of the actual shipwreck is this touch: 'The Captain [*i.e.*, William Young, the son] got on shore with his father's heart in his hand, which, according to his request when dying, was put in a bottle to be brought to England, and buried at Dover.'

Here, for a moment, we will leave the Youngs to prove the existence of their ship. This can easily be done by quoting from Colonel Yule's edition of the diary of William Hedges, where is a letter dated 'from on board the "Degrave," Cap. William Young, commander, in Porta Nova road, July 26th 1699.' Again, in the same diary, is another letter of November 16th, 1600 (*sic*, but clearly an error for 1700), in which we find 'your Honour's chaplain put on board

the "Degrave," and approved by the Bishop of London, ran away herefrom and left the ship. Wee understand he is a very lewd, drunken, swearing person, drencht in all manner of debaucheries.* This establishes for us the reality of the ship, as of its Captain, while the story of his heart clearly connects him with Dover.

Hasted will be our next guide. The Youngs were a Capel family he tells us, and he adds that in 1691 William Young bought from one Oliver Wright the manor and certain lands there.† This we shall find fully confirmed later by Captain Young's will. His wife was Alice Watson, who survived her husband many years, and, dying at the age of 96 at her grandson-in-law's house, the Rector of Eythorne, was buried at Capel on August 29, 1750 (Capel Registers). They had three children, William, killed in Madagascar in 1702, Nicholas, died unmarried, and Elizabeth; and this last it is who gives us the connection between the Youngs and the Veals. Born in 1678 (Dover Registers), she married Henry Hughes of Deptford before 1699, as in her father's will of February in that year she is mentioned as then married. Of Hughes nothing is known except his will, which shews that, like his father-in-law, he was a sea captain. The document, dated at Falmouth October 24, 1702,‡ is in the form of a letter to his wife at Deptford, and runs thus:—

My most dearest life,

I have met with great fatigues and have had great annoyance with my men, six having been in prison for seven days. As for my will you writ me Mr Shylling had orders to make is not yet come to my hands, and here is now a faire wind that I must saile or be protested against; I therefore write this as my last to you, and doe in case of noe heirs of mine by your body shall survive give the whole estate to you and the heires of your body after my decease.

* Hakluyt Soc., Lond., 1888, II., ccxx., ccxxv.; III., xli.

† *Hist. of Kent*, ed. 1829, ii., 129. See also *Ireland*.

‡ P.C.C., Ash, 108.

This document was admitted as a will, administration of it being granted in 1704 to the widow, Henry Hughes having died in 'parts beyond the seas.' There was one child only of this marriage, Alice, born at Deptford in 1701,* and of her we shall hear more presently. Certain land passed to this daughter, land known as Hughes' Fields, a name still surviving in Deptford; left by her to her son Hughes Minet, it remained with him until 1810, when he sold it to one James Hughes, a shipwright of Broomfield Place, Deptford. The land must have been of some extent, as the purchase money amounted, in 1810, to £3,270.

Elizabeth Hughes must have returned to Capel after her husband's death, no doubt to live with her mother, who herself had just learnt of her double loss of husband and son. Three years later the young widow marries William Veal, Controller of the Customs, and thus we have the connection established between the Veals of Defoe's *Strange Apparition* and the Youngs of Drury's *Madagascar*.

Had Disraeli known of these facts he might well have added another chapter to the *Curiosities of Literature*, for a stranger, and may one not say a more convincing, literary coincidence it would be hard to find. Two works of imagination, each basing itself on persons proved to be real; the two families used for this purpose shewn to be not only from the same place, but also connected by marriage; the one book admittedly by Defoe, the other by (?). There can surely be but one answer that Drury's *Madagascar* was also the work of Defoe. What connection Defoe had with Dover, and how he came to know of these two families must be left among the unsolved riddles of literature.

Of the Veal-Hughes marriage were born eight children, of whom only the eldest has any interest for us, through his ownership of his grandfather's land at Capel.

He was christened Young, his mother's maiden name, and it is clear that after their marriage his parents must have lived at Dover, for Young was baptized at St. Mary's

* Registers of St. Nicholas, Deptford.

on August 10, 1708. The Veals must then have removed to Capel, where we find the baptisms of their seven younger children between 1709—1718.*

I find no record of Young Veal's death, except in family notes of my great-grandfather Hughes, who places it in 1753, which must be nearly accurate. The only trace of him during his life is the entry of his name in a Poll Book for Kent of 1734 as living at Capel, and as having a vote for Dover.

I may now turn to the records of my own ancestors at Dover, which will serve both to explain my interest in the question, and also to throw further light on some of the facts set forth above. There had come to Dover in 1686 one Isaac Minet, a refugee for religion's sake, from France. Established there as a merchant, he grew to success, and, marrying Marie Sauchelle, like himself a refugee, they had a large family. His eldest son John, born at Dover in 1695, went to Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1717 and M.A. in 1721. Ordained priest at Lambeth in 1722, he was at once presented to the living of Eythorne, near Dover, which he held for fifty years. As deacon he had acted as curate to John Dauling, rector of Alkham-cum-Capel, for the two benefices go together to this day. Here in 1720 he must have met Alice Hughes, then a girl of 19. Falling in love with her, he married her so soon as he was settled in his new benefice. A business-like note of his father Isaac, whom I have already quoted, gives us the information, and is at the same time the confirmation of much that we have already learnt: 'The 14th Sep. 1724 my son John, Rector of Eythorne, married Miss Alice Hughes, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Yong, wife in second marriage of William Veal, Esq., of Capell, and comptroler of the Customs of Kent; her grandmother Madam Alice Yong, widow of Capt.

* I have set out these children in the pedigree on p. 75, most of which is compiled from the Capel Registers. The two daughters who survived longest are both named in their half-sister Alice Minet's will. It is clear from the dates of the baptisms of the first two Veal children, as well as from that of their parents' marriage, that Young must have been born some time before his baptism. This is of common occurrence in the Dover Registers, and is often noticed, though not in this instance. The dates given in the pedigree are, of course, old style.

William Yong.' Twelve children were born of this marriage, of whom only one concerns us here, namely, Hughes, doubtless so called after his grandfather, and born at Eythorne 1731 (Eythorne Registers). John Minet died in 1771, and his widow survived him some seven years; it appears not unlikely that after her husband's death she returned to Capel, where, as we shall see, she owned considerable property, for she was buried there in 1778. Hughes her son was a great book lover, and collected especially books of travel, among which we are not surprised to find two editions of Drury's *Madagascar*, one, the second, of 1731, and a later edition of 1807. He was in the habit of making notes on the margins and blank leaves of all his books, and in the later of his editions of Drury we find the two following remarks :—

'This, so far as my frequent conversations on this subject would and could admit of (with my dear mother), I say all or many of them corroborated and further confirmed (as to the loss of the 'Degrave' and the death of the Captain and his son particularly) in my mind the truth of Drury's narrative.'

'This, and many other passages relating to Captain Young the father, and afterwards his son, who became Captain, accords with what I have heard from my mother, who was grand-daughter to Captain Young the father, and whose wife, my mother's grandmother, I well remember [*i.e.*, Alice Young]. She died at Eythorn, aged 96 [1750], at my father's house. This book is particularly interesting to me, whose maternal great-grandfather Cap. Young the father was, and who am now reading these narratives above a century after they happened, and at 80 years of age.'

These remarks were written in 1811, and the writer lived on until 1813, when he died at Westerham, where he is buried. It will be noticed that his confirmation does not go beyond the facts which form the foundation of Drury's book, facts which are admittedly true, facts which the wife and mother of the chief actors in them had herself communicated

to him; he accepts the truth of the whole narrative because he knew from statements he could not doubt that the shipwreck story was true, nor is my purpose here to prove the truth of the whole of the Drury story, but only that the persons on which its foundation rests were real, and this Hughes does enable us to do.

If we now take up the history of the Capel property, we shall again meet with the same people, and yet further strengthen the evidence of the close connection which existed between them. Hasted brings the story of the manor of Capel-le-Ferne, or St. Mary-le-Merge as it is otherwise called, down from very remote times. Into this I am not curious here to enquire, but in 1691 the manor and certain lands were in the hands of Oliver Wright,* from whom they passed to Captain William Young. He must have been a Dover man, though an unfortunate *lacuna* in the registers from 1640 to 1664, which would seemingly cover the date of his birth, prevents our establishing the fact as certain. Previous to 1640 there were two families of the name in Dover, Thomas and William, both with wives Elizabeth, from either of which our Captain may have come. The registers, however, give us his marriage to Alice Watson on May 1, 1677, as also the births of two of their children, Nicholas in 1677 and Elizabeth (who became Mrs. Hughes) in 1678. Were we in any doubt as to the identification of these entries with Captain Young, his will would prove its correctness.† In it he describes himself as of Dover, mariner, outward bound, and intended on a voyage to East India.‡ He leaves to his wife Alice the house in Bulwark Street, Dover, in which he lived, and the manor and farm of Capel Church, and also a farm and lands called Upper Standen, which latter is near by Capel,§ for life, with reversion to his son Nicholas. In default of heirs the

* Hasted. *Loc. cit. sup.*

† Archdeaconry of Canterbury, 80, 331: dated February 9, 1699; proved November 28, 1705.

‡ This must have been the voyage which took him to Porta Nova, where he was in July 1699 (see p. 65, *supra*).

§ The only mention of this property; what came of it I do not know.

property was to pass to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Henry Hughes, with an ultimate reversion to his niece Mary Watson.* Nicholas, dying unmarried, the manor of Capel Church, and land appurtenant amounting to 102 acres, came ultimately under this will to Elizabeth his daughter, and from her to the eldest son of her second marriage, Young Veal.

I now take up the story from my own family papers. Young Veal barred the entail in 1744; and, falling on evil days, died, it would seem, about 1753, when, by order of the Court of Chancery, the estate was sold to pay his debts; this it was insufficient to do, and Isaac Minet, from whom I have quoted above, is said to have lost a considerable sum through his connection with Young Veal.†

The purchaser was William, brother of John Minet, and his reason for purchasing it was to oblige his sister-in-law Alice, who by that time, as we shall see directly, owned the contiguous farm of Capel Sole. Dying in 1767, William devised Capel Church to his brother James for life; he, however, died in Berlin, unmarried, in 1774, when, still following the provisions of William's will, the property passed to Hughes Minet his nephew, son of Alice, for an estate for life.

We will now turn to Capel Sole, which forms the other half of the Capel property. Alice, widow of Captain Young, lived on at Capel Church, as tenant for life, for some years after her husband's death in India, and in 1709 purchased the estate of Capel Sole, which adjoins Capel Church; its area was 52 acres. This remained subject to her own disposition. After her granddaughter Alice's marriage to John Minet, she went to live at Eythorne, where she died at the age of 96, and was buried at Capel on August 29, 1750

* It is curious to note that Dan Shilling, scrivener, of Tower Street, Dover, is a witness; one wonders whether he was the Shylling employed to draw the will of Henry Hughes, the will that never reached him at Falmouth.

† William Veal, father of Young, was, of course, in no way concerned in the devolution of the manor of Capel, but I may note that his will is on record (P.C.C., Auber, 23). Proved January 21, 1729, he leaves his wife Elizabeth universal legatee and executrix.

(Capel Registers). Her will,* in which she describes herself as Alice, relict of William Young of Dover, devises to her granddaughter Alice, wife of John Minet of Eythorne, a tenement in Capel bought of John Stokes, deceased, and lands in Capel bought of David Crumpe and Elizabeth his wife. These no doubt formed the Capel Sole property. She also names her grandson Nicholas Veal, who must therefore have been still living in 1741, and her granddaughters Elizabeth (who later became Mrs. Ridley) and Amy Veal. Alice Minet is appointed sole executrix.

By 1753 then the manor of Capel Church belonged to William Minet, and Capel Sole to Alice, his sister-in-law. To this property Alice had already added, before her grandmother's death, 13 acres, called Badcocks, which she bought in 1748 for £152 12s.; and in 1752 she purchased 22 acres from Adam Hamond and 4 acres from James Southouse, thus adding 39 acres more, so that at her death, in 1778, Capel Sole consisted of 94 acres—these she devised to her son Hughes Minet absolutely; he therefore held (after 1774) Capel Church for an estate for life, and (after 1778) Capel Sole absolutely. The fact that he was not the owner of the manor of Capel Church in fee simple annoyed him very much, and in 1787 he took counsel's opinion on the point, but to no effect. This appears from a very characteristic note addressed, 'To him who will be alive as my eldest son after my death.' In this he says, probably without any reason, 'among the many inaccuracies in the will of my late uncle William Minet he bequeaths Capel Church not according to his intentions I am sure, since when he bought it in Chancery it was to oblige my mother in whose family it had always been [since 1691]; but, being entailed on the eldest son Young Veal, it was sold in Chancery to pay his debts. He promised my mother that on condition of her bequeathing to me Capel Sole he would bequeath Capel Church to me. But though I trust his heart was good, his head was not clear.' There is much more in the same complaining style,

* Archdeaconry of Canterbury, 94, 155. Dated 1741; proved 1750.

and he advises his son to bar the entail so soon as this may be possible. The same paper adds a note regarding Young Veal: 'He was Treasurer, as I have heard, of Dover Harbour and became insolvent. My grandfather who was bound for him I believe lost money by him.'

Hughes died in 1813, and was followed in the ownership of both estates by his eldest son William, who died unmarried. Some time before his death in 1827 he sold the whole estate to his younger brother Isaac. He, dying in 1839, devised it to his eldest son Charles William, who further added to the property by two purchases. Of the earlier purchase of 17 acres (1856) I have no information, the later of 23 acres (1858) was of land which had belonged to Robert Coxon, who sold in 1809 to Ingram Tucker, who died in 1858.

The whole estate, which now amounted, as we have accounted for it, to 233 acres, remained with Charles William Minet until his death, seemingly intestate, in 1874.*

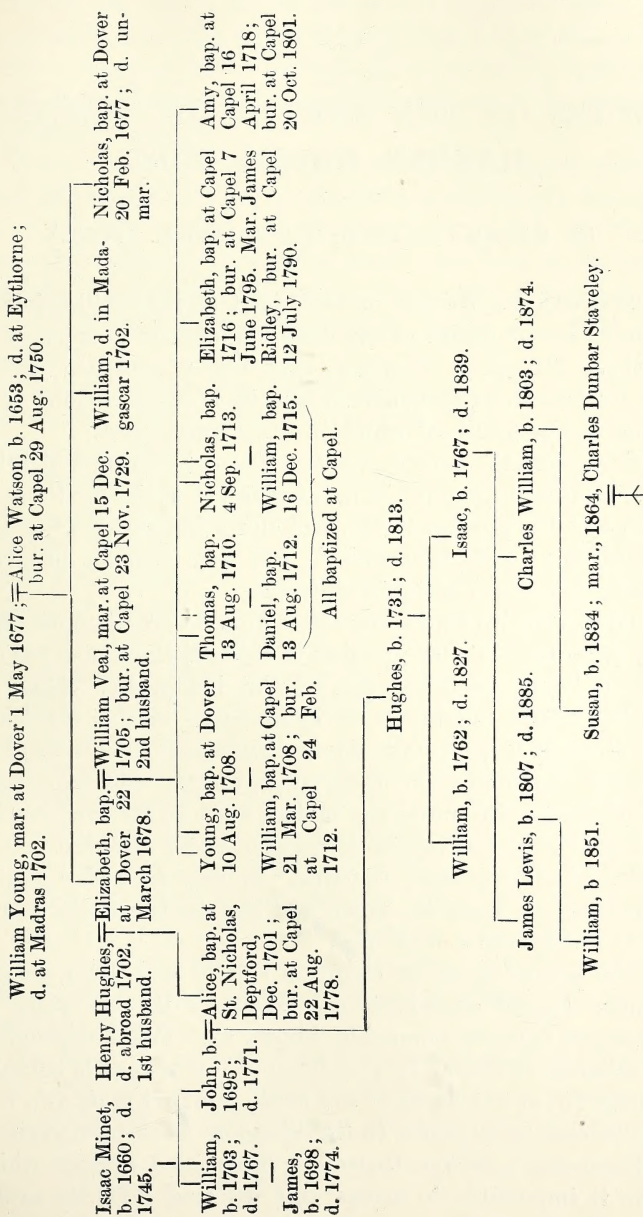
Leaving six daughters and no son the estate was sold by order of the Court made in a partition suit then instituted, and was bought by the family of Morris. Quite recently, however, it has again returned to the family which had so long possessed it, for in 1909 Susan, second daughter of Charles William Minet, and widow of Sir Charles Staveley, repurchased it from the Morris family and remains its owner to-day.

The manor, as in the case of so many of these small manors, has sunk into silent oblivion. It was certainly purchased by William Young in 1691, but the particulars of sale of 1874 are wisely cautious on this point. 'The Vendors shall not be required to define the boundaries or constituents of the manor or reputed manor, or to give any information respecting such manor or reputed manor beyond that which

* The acreage at this date was given as 235 acres. Hughes Minet, whose methodical mind was much troubled by such small variations in measurement, wisely remarks on the margin of an old plan of the property, 'the quantities of land mentioned cannot be depended on in ascertaining this matter of admeasurement, as no nicety is observed, or highly needful so to be, as to the strict quantity of land in each field of which mention may be made.'

is afforded by the abstracted muniments of title,' nor do these go back to the purchase of 1691. Who may be its lord, or its lady, it would be hard to say, nor does the question seem to be one that need trouble us much in these days.

In order to bring out more clearly the relationships of the persons who appear in the foregoing pages I have added a pedigree, which will, I trust, make it easier to follow the various parts they play in the story.



NOTES ON THE REMAINS OF WESTENHANGER HOUSE, KENT.

BY GEORGE CLINCH, F.G.S., F.S.A. (SCOT.)

WESTENHANGER HOUSE, or such part of it as still exists, is situated in the parish of Stanford, about four miles west of Hythe. Formerly, Westenhanger was a separate parish, but its church is demolished, and its lands have long been joined to the parish of which it now forms a part.

Seen from the railway the ivy-clad ruins form a striking and picturesque group. The remains are evidently those of a large and important house, and closer inspection and study confirm the impression that it was also a place of great archæological and historical interest.

There are two traditions connecting Westenhanger with very early times. One ascribes to it the distinction of having been a royal residence during the heptarchy. There is nothing really impossible or improbable in this tradition. The kings of Kent doubtless had their houses in various parts of their kingdom, and Westenhanger may well have been one of them. Of course the matter must be received merely as a tradition, lacking both positive proof and the confirmation of contemporary remains. It may be added that a natural spring feeds the moat, and the site is peculiarly well suited for defensive residence.

The second piece of tradition relates to a later period. Popular legend associates this house with the story of Rosamond Clifford, commonly known as "Fair Rosamond," the mistress of Henry II.; and one of the towers is actually pointed out as the scene of her death. Apart from the fact that several other places in the kingdom have been claimed as Rosamond's Bower, there are three good reasons which make it impossible to accept this tradition: (1) the archi-

ture of the tower is of an age several centuries later than Rosamond's time ; (2) there is no evidence that Rosamond Clifford was ever here ; and (3) the whole story, romantic, tragic, and circumstantial as it is, appears to be without foundation of fact.

The various printed accounts of Westenhanger contain much interesting, although sometimes contradictory information as to the age of the building. It is not considered necessary, however, in a brief paper like this, to do more than give a list of the authorities (see page 8). But perhaps one quaint and very brief account by Leland may here find a place :

"Ostinghaungre was Creals lordeship, of sum now corruptly called Westenanger. Poynings a late hald it. The King hath it now."*

Although so brief, this extract gives much of what is known about the house in early times. Whatever may have been the history of the place during the Anglo-Saxon period, for example, it is pretty certain that in the fourteenth century Westenhanger was the property of the family of Kiriell or Criol. An entry on the Patent Rolls, under the date 18 August 1343, records the granting of a "Licence for John de Kiriell to crenellate his dwelling-place of Westyngehangre, co. Kent."†

For reasons which will be explained presently it does not seem certain that John de Kiriell immediately made use of the licence granted. It seems probable that he lived on in the old house for a few years. The Black Death, occurring in 1348-9, probably caused further delay. We are forced to this conclusion not by documentary but rather architectural evidence, and by the character especially of the plan, which shews strong indications of a date late in the fourteenth century.

The following extracts from the Calendars of the Patent Rolls during the early years of Richard are interesting as shewing that Westenhanger was not built strongly enough

* *Itinerary* (edition of 1907—1910), vol. iv., p. 44.

† Cal. Pat. Rolls, 17 Edward III.

to repel marauders. They are also interesting in a broader sense as shewing the unsettled state of Kent during the last quarter of the fourteenth century :—

5 Richard II., February 11 (1381-2).

Commission of oyer and terminer to Robert Bealknap, Stephen de Valence, William de Haldenne, William de Horne,* and William Makenade, on complaint by Lettice, late the wife of John Kiriell, knight, that John Cornewaille, knight, William Elys of Hynksell,† William Malyn, John Philipp of Chilham, John Hemmynghurst of Mersham, John, son of Ralph Faunescoumbe of Wy, Andrew Scot, Thomas Strode, Brunus Armorer, John Burnby, armorer, and others, with ladders scaled by night and entered her castle of Ostrynghangre, co. Kent, broke her houses and chambers, searched for her so closely that she was compelled to hide in some water, narrowly escaping death thereby, carried off twelve horses, value 40*l.*, besides other goods, and assaulted her servants.

For 20*s.* paid in the hanaper.

7 Richard II., September 22 (1383).

Pardon, at the application of the king's mother, to John Clyfton, indicted before 26 January, for having with others broken the gates, doors, and windows of the lady of Kyryel's castle of Estynghangre, co. Kent, besieged her there, and stolen a coat and hood of one of her servants value 40*d.*

By p.s.

8 Richard II., March 31 (1385).

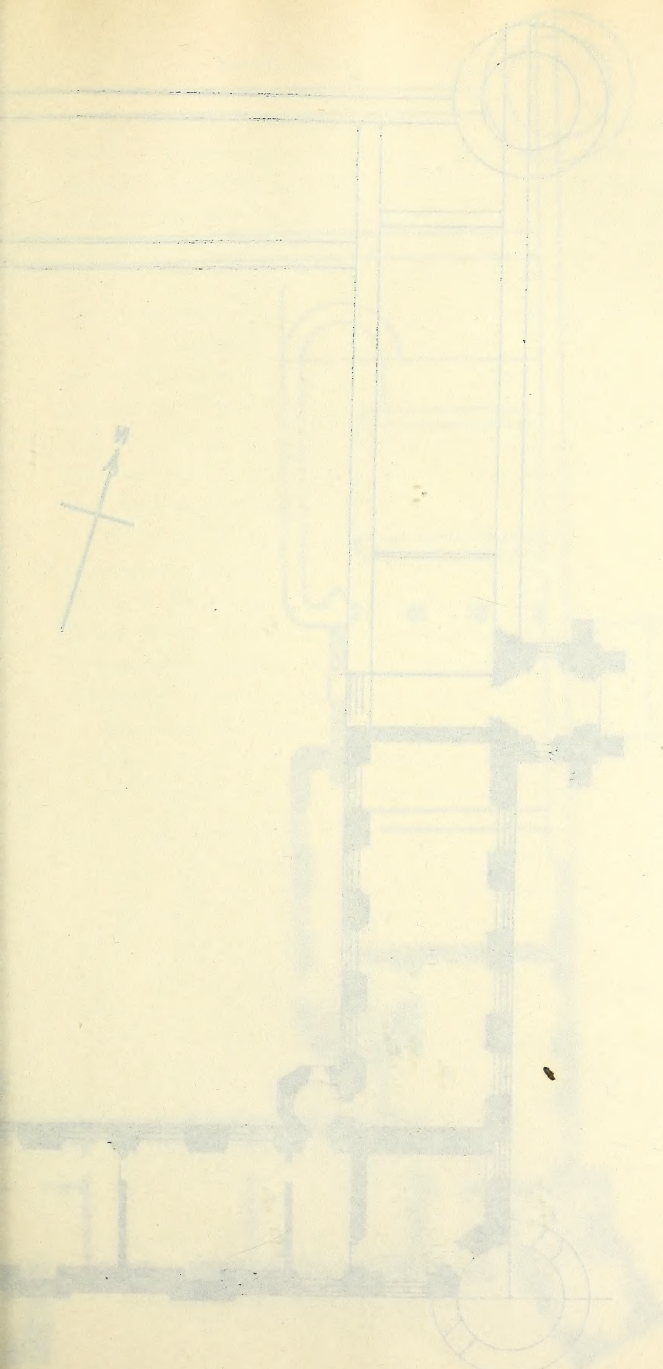
Pardon, out of regard for Good Friday, to John Vannescombe *alias* Swannescombe of Wy, co. Kent, a prisoner in Neugate, by the appeal of Lettice, late the wife of John Criel, knight, for that he with others on the vigil of SS. Simon and Jude, 5 Richard II., broke her castle at Westynganger in that county, entered it and took away divers of her goods, *viz.*, a black and a bay horse with their saddles and bridles, value 10*l.* and 40*l.* in gold and silver money, silver spoons, gold nouches, rings, and brooches, and other jewels.

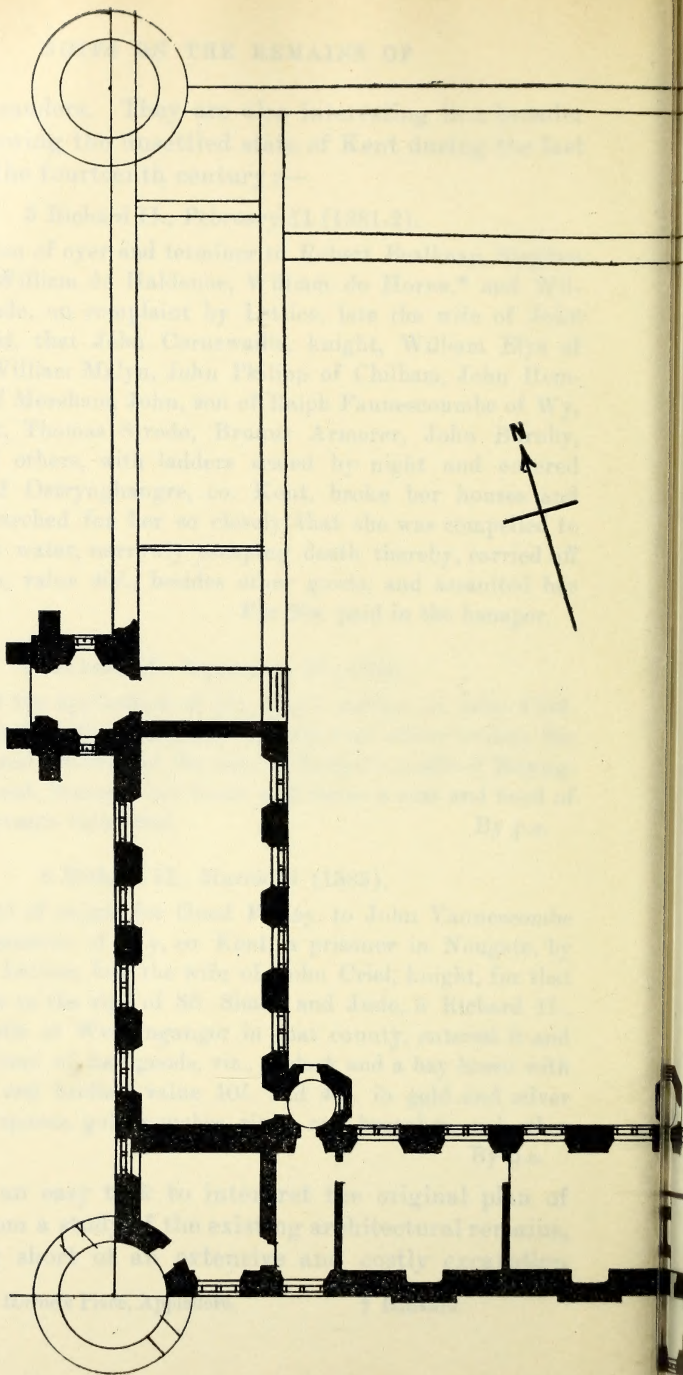
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It is not an easy task to interpret the original plan of the house from a study of the existing architectural remains, and nothing short of an extensive and costly excavation

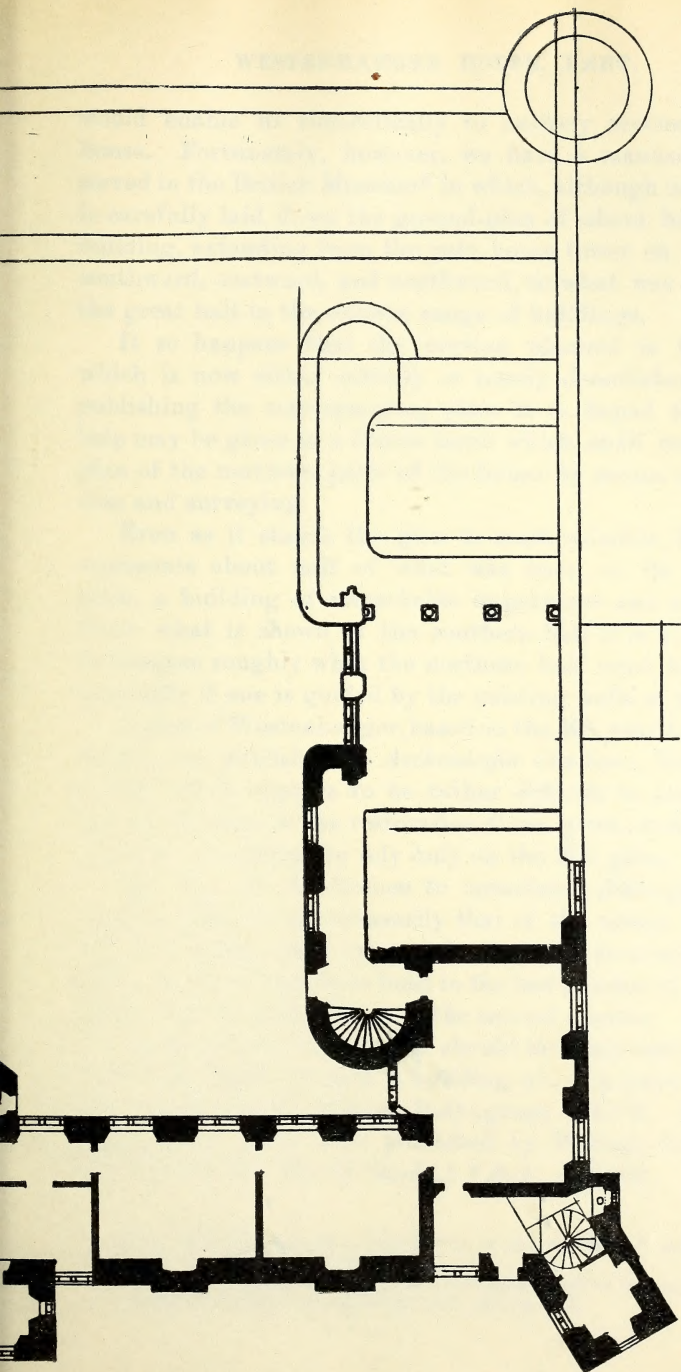
* Of Horne's Place, Appledore.

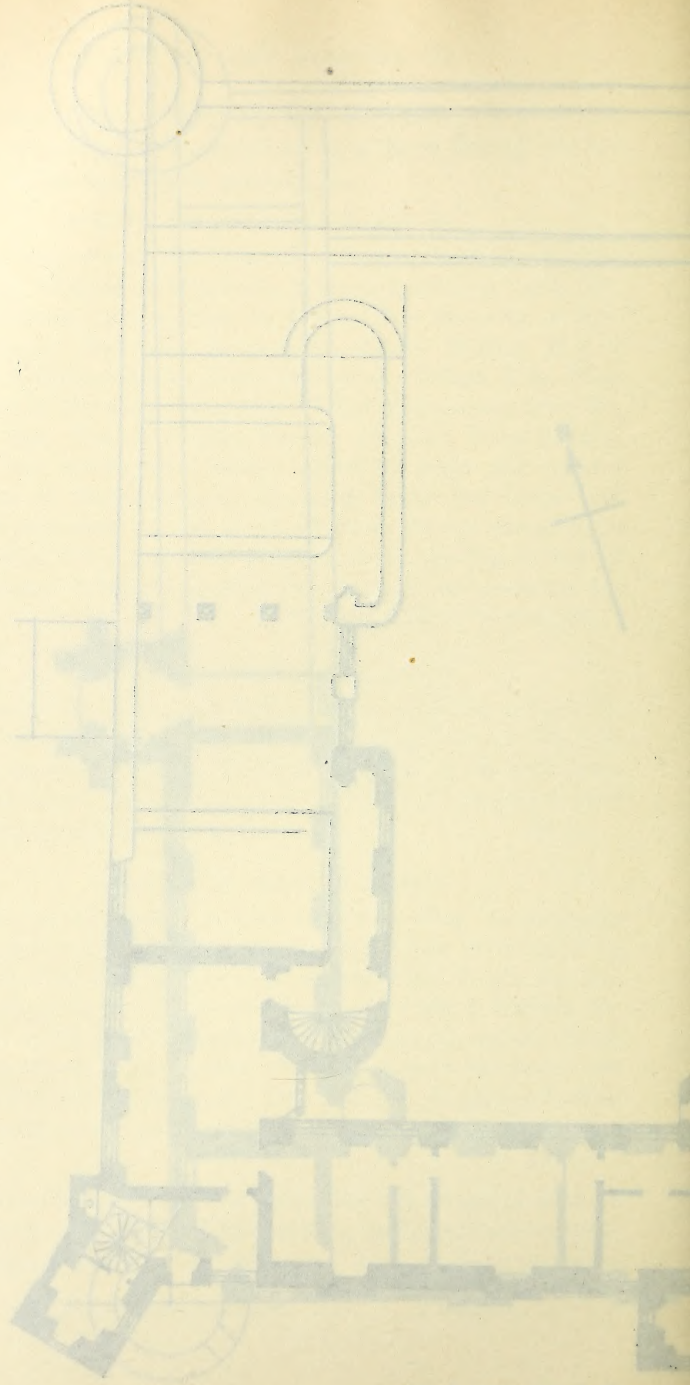
† Hinxhill.





PLAN OF WESTENHANGER





would enable us theoretically to entirely reconstruct the house. Fortunately, however, we have a manuscript preserved in the British Museum* in which, although unfinished, is carefully laid down the ground-plan of about half of the building, extending from the gate-house tower on the west, southward, eastward, and northward, to what was obviously the great hall in the eastern range of buildings.

It so happens that the portion planned is that part which is now either entirely or nearly demolished, and in publishing the accompanying plate it is hoped that some help may be given to a future hand which shall recover the plan of the northern parts of the house by means of excavation and surveying.

Even as it stands the plan is most valuable, because it represents about half of what was once, in its complete state, a building of remarkable importance and symmetry. From what is shewn of the southern half it is not difficult to imagine roughly what the northern half must have been, especially if one is guided by the existing walls of the latter.

A plan of Westenhanger, based on the MS. plan here reproduced, was published in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., p. 200, but it appears to be rather difficult to account for certain features in the restoration there given, and it seems desirable, therefore, to rely only on the MS. plan.

The date of the licence to crenelate, although clearly enough 1343, is not necessarily that of the actual building. As has already been suggested, the main structure of the house seems to have been built in the last quarter of the fourteenth century rather than in the second quarter.

The plan of Westenhanger should be compared with that of Bodiam Castle, Sussex, a building which is known to have been erected by Sir Edward Dalyngruge in 1386. Excellent plans of the latter were published by William Cotton† in 1838 and by Mr. Harold Sands,‡ F.S.A., in 1903.

* Harl. MS. 7599, fol. 93. This is one of the volumes of *Adversaria* of Col. Thomas Colepeper (1637--1708).

† *A Graphic and Historical Sketch of Bodiam Castle in Sussex*, p. 31.

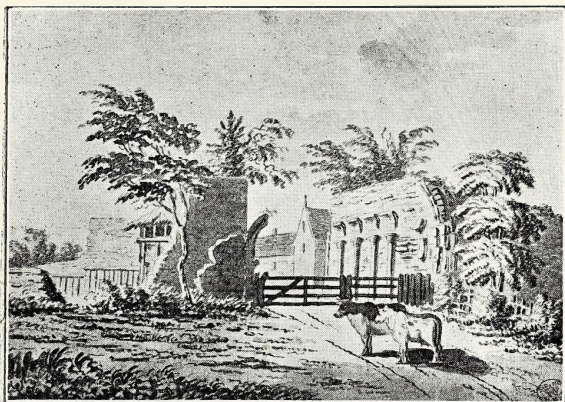
‡ *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vol. xlv., p. 116.

A careful examination proves that the relation between the two plans is striking. The massive circular towers at the angles, and the square, or rectangular, towers half way between them are noteworthy. The general arrangement of the building round the four sides of an open quadrangle, and the strongly-defended gate with its portcullis and draw-bridge, etc., are points of resemblance which will naturally suggest themselves at first sight to any one who pays any attention to the two plans. Bodiam, whose walls stand practically intact, belongs to a class of military architecture which may be referred, without hesitation, to the latter part of the fourteenth century, and it is the close relationship which Westenhamer has to this group of castles (to which Bodiam and Scotney belong) which induces one to place its erection at the latter part, rather than the middle, of the fourteenth century.

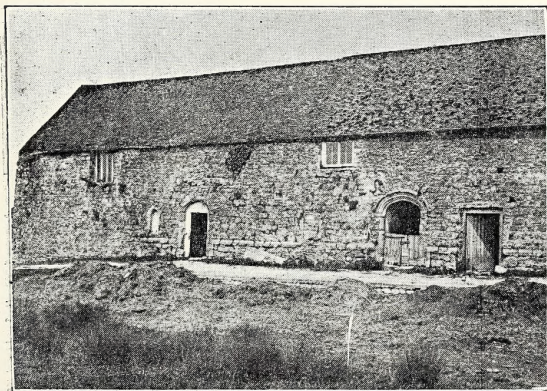
There are several remains of later work, mostly of Tudor character, to be seen about the ruins of the old house. The dove-cot in the north-east angle tower, for example, which contains spaces for 500 or 600 nests; remains of a kitchen of the same period, built just adjacent to the north-east tower; and a charming Tudor brickwork fireplace still remaining just to the north of the entrance gateway; and certain other fragments, are the most noteworthy of these.

The courtyard or quadrangle within the house is said to have been 130 feet square, and round it were the great hall 50 feet by 32 feet, with minstrels' gallery at one end, and a chapel measuring 33 feet by 17 feet.

There are at Westenhamer, probably derived from the Tudor part of the building there, several plaster ornaments of good bold design, which appear to have enriched one of the ceilings in the house. The designs, which were pointed out to me by the present occupant, Mr. George Vincent Bird, comprise (1) the royal arms on a shield surmounted by a crown; (2) the sun in his splendour; (3) the Tudor rose; (4) a shield bearing a key surmounted by a crown (the badge of the Poynings family); (5) a shield bearing I.H.C. supported by an angel with a small cross at the top of the



Entrance Gateway, from a Sketch, *c.* 1750.
 (British Museum, King's Library, xviii, 43, 1.)



Buildings on the west of the house, probably of late
 15th century date.

WESTENHANGER HOUSE.

head; and (6) a shield bearing three garbs within a bordure engrailed (the arms of Cardinal John Kemp, Archbishop of Canterbury 1452—54).

All of these devices or arms, except the last, are figured in *The Home Counties Magazine*, vol. xii. (1910), pp. 172, 173.

A rank growth of ivy obscures most of the more important remains of Westenhanger, threatening destruction of the fabric at no distant date. If any words of the present writer might perchance influence the owners of this charming old Kentish house, they would speak strongly for the immediate removal of this dangerous, destroying, and disintegrating plant.

On the western side of the house there are two ranges of most interesting fifteenth or early sixteenth century buildings, one possessing a really fine hammer-beam roof, the other possessing door and window mouldings of a character which seems more intimately related to the fifteenth century than the sixteenth.

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ST. MARY'S, WESTENHANGER.

(CHURCH DESTROYED.)

RECTORS AND PATRONS.

BY REV. T. SHIPDEM FRAMPTON, M.A., F.S.A.

THE Parish Church of Westenhanger is said to have stood at a little distance westward of the House, and of the drawbridge at the entrance to it, between the latter and the great barn, which, report says, was partly built out of the ruins of it.

In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of P. Nicholas IV., c. 1291, the Church of "Ostringhangre" is valued at £4 13s. 4d. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of K. Henry VIII., 1535-6, the net value is given at £7 12s. 6d.

The old Church was from early times the recipient of numerous offerings from dutiful sons and daughters, foremost among them being, naturally, members of the family which owned Westenhanger House. Thus Sir John Kiriell, 1376, left 100 marks and 100s. for memorial services, besides 40s. to "the work" of the Church. Lady Lettice Keryel, 1408, left to the High Altar, 6s. 8d. To "the work and fabric" of the church three cows; white linen cloth of sufficient quantity, marked with a red cross; and four torches of the value of 5s. each. Lady Elizabeth Keryall, 1419, left a missal and a vestment. And Lady Cicely Kyriell, 1472, bequeathed 40s. for "forgotten tithes." Other parishioners left various money bequests for "tithes forgotten" and for the "fabric" of the church. Towards the latter object an outsider, Richard Keteham, of Monks Horton, 1480, left 6s. 8d., and towards the reparation of the chancel Thomas Marche of Saltwood, 1506, bequeathed the sum of 13s. 4d. The following lights are specified as receiving bequests: St. Mary's, St. Christopher's, St. Anthony's, Holy Cross,

and those of St. George and St. John. Andrew Hawarden, 1511, left for a taper to burn before Our Lady there, 20s. yearly; also for stayning of cloths for our Lady's altar in the church 16s. 8d.; also for the foundation of a lamp perpetual to burn before the Sacrament there, 20s., and his round chippechest to be occupied by the goods of the church so long as it would last.*

Dr. Harris speaks of a chapel 33 feet long and 17 feet wide, with curious carved stonework and richly decorated, which was erected by Sir Edward Poynings, K.G., and Controller of the King's Household, in the 12th year of the reign of King Henry VIII.† This was evidently identical with the *church* said by Mr. Rickman to have been built in 1520,‡ as recorded by an inscription, formerly at Westenhanger, preserved in Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*.

The introduction of this domestic chapel must have largely contributed, with other circumstances, to bring about the gradual disuse of the original Parish Church, and to lead to the fusion of the parish with that of Stanford, which appears to have taken place shortly before the middle of the sixteenth century.

The Church of Stanford once contained what seems to have been the sole remaining relic of Westenhanger Church—the ancient font, which was rescued and conveyed thither for further use and preservation. For some generations these purposes were fulfilled; but no trace of this interesting memorial can now be discovered, notwithstanding diligent inquiries have been made by the present Rector, the Rev. Herbert F. Smith, M.A. The nave of Stanford Church was entirely rebuilt about the year 1846, and it is thought that the old font was then removed and its place taken by the one now in use, which is of modern workmanship.

* See *Arch. Cant.*, Extra Vol., p. 354.

† *History of Kent*, 1719, p. 295.

‡ *Gothic Architecture*, 7th edit., p. 317.

RECTORS AND PATRONS.

RALPH DE ALEGATE, presented 7 March 1274-5. Patron : King Edward I. (Pat. 3 Edw. I., m. 29.)

He was presented to the Church of "Ostringhangere" by the Crown owing to the custody of the lands and heirs of Nicholas de Crioll, deceased, who held of the Sovereign *in capite*, being in the King's hands.

In 1279 Peter de Trye also had letters of presentation to this benefice from the Crown, but the anticipated voidance did not occur, and they were not acted on.

WALTER DE TRAYLY, adm. 12 May 1282, on resig. of the last. Patron : Sir Nicholas de Criell. (Reg. Peckham, f. 52*b*.)

This Rector may have been connected with the family of the same name living at St. Paul's Cray, and owning property there, in the last quarter of the thirteenth century, two of whom were called "Walter."*

THOMAS TREWEMAN, adm. 27 April 1312. Patron : Sir Ralph le Savage, Kt. (Reg. Winchelsey, f. 57.)

MILO de CHICHESTER, inst. 18 May 1327. Patron : Sir Ralph le Savage, Kt. (Reg. Reynolds, f. 265*b*.)

HUGH DE STANFORD, inst. 4 March 1327-8. Patron : Sir Ralph Savage, Kt. (Ch. Ch. Cant., Reg. Q., f. 137, and Scrap Book, II., p. 121.)

He was the son of Robert Aleyn of Stanford, and was an Acolyte when instituted to the benefice. He was ordained Sub-deacon, on the title of his Church of "Ostringhangre," on Saturday, 19 March 1327-8, by Peter, Bishop of Corbavia, acting for the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, the See being then vacant. Two months later he obtained licence to be non-resident until the following Michaelmas for the purpose of pursuing his studies.

* Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, p. 269.

During his term of office the chantry in the chapel of St. Thomas, on the north side of the Church of "Ostryng-hangre," was endowed by John Cryel with a messuage, forty-five acres of arable land, and six acres of pasture, with appurtenances, for the support of a Chaplain to celebrate daily for the good estate of the King and his progenitors, and of the said John and his ancestors. The licence for this purpose was granted 23 June 1345.*

After an incumbency of more than twenty years Hugh de Stanford resigned for the chaplaincy of Craythorne, or Crauthorne, in the parish of Hope All Saints, to which he was admitted 13 September 1349. On the following day he was instituted Rector of "Demechirch" (Dymchurch), which he held for several years.

HENRY DE CUMPTONE, *or* COMPTON, "provided" 12 March 1348-9, on resig. of the last. (Papal Letters, vol. iii., p. 273.)

He was previously Chantry Priest of St. Thomas's Chapel in Westenhanger Church, and is perhaps referred to under the entry "*de Henrico persona de Westingangre*" in the assessment to knight the Black Prince, in the year 1346.† He was present, as Rector, at an inquisition held 24 May 1349 respecting a vacancy which had occurred in the Church of Midley. On 6 July following he had the King's letters of presentation to the vicarage of Aldington, to which he was instituted ten days later. His tenure of that vicarage could not have been a very long one, as Symon Balynden is mentioned as *resigning* it in 1356-7, and as Compton returned to Westenhanger, it looks as if they effected an exchange of benefices.

SYMON BALYNDENN, *or* BALEDOUN, mentioned in September 1349. (Ch. Ch. Cant., Scrap Books, I., 27; II., 151.)

He is mentioned on three occasions as attending inquisitions held respecting benefices which had become vacant by

* Pat. 19 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 4.

† Arch. Cant., X., 127.

the death of their incumbents during the continuance of the grievous plague commonly known as the "Black Death." The date of his leaving Westenhanger for Aldington has not been discovered, but he resigned the latter early in 1357.*

HENRY DE COMPTON, ? exch. with the last, 1349—1357.

It has not been ascertained how long he held the vicarage of Aldington, but that he came back to Westenhanger is placed beyond a doubt by the fact that he subsequently exchanged the latter for the vicarage of East Farleigh.

WILLIAM BONSERGEANT, exch. with the last, 21 July 1371. Patron: Sir John Kryel, sen., Kt., for this turn. (Reg. Whittlesey, f. 86.)

He held East Farleigh for six years and a half before exchanging for Westenhanger. After retaining the latter rather more than a year he again effected an exchange for the perpetual chantry of "Crowethorn," where he died in 1375.

JOHN MEISY, exch. with the last, 27 September 1372. Patron: John de Kyriel, son of Sir Nicholas Kyriel, Kt., for this turn. (Reg. Whittlesey, f. 91b.)

He was of "Willeamesthorp," and was admitted Rector of Monks Horton in September 1349. After eight years he exchanged for Blackmanstone. In 1366 he exchanged again for "Crowethorne," and six years later a third exchange brought him to Westenhanger, which he held for about a twelvemonth.

THOMAS DE MORTON, adm. 22 September 1373. Patron: Sir John de Kyryel, Kt., for this turn. (Reg. Whittlesey, f. 95.)

Archbishop Whittlesey died a few months after Morton's appointment, and the latter, with the rest of the clergy of

* Reg. Islip, f. 275.

the deanery of "Lymene," received a citation to appear in person at Canterbury on Saturday next after the festival of the Apostles Peter and Paul, 1374, to pay canonical obedience to the Prior and Chapter, the guardians of the spiritualities of the See, when vacant.

This Rector's patron, Sir John Kiriell, by his will dated 1 December 1376, and proved 16 February following, left 40s. to "the work of the Church of Ostrinhangre," in addition to 100 marks, and 100s. for religious services in the same church and that of Walmer. He also left 40s. for distribution to the poor of "Ostringhangre" on the festival of the Assumption of the B.V.M. within a year of his burial, and a similar amount for the same purpose on the Nativity of St. John Baptist. He likewise left money bequests to twelve other churches, including 10s. to that of Stanford.* Sir Nicholas Cryel, Kt., by his will dated 25 September 1379, left among other charitable bequests the sum of 40s. for distribution among the poor of "Ostrynghangre," and made this further provision: *Item lego ad celebrandum pro anima unius hominis occisi apud Swynesfeldeshothe, x marcas.*†

JOHN SARE, or SARRE, adm. 12 January 1383-4. Patron: Leticia, widow of Sir John Kyriell, Kt. (Reg. Courtenay, f. 253.)

In March 1397 an indult was obtained by him that his confessor might grant him plenary remission as often as he pleased.‡

STEPHEN MONYNDEN, adm. 10 July 1404, on resig. of the last. Patron: Leticia, widow of Sir John Cryel, sen., Kt. (Reg. Arundel, I., f. 297.)

His patroness died early in 1409 during his term of office, having among other bequests left to "the work and fabric of the church of Ostynghangre" three cows, and directed that ten "Torchys," value 5s. apiece, should, after being

* Reg. Sudbury, f. 96.

† *Ibid.*, f. 102.

‡ Papal Letters, vol. v., p. 40.

used at a specified service, be thus distributed: four to the parish church of Ostynghanger, three to Langdon Abbey, and three to the parish church of Walmer.

After holding the benefice nearly nine years Monynden effected an exchange with his successor for St. Andrew's, Huntingdon. He was legatee under the will, dated 1420, of John Briklisworth, of Sandwich, to the amount of 20s., for tithes forgotten to be paid him when he was Rector of "Westynghanger."*

EDMUND WODEHOUS, *exch.* with the last, 21 March 1412-13. Patrons: The feoffees of William Keryell, for this turn. (Reg. Arundel, II., f. 66b.)

On 8 June 1419 he served on a Commission consisting of five rectors, two vicars and two laymen, who were appointed to inquire respecting a vacancy in the Hospital of SS. Stephen and Thomas, Martyrs, at Romney. They found that the presentee, Thomas Morton, was of good life and honest conversation, had first tonsure, was twenty-two years of age, and was beneficed elsewhere. He was duly admitted the following day. Edmund Wodehous exchanged for Ham, which he held until 1423, when he again made an exchange for Walcomstowe (Walthamstow) in the London diocese, where he died three years later.

JOHN ALEYN, *exch.* with the last, 5 May 1421. Patrons: William Chayne, and others, for this turn. (Reg. Chichele, f. 125b.)

While Rector of Ham a licence was granted to him *ad celebrandum unum annuale*. After leaving Westenhanger he became Vicar of Sybertyswelde, which he held until his death in 1426.

RICHARD BRYAN, *inst.* 1 February 1424-5. Patron: Sir Thomas Keryel, Kt. (Reg. Chichele, f. 154b.)

* Reg. Chichele, I., f. 338.

RICHARD WOLVEY, adm. 9 March 1444-5. Patron: Sir Thomas Kyrrell, Kt. (Reg. Stafford, f. 82.)

It seems doubtful if he ever discharged the duties of rector, as Thomas Laurence is said to have been admitted on the death of Richard Bryame.

THOMAS LAURENCE, adm. 9 May 1447, on d. of Richard Bryame. Patron: Sir Thomas Kyrrell, Kt. (Reg. Stafford, f. 93.)

He is mentioned in the will of Dame Cicely Kyriell, 1472, who among many other bequests left 40s. apiece to the rectors of "Westinganger" and Spaxton, for tithes forgotten on her own part and that of her husbands. She also left her tenement "called Brokehust in Westingangre," which she purchased of John Harryes, to Agnes Lukyn on certain conditions, failing which, her executors were instructed to sell the property and distribute the proceeds *super emendacione turpium et debilium viarum in Westingangre*.*

LEONARD BLIKNYNG, or BLICLYNGE, adm. 25 September 1476, on d. of the last. Patron: John Keryell, Esq. (Reg. Bouchier, f. 114.)

He retained the benefice rather less than two years. Subsequently he moved into the Chichester diocese, where he held for a short time the rectory of Elsted.

THOMAS TOULLARGE, adm. 28 July 1478, on resig. of the last. Patron: John Kyriell, sen., Esq. (Reg. Bouchier, f. 119.)

During the early part of this Rector's incumbency a memorial service was annually held for William Smith, a parishioner, who directed that his interment should take place in the churchyard of St. Mary of Ostynghanger, and made provision for an obit to be kept for him in the said church for fourteen years.

* P.C.C., 9, Wattys.

JOHN WHYTE, mentioned in 1496-7. (Reg. Morton, II., f. 162.)

The date and circumstances of his appointment have not been discovered, but he resigned the benefice for the chantry of St. Stephen, in the Church of Selling, near Faversham, to which he was admitted 19 January 1496-7, on the presentation of John Langley, gent.

DAVID FLEMYNG, adm. 26 January 1496-7, on resig. of the last. Patron : Sir Edw. Ponynges, Kt. (Reg. Morton, II., f. 162.)

After holding Westenhanger about twelve years he was presented to the vicarage of the adjoining parish of Lympe, apparently on the death of Nicholas Farneley, in 1509, and he retained both benefices until his decease in 1512.

WILLIAM WYGHMAN, adm. 1 December 1512, on d. of the last. Patron : Sir Edward Ponynges, Kt. (Reg. Warham, f. 347b.)

He was Rector of St. Giles, Winchelsea, before being beneficed in the Canterbury diocese. Five years after obtaining Westenhanger he was presented by the Master and Brethren of the Maison Dieu, Dover, to their vicarage of Sellenge, which had fallen vacant by the death of Thomas Peniston.

WILLIAM GRENE, mentioned only in connection with his successor's appointment. (Reg. Warham, f. 379b.)

He also seems to have resigned for Sellenge, where he died about the beginning of the year 1526.

WILLIAM LAMBERT, *or* LAMBARDE, adm. 21 December 1523, on resig. of the last. Patron : Edward Thwates, executor of Sir Edw. Ponynges, Kt., deceased. (Reg. Warham, f. 379b.)

The mandate for his induction was directed to Masters John Webbe, Vicar of Elham, and Robert Sympson, Rector of Monks Horton.

An entry in one of the Archdeacon's Visitation Books states that "William Lambarte, Rector of Oystenhanger," appeared at the General Chapter held on Tuesday, 26 April 1541, in the Parish Church of Bylsyngton, and refused to pay the procurations due, whereupon he was pronounced contumacious. He was a witness to the will, proved 26 April 1542, of Thomas Smythe of "Ostringhanger." Very shortly after this, being no longer required to conduct the services in the Parish Church, which was now suffered to fall into decay, he was pensioned off with a life annuity of £6, in lieu of the tithes which he had received hitherto.

* * * * *

THOMAS EATON, M.A., inst. 29 June 1636, on d. of the last incumbent. Patron: King Charles I. (Reg. Laud, f. 317b.)

He seems to be identical with one of the same names who matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, in July 1624, at the age of nineteen. He graduated B.A. in 1627, and M.A. in 1630. Two years later he was incorporated at Cambridge.

For some four years after his appointment to Westenhanger he was cited, as usual, to appear at the Archidiaconal Visitations, although his Church for twenty years before—and as many after—is described as "*ecclesia desolata*" and "*dilapidata*."

One of the manuscripts in the British Museum contains an Order to stay proceedings for tithes from Westenhanger Park, claimed by Mr. Eaton, in 1637.*

Either he or a namesake held the vicarage of Maxey, Northants, from 1645 to 1649, or later.

This last-mentioned Rector of Westenhanger comes into view on the eve of a troubled period, and the references to him are few and uncertain.

* Harl. Ch. 75, F. 14.

EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION IN KENT.

BY C. EVELEIGH WOODRUFF, M.A.

THE following extracts from the Consistory Court Books, and the Account Rolls of the Treasurers to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, have been selected as illustrating by contemporary evidence the progress of that great religious movement which we call the Reformation of the Church of England.

The first series of extracts relate to the period when the Commissioners of King Edward VI., in their zeal to restore a more primitive faith and a simpler ritual, were sweeping out of the churches everything which savoured of mediævalism; the second have to do with the temporary restoration of the older uses during the short-lived Marian reaction. The Edwardian extracts are taken from certain books which contain the depositions of witnesses; the Marian extracts from a book of Presentments made to the Consistory Court. Both sets of records are preserved in the Chapter Library at Canterbury.

As to the depositions, it would seem that the witnesses had certain articles submitted to them, framed upon those contained in the Royal Injunctions of 1547. These Injunctions are printed by Wilkins in his *Concilia*, and are also to be found in Cardwell's *Documents and Annals of the Church of England*,* but as they are too long for reproduction here the late Canon Dixon's convenient summary of them must suffice. "They were" (the Injunctions) he writes, "in part a reproduction of the former two sets of

* Wilkins, vol. iv., p. 3, *et seq.*, and Cardwell (1839), p. 41.

Injunctions of Crumwell and Henry VIII. . . . the new parts which made the Injunctions of Edward something more than a republication were not unimportant As to public services of the church, some advance was made towards the final victory of the English over the Latin language, although the great liturgical reformation was delayed for some time longer. The lessons were ordered to be read in English (a chapter out of the New Testament at the end of the morning office, and after the Magnificat at evensong). On days when there were nine lessons (in the Latin office) it was ordered that three of them should be omitted to make room for this English reading; also the Epistle and Gospel were to be read in English at High Mass. The English Litany was enjoined, but all processions about churches and churchyards were forbidden When a sermon or one of the homilies was to be had, the prime and the three services of tierce, sext, and nones, which were called Hours, were ordered to be omitted As to images, the distinction between those that were superstitiously abused, and those which were not, was still retained All pictures and paintings of feigned miracles that were in walls, glass windows, or elsewhere in churches or houses were ordered to be utterly destroyed. Feigned miracles were found as difficult to be discerned from true miracles, as abused images from other images. Thenceforth began that villainous scraping, coating, or whitewashing of frescoes and that indiscriminate smashing of windows which obliterated in countless numbers the most various and beautiful examples of several of the Arts.”*

From the extracts given below it would seem that the destruction actually carried out went even beyond that ordered by the Injunctions, since not only were the images themselves destroyed, but even the niches or “tabernacles” which contained them.

The English *Book of Common Prayer* was used throughout England for the first time on Whitsunday, 9 June 1549,

* *History of the Church of England*, vol. ii., p. 428.

whereupon a decree was issued forbidding the possession of any of the ancient Latin service-books under penalty of one pound for the first offence, two pounds for the second, and four pounds with imprisonment at the King's will for the third offence. The only exception made was the authorized Primer of Henry VIII., and this was to have all invocation of saints blotted out. Moreover the edict was strengthened by a royal letter to all bishops to command their deans, prebendaries, parsons, vicars, curates and churchwardens to deliver up all antiphoners, missals, grayles, etc., and then to deface and destroy them.*

The destruction of altars followed in the next year. On 24 November 1550 a letter written in the King's name and given under his signet was addressed by the Privy Council to the bishops ordering them to destroy the remaining altars and set up tables in every church.†

This was construed very strictly: it was not enough that the table was of wood, it must in no way resemble a stone altar. Thus in 1551 the Vicar of Blean was "presented" for setting up in his church a table *modo altaris*. The Vicar appeared and confessed that "there is no difference between the altar and the table, saving the one was stone and the other of wood, and that this hath no ornaments or clothes." The Commissary ordered that on the next day, before his parishioners, he should break down the boards and declare that he hath done evil in suffering it.

It is worthy of remark that Robert Collens or Collyns, the Commissary who presided over the Consistory Court when the iconoclastic reforms of Edward's reign were in progress, continued to hold his office under Queen Mary. In 1554 the Queen appointed him to a Canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, and he actually acted as proxy for Cardinal Pole at the latter's enthronement at Canterbury.‡ Foxe gives him a bad character as a persecutor of Protestants, and it is not unlikely that the Marian "presentments" printed below, were made before the same man, who in the previous reign

* Dixon, *ut supra*, vol. iii., p. 160.

† *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 161.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 393.

had posed as a zealous reformer. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne Collens was deprived of his canonry.

For the convenience of the reader the various matters dealt with in the "Depositions" have been grouped together under separate headings, though of course the various articles were administered successively to each witness, whose answers were recorded as they were given.

Depositions of Witnesses taken before Master Robert Collens, LL.B., Commissary General.

Destruction of Images, Tabernacles, etc.

1548, May 29th. The rector of Sandhurst confessed that "there yet remayneth 11 tabernacles at both sides of the hie Aulter, on the north side one defaced, and there is no more in his church nor chauncell;" also that "ye Image of the Crosse accustomed to be borne on procession doth not stand in any of ye tabernacles at the hie Aulter sith the commandment was declared at Ashford that such things should be taken away."*

Thomas Beeching, however, a parishioner of Sandhurst, deposed "that on Easter last the Crosse accustomed to be borne upon procession stode in one of the tabernacles of the hie Aulter," and "that the Images which were taken down remayne in the revestrie of the said church undefaced."

Peter Hall, curate of Sandhurst, deposed "that sith the King's Injunctions ye tabernacles stode there, but the Images were taken away," also "that touching the setting up of the Paschall candle and sepulchre he was not of knowledge of the setting up of them."

The vicar of Boughton-Blean confessed "that on Sunday last there stood the topps of the tabernacles undefaced, but that night admonished by the Somnar he tooke them down and burned part and gave part to the poor."

* The niche for the processional cross still remains on the north side of the altar in the church of St. Mary at Sandwich.

The curate of Godmersham said "that there standeth a whole table of ymages, not defaced, taken down from the high Aulter."

Administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

1548, May 29th. The rector of Sandhurst said that "uppon Easter day last past the sacrament was ministered to his parishioners under ye kynde of breade onely he beying parte thereto and knowing the same, and further that dyvers of his parishioners required to have it ministered to them in both kynds, and saith that about a sevenyght afore Easter he received a boke of Communion sente hym by the Somnar."

Andrew Warde, a parishioner of Sandhurst, deposed "that the said parson upon Easter day after Evensong said openly that it was against his conscience to ministrate the Communion in manner and form as it is sett forth."

The curate of Sandhurst confessed that "he did minister but in one kynde, because his Master woulde not suffer hym to minister in both kynds."

The vicar of Wymingswold confessed that he had said "that the naturall breade was transformed by the mightie wourde of God into the body and bloode of Christe after consecration, and that after the saide consecration, he beleiveth that there remayneth no materyall breade." Also, "that upon Easter day laste paste he saide ij masses, and at his first masse being about viij of the clocke there was about xxx persons to communicate, to whom he ministered it under the kynde of breade onely, and did not rede unto them the exhortacions and other things appointed by the book of Communion, neyther made them any other exhortacon, and further saide come all you that have made auricular confession and hear masse."

William Jackson, a parishioner of Deal, testified that he had heard "the parson of Deal say and affirm that the body of Christe was really and naturally in the Sacrament after the consecration, and no breade, and that (belief) he saide he would dye in." Also, "that upon Sher-thursday he sawe

divers of the parish of Deale with the said parson at confession, to whom immediately after he sawe the said parson minstre the breade holle (*whole*), and to other that were not confessed he ministered the same broken."

Leonard Reynold, the rector of Deal, was called and confessed "that he hath said, and now doth say, and affirm, that in the Sacrament of the Aulter after the words of consecration there remayneth no bread but the body of Christ really."

26 February 1550. George Jones, curate of Lenham, replied to some article dealing with the manner in which he celebrated the Holy Eucharist, that his practice was as follows: "that from the beginning of the service at the aulter unto such tyme the Gospel be redd or doon, the deske with the boke standeth on the right hand of the aulter,* and after that he removeth the boke to the lyfte syde of the alter, and after the post-communion he removeth it to the other syde of the alter agayne where it stooode fyrst."

14 October 1550. Vincent Beice, freeman, of Goodnestone next Wingham, deposed that Reginald Boke, vicar of Newington next Hythe, on All Saints' day last past, had said in the parish Church of Newington, "that the Chalice handled by a temporal man's hand was prophaned, and that he would sing with none such, which words were reported to the parson of Mongeham, Deputy to Mr. Commissary, who openly in the Commissary's Court gave him rebukes for his

* Technically the right side of the altar is the Gospel-side and the left the Epistle-side, but this is of course reversed when the sides are considered in relation to the celebrant. See Gavantus' *Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum*, 1763, i., p. 179: "Accedit ad cornu ejus sinistri id est Epistolae ubi stans versus altare," etc.; to which Cajetan adds the following note: "Accedit ad sinistrum cornu altaris id est Epistolae, quod quidem cornu Epistolae dici potest pars altaris dextera sicut et cornu Evangelii . . . dicitur pars altaris sinistra . . . respectu celebrantis qui dum est ad altare facie ad illud versa a dexteris habet cornu Epistolae, a sinistro vero cornu Evangelie."

The Rev. S. Baring Gould, in an article contributed recently to the *Guardian* newspaper, states that in pre-Reformation times it was the custom at Low Mass for the priest to begin the office at the north or Gospel side of the altar, and asserts that the rubric relating to the position of the celebrant in the Prayer Book was a concession to those who already were accustomed to that use, but he gives no authority for the statement, and it is doubtful whether it receives any corroboration from the above evidence.

superstitious opinions, and for proof thereof declared to him the Scriptures, and also the King's proceedings."

The Vicar, however, stoutly maintained his opinion, and declared from the pulpit of his parish church that "the Commissary had not to do for the reformation of things doubtful for the service of the Church, but only the bishop of the diocese, and whosoever presumed to take the Chalice in his hands sought his own damnation."

A curious feature in this evidence is the fact that the witness also deposed that he had received the Communion at the vicar's hands and "felt no evil savour thereat"; he alleged, however, that "divers of the said parish of Newington say that the said Vicar's hand is so sore divers times in the year that they could not find in their hearts to receive the Communion at his hands."

At Faversham it was alleged against the vicar that he had said to the deponent's wife "except she did believe in the Sacrament of the altar, meaning the pixes which hang over the altar, she could not be saved."

It was also alleged that "when the said Vicar ministereth the Communion, he eateth one cake whole himself, and drinketh iii suppes after the same, but he breaketh it in pieces to other."

Thomas Worceter, a parishioner of Challock, deposed that Sir John Cheard, vicar of Godmersham and Challock, did "upon St. George's day last past affirm that the Communion ministered as yet of any curate was and is of none effect." Also that "those ministers who did minister the Communion to their parishioners (no other commandment being as yet therefor [*sic*]) be knaves and traitors." The said vicar had also publicly declared that in his opinion "the Six-Articles stand still in strength and efficacy, and that he would abide by them surely, for three of them pertain to the Sacrament of the altar, and the other three stand in a condary (? *quandary*); what he meant by this condary this deponent cannot tell."

The vicar meant, probably, that there was some uncertainty as to binding force of three of the Articles, viz., those

relating to the marriage of priests, the observation of vows of chastity, and the necessity of auricular confession.

The Reading of the Epistle and Gospel in English.

29th May 1548. The rector of Sandhurst said that "before the bible was stolen, which was about a month ago, there was read in his church every Mass the Gospel and Epistle in English, and one chapiter of the New Testament, and another of the ouldē." One of the parishioners, however, alleged that "he omitted to read the Epistle and Gospel in English upon Sundays and holy days, and that there hath no part of the New Testament been read at Matins in English, but part of the ouldē Testament divers times at evensong"; and, further, "that the parson affirmed openly in the chauncell of the said church that there should be neither Epistle nor Gospel read in English in his church till he knew more."

Roger Harman, rector of Deal, said that his practice was to read the Epistle and Gospel first in Latin at the altar, and then to come down and read them in English in the pulpit.

One of the parishioners of Deal deposed that the parson whenever he read anything in English "putteth on his spectacles, and maketh such jerking and hemming that the people cannot understand him, yet when he readeth the Latin service in the Quire he doeth it without his spectaeles and readeth it so distinctly and plainly that every man may hear." To this the rector replied that "he always readeth the Legends in Latin in the Quire having on his spectacles. When he readeth any other service in Latin in the Quire he hath his spectacles on likewise When he readeth the Bible in English in the body of the Church he doeth it with his spectacles on, though the Choir is darker than the body of the Church."

From this it seems clear that some of the clergy found it easier to read the Latin, with which they were familiar, than the new English translation, which was strange to them. Force of habit, too, made the curate of Lenham

revert to the old formula when baptizing a child, for it was objected to him that he "Christened a child at Lenham, and then spake these words in Latin and not in English: *Ego baptizo te in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus sancti. Amen.*"

Reading the Bible, Homilies and Sermons.

The curate of Sandhurst confessed that he sometimes omitted reading part of a homily "by reason of a marriage, or burial or such like impediment."

The vicar of Boughton under Blean confessed that on one occasion before evensong he began to read *Pinyon's* [?] "first sermon concerning the sacrament, none being present but one so far as he perceived, but afterwards divers of his parishioners resorted unto him, of whom one desired him to read up that they might hear, and so he did, until it began to treat of the transubstantiation and there he left."

He denied that he had dissuaded his parishioners from reading the Bible, but confessed that he had said "that all the heryticks bringeth their auctoritie oute of the Bible."

The curate of St. George's, Canterbury, confessed that "upon mass time he read to the parishioners of St. George's ye book word by word, commonly called ye Institution of a Christian Man, or the King's booke, unto these words, viz., 'furthermore here is to be noted as teaching the receiving of Sacraments,' *exclusive.*"

The vicar of Wymingswold neglected to read the King's Injunctions, "being lett by an unprofitable sermon."

Robert Wilson, rector of Hinxhill, said that "he hath had every quarter since Christmas last a sermon saving this quarter, and that when he readeth the homilies, he readeth sometime a whole homily, sometime but half, and leaveth the rest unread until next Sunday."

The curate of Godmersham confessed that "he did forbid Robert Mascall the reading of the Bible in the church of Godmersham, and then he read unto him . . . an article made in King Henry VIIIth his days against reading of the Scriptures by certain persons . . . He hath had but ij sermons. Since the King's Majesty's last visitation he

hath read the homilies but once over When ix lessons should be read he hath not left out iij lessons with their responds that the day articulate he did only read the xiii Chapter of St. Mark, without any declaration or adding thereto."

William Jackson, parishioner of Deal, aged 32, deposed that the parson did discourage him and other persons from reading of the Scriptures in English, saying to this deponent "you oughteth not to read it, it doth pass your capacity, it is fit for such men as be learned."

On the other hand another witness, who naively confessed "that he hath not been very much used to go to church," said that "for the time that he hath been there he hath not heard the parson to discourage any man from reading of the Scripture, but contrariwise he hath heard him move them to it."

The same witness said "that he hath seen the said parson drink immoderately, and be discomforted with drink, but he did not remember that he hath seen him beastly drunk." As for sermons, he said "the Master of St. John's College in Cambridge made a sermon there (Deal) at the instance of Mr. Qwyter, who he thinketh to be the parson's friend."

This was corroborated by another witness, who added: "there hath been divers sermons by Huntingdon, Mr. Swynner and others, but by whose commandment he cannot tell. The parson doth read the Scripture, but not expound it."

The rector said that in Advent "he made a sermon, but since that time neither he nor anyone by his procurement preached there; but there hath been every quarter one sermon at the least by the procurement of Mr. Tucke and Mr. Qwytter."

Stephen Nethersole, curate of Waldershare, confessed that he had "many times omitted to read the homilies, sometimes for that he was *disteased* [*sic*], sometimes at the request of Mr. Edward Monnyngs either when he was *disteased*, or had strangers, and other times he saith he read them accordingly."

At St. John's Church in Thanet one Mr. Turner had

preached a sermon on St. John's day. The vicar of the parish was called to give an account of this discourse, and deposed as follows: "The said Mr. Turner taught that it was the office of a parson, vicar, or other pastor of Christes Church to preach God's word truly, and to minister the Sacraments"; further, "that he said that mass, matins, and evensong were not to be said, for the mass was superstitious ipocrysie and heresie, and against the King's statute, and with that he took out a boke of the statutes and read it."

Of the vicar of Faversham it was said that he had not been heard to encourage any man to the reading of the Scripture, but contrariwise he had been heard to rebuke some for reading it.

The vicar of Godmersham was accused of saying in the church pulpit "that no layman ought to dispute, teach or hold opinion in the Gospel except a Master of Arts, or a spiritual man admitted by the ordinary."

Candles.

At Sandhurst candles were still placed on biers at burials, and women who came to be "churched" brought one.

The curate, however, said "that the setting up of the paschal and sepulchre candles was done without his knowledge." At Hinxhill, "at the burial of Nicholas Avery's wife, there were four tapers burning about the corpse syns this Easter last past."

At Godmersham the candles "were set upon the lamps below the Rood," but the vicar said it was done "by certen women on Candlemas day last past," and that he never knew of it "till such time as the judge did lay the same to his charge in the Church."

Poor men's box.

The curate of Sandhurst confessed that he "had not called upon, exhorted, and moved his parishioners since the King's Majesty's last Visitation, to give to the said poor men's box, neither moved them to bestow upon the same

that which they were wont to bestow upon pardons, pilgrimages, trentalls, and other such blind devotions."

Communion Service.

Cranmer's Ash Wednesday office appears to have been unpopular from the very first with lay folk, since the curate of Waldershare in excuse for his alleged neglect to use the service deposed as follows: "that Mrs. Engham of the parish of Alkham, hearing that on Ash Wednesday the publick cursing should be read in the parish Church of Alkham, came to Waldershare, and Mr. Edward Monnyngs and she coming to the said Church of Waldershare, the said Mr. Monnyngs desired this deponent to defer the reading of the cursings, and so he did till all the other service was done, and then he read the said cursing openly standing in ye body of the Church. And further he read the declaration going before the said cursing, and declared to the people that they should say Amen."

Destruction of Altars.

On 31 October 1550, Richard Sympnell, vicar of Petham, certified that the altars in his church were destroyed.

7 November 1550. Christopher Hawke, rector of Bircholt, certified that the altars in his church were abolished, and asked to be relieved of the sentence of excommunication which had been pronounced against him for non-compliance with the order; and the judge absolved him.

On the same date Master Richard Master, rector of Aldington, made a similar application, and his petition was granted on condition that he destroyed all the altars in the church of Aldington within one week, and certified to the Court that this had been done.

The churchwardens of Great Chart appeared, on the same day, and made a similar request, certifying that all the altars in the church of Great Chart were now destroyed.

30 November 1550. Certain parishioners of the parishes of Wye and Eastling appeared and confessed that they were

present at the visitation and heard the publication of "my lord of Canterbury's injunctions for pulling down of Altars."

The churchwardens of Lynsted said that they were present at the visitation, but did not hear distinctly the tenor of the injunctions.

The parishioners of Sevington confessed that the altars in their church had not been destroyed, and they were ordered to appear again on the Sunday following and bring a certificate that the work had been done.

The parishioners of the parishes of Mersham, Boughton-Aluph, Eastwell, Brabourne and Elmstead confessed that the altars had not been destroyed at the proper time (*tempore congruo*), but asserted that this had now been done and a table set up in the place of the destroyed altars (*altaria destructa sunt et mensa erecta*). At the same time the vicar of Boughton-Aluph was presented for saying "that the best of Ynglond wold not say that by the law altars should be pulled down." When asked what he meant by the best he answered "he meaneth nobody."

The parishioners of Throwley appeared and swore to be obedient to the mandate, and said that all altars in their church were destroyed before the monition except one standing in a chapel called Mr. Sondes' chapel, which, however, was "now also defaced."

In 1551 the vicar of Blean was presented for having set up in his church a table that *resembled* an altar (*modo altaris*). The vicar allowed that there was no difference between the table and the altar "saving the one was stone and the other wood," and that the table "hath no ornaments or clothes." The judge ordered that on the day following, the vicar, before his parishioners, "should breke down the bords and declare that he hath done evill in suffering it," and that he should certify that this had been done.

Abolition of the Old Latin Service Books.

10 July 1550. The vicars of Appledore, SS. Mary and Clement, Sandwich, the rectors of St. Peter's, Sandwich, Snave and Boughton Malherbe appeared before the Court

and swore that the old service books were done away with (*aboliti fuerunt*).

Richard Eton, curate of Old Romney, also appeared and said that, though the matter did not rest with him, the books were abolished.

William Lancaster, rector of Pluckley, swore that the books were sold before the monition for their removal was received, and said that they were in the custody of one Dorothy Bettenham.

Thomas Bible, curate of Egerton, said that the books were sold to one Walter Biadforthe before the monition was issued.

Some of the ancient service books and ornaments which found their way into private hands became a source of danger to their possessors at a later date, since we learn that in 1562 John Berry, a parishioner of Sturry, was charged with keeping in his house "upon his walls the painting of the rode, and other ymages"; and Randall Tatnall of St. Andrew's, Canterbury, with having in his possession "a masse booke with other Lattyn bookes."

The Marian "Presentments" which follow shew that in addition to the destruction which had been carried out by authority in the previous reign, there had been much embezzlement of church goods, stock and even of lands by private persons. At Folkestone one of the jurats had not only pulled down the altar of St. George, for which he may have had authority, but also the whole aisle of the church in which the altar stood, for which act he certainly had none. Well Chapel (the ruins of which are still standing in the water-meadows between Bekesbourne and Littlebourne) was reported to be used as a store for hog-skins, a weaver's workshop and a kennel for hounds. It would appear that for some years before this report was made the chapel had been used for Divine service only once a year, namely, at Rogation-tide, but owing to the above sacrilegious uses to which it had been recently put even this annual mass could not be said.

The persecutions of Protestants, for which the reign of

Queen Mary is infamous, are hinted at in the return from Hythe, which gives a long list of persons whose only crime was that they had accompanied to Canterbury some of their fellow townsmen who had fallen under the ecclesiastical ban and had visited them when in custody there. A charitable work for which these names should be held in honour.

Presentments temp. Queen Mary.*

River.

William Knight for that he did jest and rayle of the Gospell when the priest did read it in the pulpit. And did say that he played "Jack apye."

The wife of Robert West of Elham for not doing reverence to the blessed sacraments but holdith downe her hed at the elevation tyme.

Wotton.

Robert, the servant of William Wybourn, carpenter, for sytting behind a pillar in the Church at the elevation tyme, and doth no reverence thereunto.

Hithe.

The presentments of the jury of the parish of Hithe.

Raffe Hassilherst and his wif, John Mychell and his wife, Thomas Jekys and his wif, Giles Ellyworthe, John Bredgeman, Roger Mome and his wif, William Baddell, John Vygors and his wif, Thomas Snellyng and his wif, olde father Edwards, Margaret Feryar, William Tysted, w^t many more did visit the prysoners w^t us at Hith ymprisoned for heresy.

John Gery, John Horton's wif, John Bredgeman, Thomas Walloppe, John Vigores, Thomas a Stone, Laurence Cole, John Patt, Giles Ellingworthe presented for that they were w^t the prysoners in the Castell of Canterbury.

John Vigores, John Huggyn presented for that at the tyme that the prysoners were caryed to Canterbury they said to the baylif that he had pulled down ther M^{ties} armes and in stede thereof had set up an Idol w^t other opprobrious wordes.

* There are no dates in the book containing these presentments, nor anything to indicate the nature of the Court.

Goodneston.

Thomas Engelham, gentilman, and his wif and certen of his housholde presented for that they have not been at the parish Church by one moneth before this presentment, and that the said Thomas nor his wif have not ben at Church at the tyme of geving the hollywater nor hath gon in procession sythen the commandment was they sholde.

Dover.

James Justice hath a byble in his house whether it be good or no, it is not knowen unto the priest.

Well.

They present that the Chappell of Well is putte to a prophane use for wher the parish of Ickham were accustomed in the rogation weke to have Masse song ther, now ther is nothing wher w^t all to minister. And ther was such a savor of hogg skynnes that no man colde abide in the Chappell for stinck thereof.

Item they present Mr. Isaac for that he hath made lofts ther, in the said Chappell for corne and haye, so that divyne service cannot be ther mynystred. And also hath made ther a workhouse for a wever and a kennell for his hounds.

Petham.

Four persons presented for refusing holybread, holywater, to kiss the pax, or to go in procession.

Patrixbourne.

James Chapman presented because he ayded Sir James Peers and his wife in his house they being disobedient to the quene's lawes.

William Parker presented for keping of the said Sir James Peers wife in his house a long tyme and that she never coming to the Church, and despyseth the laudable ceremonyes and sacraments, and went away when she sholde have receyved the Sacrament at Ester, and sayeth that she wolde go over sea to her husband.

Thanington.

The Priest's wife, late of Chartham, for saying if Christ were here agayne he sholde be newe torne, and she will not come to the Church.

Nackington.

They present that the Chauncel ther is sore in ruyne and decay, that the priest cannot stande drye, and that they have no priest ther to mynyster.

St. Laurence.

They present that the Chauncell and Church ther is sore decayed and in gret ruyne, and that they have no priest.

Burmarsh.

Roger Burton presented for that beyng Churchwarden ther did sell xx^{li} of waxe and xxviii bowls of pewter, and a holly water pot of latten, and payre of sensers, and iiij^s in ready money, whereof he hath yelded no accompt.

Mersham.

George Mylles of our ladye parish in Canterbury next the dong-hill presented for withholding of iiij kyen of the Church of Mersham, which Thomas Hill his predecessor had, whereof three of them be wyndowe kyen and paye by the yere a xx^d a pece, and the fowerth a brothered kowe and payth by the yere xii^d.

Romney.

James Allyn presented for that he hath a parte of the woodwork of the chauncell of St Martyn Church, and we cannot learne whether the Church Wardens have ben paid for it.

Bilsington.

Peter Hayman, gentilman, late of Sellenge, deceased, had a challice of Bilsington parish in gage for xij^s iiij^d, being wurthe iiij^{li}, and the said Challice yet remaynith in th'executor's handes of the said Peter.

Chislet.

William Sanders of Woodnesborowe and William Hawdwyn of Chislet for pullyng of certin seales from deedes belonging to the Church of Chislet, and that by that menes the said William Sandees did sell awaye a pece of land of the Churchis called 'holly-bred' land, and the said William Sanders sold another pece of land called Grottoppis, conteyning three acres, given for the maintenance of a great bell.

Woodnesborough.

William Sanders presented for that he withholdith a Church kowe, wherwith the paskall was alwaies maynteyned.

Elmested.

Thomas Bet presented for wthholding of xj tapers from the Church, which tapers did berne in the rodeloft besyde the Chauntry of our ladye.

Stodmarsh.

Anthony Maye of Fordwich presented for wthholding of certen goodes from the Church and hath nor will make any accompt, and also pulled down the rode w^t Mary and John. And also he had xv bolles of pewter and a bar of iron that was in the rode loft.

John Parker of Stodmarsh for wthholding of a vestment of blew sattyne, and that he had awayd the sepulchre there.

They present that ther were two houses taken from the said Church; and that their steple is like to falle and that they have nothing to repaire it wthall unless they may have the said two houses.

Dover.

John Plane presented for that he doth wthholde one Challice from the Church of St^t Peter's in Dover. Edmonde Mychell had the best Challice belonging to our lady Church of Dover, and doth w^t hold the same without recompence. Mr. Foxeley presented for that he loste one challice weying x unc', whereof he hath paid xl^s.

Overland. (A chapelry in Ash next Sandwich.)

They present that the Chapel of Overland is destytute of a Curate.

Barson (Barfreston).

Syr Roger Jackson, parson of Barson, presented for that he did pull downe the rood ther and brake it in peces.

Wingham.

Edmonde Moryce of Wingham, and Thomas Rye of Goddinson presented for that they wilfully destroyed v tables of alabaster which were taken from the aulters & set in the vestry.

Wymyngswold.

Mr. William Hamond presented for that he toke away the roodelofte, and the fownte, a crosse covered w^t lead, a crosse covered w^t iron, certen led out of the steple to let in pygyons, and cut off the crosse beame that lay crosse the chauncell.

Chilham.

They present that one Syr Robert Pele, sumtyme Vicar of Chilham, gave two hundred pounds in money to the fellowship of the Clothworkers in London, to the intent that the said fellowship sholde paye yerely for to a priest to sing and playe on the organes, and sarve God in the Church of Chilham aforesaid nyne poundes six shillings and eight pence, which said pensyon of nyne pounds was taken from us, and be w^tholden this x years.

Stowting.

The executors of Syr William Haut presented for that he the said Syr William did take away two super-altars and converted them to his own use, and one crosse of stone standing in the Church yard, and made no accompt for ye same. And more, he toke awaye one grete table of the picture of Sainte Christopher y^t hanged in the Church by chaynes, and hokes of iron, the tables of imagery and alabaster upon the high alter, and the Crucyfixe and all other imagerye in the Church, the vestry made of tymber, and never made any accompts thereof.

They present that Nicholas Fraunces and Richard Arford, sumtymes Churchwardens of Stowting, solde one challice conteyning xij unc., amounting to xlviii^s, to Edmond Not, whereof the said Edmond laid out certen money, but how much they know not.

Folkestone.

William Baker, Jurate, presented for taking down of th'aulter of Saint George, and the hole ile; and a pece of a braunch of certen lattyn candlesticks to his proper use converted them.

Mr. Goddyn and Tho. Keys presented for that when they were Churchwardens did pull downe the rodeloft and did take away certen brasse *bemys* (?) in the moments (*sic*) of the tombes, as well w^tin the quier as w^tout. And that the said Thomas Keys did take down the tabernacle over the high aulter w^t all the ornament thereto belonging and converted it to his own use. And the said Thomas hath in handes a house of xij^d a yere out of a pece of land y^t sholde fynd a canape light to bern before the sacrament.

Extracts from the Accounts of the Treasurer of Canterbury Cathedral.

Edwardian. 1547-8. [John Ponet, Treasurer.]

Money paid for destroying (*extirpatione*) images this year, altogether, according to agreement [blank]

Also money paid for deforming the windows in the Common-hall, and destroying divers feigned histories, as per bill 3s 4^d

* * * * *

Also money paid for William Devenyshe, clerk, a prebendary of the Church to go to London on Church business, and for waiting on the council of our Lord the King about handing over the silver vessels and the altar-table (*vasorum argentorum et tabulae altaris*) as per bill* 61s 11^d

* * * * *

Also money paid for divers books, both the bible and the paraphrase of Erasmus, bought and provided for divers Churches in this year. [The Church of Westeliffe received a Bible, and St. Peter's in Thanet (for Callis Grange), Littlebourne, Ticehurst and Sheldwich copies of the paraphrase of Erasmus.] 19s 10^d

* * * * *

The accountant charges himself with the sum of £169 9s 8^d, the price received for divers vessels and plate (*jocalia*) of silver, sold by him with the consent of the Chapter to John Busshe; whereof 45^{li} 8½ oz. were of silver-gilt, valued at 5s 4^d per oz., and 8^{li} 3½ oz. of white silver at 3s 8^d per oz.; and with 141^{li} 8s 4^d in like manner received by him for the price of other vessels and plate of silver, sold to the said John Busshe, within the time of this account, whereof 253 oz., = 67^{li} 9s 4^d, was of silver-gilt at 5s 3^d per oz.; 175 oz. of white silver at 3s 4^d per oz. = 40^{li} 19s; 280 oz. of commoner (*deterioris*) silver at 2s 4^d per oz. = 32^{li} 13s 4^d.

[The remainder of the page is torn and cannot be read in its entirety, but the entries relate to money received for copper ornaments and utensils, amongst which are "the five brass candlesticks of Archbishop Sudbury."]

* This refers probably to the splendid silver *tabula* erected by Prior Thomas Chillenden. See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIX., p. 71.

1550.

Paid for xxvj psalters of the gretter sort for the quere .	lijs ^s
It. for a boke of homelys for the quere	xvj ^d
Paid to Mr Ykham for bakyng irons for singing bread .	x ^s

Marian. 1553. [John Myllys and Hugh Glasyer, treasurers.]

To Colman for pryekyng* of iiij books for to set forth the old service	x ^s
To Absolom for mending the vele (Lenten-veil)†	iii ^s iiij ^d
To Colman servant of Mersham bringing an antyphonar to help serve the quere	xii ^d
Item, making of vestments, albes, stoles, phanells and buckeram	iijs ^s
Item, for vj greyles in parchment, and one legend in ij volams	xj ^{li}
Item, to Sir John Hauke for processionalls, and Imnalls (hymnals)	xx ^s
Item, to the parson of All hallows for binding of vij of them	ii ^s vij ^d
Item, for a cross, and candlestyks and other necessities for the Church to Mr. Cornewalle	vj ^{li} viijs ^s iiij ^d
Item, to the Vicar of Saint Poulis for an antyphonar and a grayle	liijs ^s iiij ^d
Item, to Mychale Dyryk for one antyphonar and a mysall .	iijs ^{li}
Item, to Mr Frenshe for iiij antyphonars	xiiij ^{li}
Item, for a large calves skyn to cover the great antyphonar	ii ^s vij ^d
Item, to Andrew for making of parels (<i>apparels</i>) for albes	xij ^d
Item, for the carredge of iiij antyphonars to Faversham to bynd	xij ^d
Item, for viij processionals and Imnalls	xij ^d
Item, to Mr Fysher for an antiphonar	xl ^s
Item, for bynding the same	vij ^s ij ^d
Item, for xiiij calveskyns to cover the books	xiijs ^s viij ^d
Item, xij sheep skyns for lynynge for them	v ^s iiij ^d
Item, for a dozen claspes for them	iijs ^s
Item, for one paier of copper and gylt	x ^d
Item, ix bosses	xiiij ^d

* That is, putting in the musical notation.

† One of the pulleys for raising or lowering the Lenten-veil is still attached to the pier next to Archbishop Kemp's monument.

Itm, paid for mending the great Orgaynes, glew, lether, and other charges to labourers	xliiij ^s
Itm, to Jule for caryeng of little Selby to Wynesor*	vij ^d
Itm, to Bull for his charge to London to save our queresters	vij ^s
Itm, to a manuell	iiij ^s
Itm, for paynting the Sepulchre (<i>Easter</i>) and other necessaries	iiiij ^s
Itm, to the Proymis man for redlinering (<i>rubricating</i>) of the antiphonar	xij ^d
Itm, for prykyng of squares	xij ^d
Itm, for a holywater stopp (<i>stoup</i>)	v ^s
Item, a sprinkler to the same	iiiij ^d
Item, for iiiij corporas cloths	iiiij ^s vij ^d
Itm, to Mychel, booke bynder, for one myssall and one antyphoner	xlviij ^s viij ^d
Itm, in expensis uppon M ^r Hake and in regard for that he promysed us his comyssion to take upp children to serve our church at any tyme	xiiiij ^s
Itm, to M ^r Fisher jorning abowt the ij convicts (<i>i.e.</i> , <i>heretics</i>) to Sandwich at ij times	ix ^s viii ^d
Itm, to Jenks for a legenda in print	x ^s iiiij ^d
Item, to Sir Hauke for vj new processionalis	xiiiij ^s
Item, for iiiij pounce of frankinsens	xv ^s
Item, to Raff Rogers for one antyphyner and mending the same when it lacked	iiij ^{li} xvj ^d
Item, for binding of v antyphyners at Feversham w ^t bourds, shepskyns and glew	xliiij ^s vij ^d
Itm, for xij yeards of herc cloth for alters of the Church at v ^d the yeard	v ^s
Itm, to M ^r Cornewall for the foote of the crosse	vj ^s viij ^d
Itm, for iij graylys to the Bishopp of Dover	iiij ^{li}

1555-6.

In primis to Sir Thos. Weston for a altar booke of parchement for ye quere	v ^s
Itm, paid to the said Sir Thomas for a messall	iiiij ^d

* "Little" Selby was the son of the Cathedral organist; apparently he was impressed to serve in the choir of the Chapel Royal at Windsor. The next entry shews that so serious a raid had been made on the Canterbury choir-boys that their master, Thomas Bull, had to make a journey to London, presumably to protest against the high-handed proceedings of those persons who held Commissions "to take up boys" for the Royal Chapels.

Itm, paid to Mr Odyam for a mesall	ii ^s vj ^d
Itm, paid to Bourn for an Innall to serve the quere	xx ^d
Itm, to William Swift for a Saltar Book	viiij ^d
Itm, paid for two antiphoners, and a legend for the quere at London	iiij ^{li}
Itm, paid to Mr Boncer for iiij messalls	xl ^s
Itm, paid to John Marden for pricking of <i>Gloria in excelsis, & Agnus Sanctus</i> in the Red Book	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm, to Sir George Frevell for writing of St Thomas' Legends*	xii ^d
Itm, to the Booke-Bynder for byndyng & covering of three parts of the pontifycalls	viiij ^s
Itm, paid to Mr Brymmer for a Challes w ^t a patten weing xij onz. one q ^r & a half at vj ^s viij ^d the onz.	iiij ^{li} ij ^s vj ^d
Itm, paid for a paire of Organs for our Lady quere carydg, and setting uppe	vj ^{li} xviiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm, paid to Mr Warren for a paire of crewets, a paxe, and a sacaryng Bell	xviiij ^d
Itm, to him for three crewets bought at London	xviiij ^d
Itm, paid to Robert Absolom for a vestment w ^t all things belonging except an awbe	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm, paid to the said Robert for two tunicles to make two vestments with	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm, paid to the said Robert for two forefrunts for two altars, & fringes for the same	iiij ^s
Itm, paid for xviiij yerdes of reed and russett silke for two tunyclés when any Bishop shall selebrat, <i>ut patet per billam</i>	iiij ^s
Itm, paid for two elles of whit silk for two curtains for the altar in ye Cardinalls chappell†	vj ^s viij ^d
Itm, for silk, layce and rings for the same curtains	vj ^d
Itm, paid for the carydg of two antiphoners & the mes- sals from Faversham to Canterbury	viiij ^d
Itm, paid to John Marden for his expenses into the Wilde (Weald) of Kent to bye the Organs for our Lady quere	v ^s
Itm, paid to Mr Frevell for all the glasse in his studdye	

* This, and a similar entry on the next page, are of special interest, since they shew that in Queen Mary's days an attempt was made to revive the cult of St. Thomas of Canterbury.

† The old Almonry Chapel in the Mint yard was granted by the Queen to Pole, who bequeathed it in his will to the Dean and Chapter for the use of their Grammar School.

chamber windows, and two windows in his studdye above there to remayne <i>per Capit</i>	xxx ^s
Itm, paid for painting of the Crusyfyx and the xij Apostles in the Cardinalls Chappell	iijs ^s iiij ^d

1556.

Itm, to two men of Tenterden the xj th December toward their charges in bringing of a Convict (<i>heretic</i>)	iijs ^s
Itm, paid to John Pensay the xiiij daie of January for his fee for keeping of convicts from Michaelmas to the said daie, <i>ut patet</i>	xxxix ^s viij ^d ob.
Itm, paid to the said John Pensay at our Lady day for his fee, and for the convicts, <i>ut patet</i>	xxiii ^s x ^d ob.
Itm, paid my Lord of Dover (<i>Rich. Thornden</i>) for his expenses to London at the consecration of my Lord Cardynalls grace	iiij ^{li} x ^s
Itm, paid to Thomas Callowe for reserving of certain books called pontificalls	x ^s

1557. *Receipts.*

Rec. of Valentine Astene for a benevolence towards buying of a Chalice	iiij ^{li}
Rec. of Mr Ycham,* sexton, for oblations in the Church, <i>per annum</i>	xxxix ^s v ^d ob.
Rec. towards the buying of a paire of Organs for the Church	ix ^{li}

Expenses.

Paid to Mr Fysher for iiij processionalls	viijs ^s
Itm, to Tannar for an Imnall	xviij ^d
Itm, to him for a Saltar	iiij ^d
Itm, to him for an Antem of our lady of v partes	xij ^d
Itm, to Mr Bull for dyvers sonnges as appereth in an Inventory of his own hand	liijs ^s iiij ^d
Itm, paid to Jo Marden for prickynge of St Thomas' storrye, and correcting and mending of dyvers other boks in ye quere	xiijs ^s iiij ^d
Itm, paid to Mr Westus for an ordinall for the quere	xxiijs ^s iiij ^d
Itm, paid to Mr Bull for a desk for o ^r Ladye Chapell	xx ^d

* Thomas Ickham, Minor Canon and Sacrist; he had been a member of the old foundation.

Itm, paid to Thomas Rainold for one Chalice parcell gylt wt out a cover, weing viij oz. di price the oz. v ^s	xlij ^s vj ^d
Itm, paid Nic. Brymmer for the sylver for a pattene to the same Chalice, weing 11 oz. di. 1 qr. lacking.	
Itm, for making and gylding of the same Chalice and patten	v ^s
Itm, for burnishing of the same Chalice	xx ^d
Itm, paid to Mystres Webbe for a monstrant for the sac- rament	vj ^s viij ^d
Itm, paid for x elles of cloth for altar Clothes, for v elles at xvj ^d the elle, and the other v after xiiij ^d the elle .	xij ^s vj ^d
Itm, for ij elles more for towells and Chalice clothes at xiiij ^d the elle	ij ^s iiij ^d
Itm, paid for making the same	iiij ^d
Itm, paid to Richard Frencham for mendyng, gluying, and tunyng of the Organs in the quere	xx ^s
Itm, paid to John Barar for the shepes skynne and glēwe for mendyng of the bellowes of the Organs in the quere, and for his labour	ij ^s
Itm, paid to Thomas Byskoo for making of the rood wt Mary & John & the cross	vj ^{li} xiijs iiij ^d
Itm, paid to a Turnar for turning of ye ring for the iiij Evangelists for the crosse	iijs
Itm, for ij pounds of glewe for the same crosse	viiij ^d
Itm, paid to W ^m Johnson for painting and gilding of the Roode, Marye, and John wt all the furniture	vij ^{li} xiijs iiij ^d
Itm, paid to Thomas Byskoo for an ymage of our Ladye for our lady chappell	xv ^s
Itm, paid to iiij laborers for feching and carying of a pair of Organs from St Georges & thither againe	viiij ^d
It, paid to certaine laborers carying of the crosse uppe to the crowne of the Church w ^t Mary and John to be gilded and painted	xij ^d
Itm, paid to xij laborers ij daies abowt the reringe of the crosse w ^t all the furniture and pulling at the wiensh (winch) at vj ^d the pece a day	xij ^s
Itm, paid for a Chalys	lix ^s vij ^d
Itm, for making of the picture of Christ and Or Lady	xv ^{li} iiij ^s

1558.

Setting up an altar yn ye vestry (*struck out*)

Paid for setting up of ij alters	vij ^s vij ^d
For setting up of ij alters to ye masouns	vij ^s vij ^d

Elizabethan.

Unfortunately the Treasurers' Accounts for the opening years of Queen Elizabeth's reign are missing—they do not begin until 1562—and the Chapter Act books have suffered so much injury by fire that the information to be gleaned from them at this period is somewhat fragmentary. Hence it is impossible to say with certainty how much was done in these early years of the reign in the way of casting out again those things which had been acquired quite recently and at very considerable cost. The great rood upon which the Chapter had spent much money only five years before was doubtless one of the things that was destroyed during the early years of the reign, since no reference to it is to be found at a later date. The piecemeal alienation of vestments and ornaments is illustrated by the following extracts:—

1562-3.

Imprimis layed out to Mr. Bale for the nether part of the paynted cloths yn the Church	xxx ^s
For waying of ij Chalises before Mr ^r Sentleger	ijj ^d
To Brimstone for that he layed out for the Communion cuppe above the wayte of ij Chalises	xxix ^s vij ^d
The Chalises bothe together wayed before Mr ^r Seyntleger weare xxvij ounces and 3 q ^r ters, and weare solde at v ^s ij ^d the ounce of which wayt one quarter was copper and wood which I have to shewe.	
The Communion cups wayed before Mr ^r Butler came to xxvj ounces lacking half q ^r + ² and cost vij ^s the ounce.	
.	
Itm, delivered the Chantor (<i>Precentor</i>) for six books writing to serve the quyre according to the order sett out for fastyng on the Wensdays	xx ^d

1565. Chapter Act Books.

An order was made for selling certain goods of the

church, but owing to the damaged condition of the record only the following words can be deciphered :—

.... Church goods sold used in the Church and shall be by Mr wyth th' advise and consent and one or two more of the and weyed and bestowed of a Communion cupp and for the better furniture of the Deane will agree thereunto

Itm it is agreed that all albes and amyces w^t theyre phanells, candlestycks and other vessells and uten remayning in the vestry w^t the assent of Mr Vic' and Mr Porye or the solde and converted to the to be employed and

1564-5. Treasurer's Accounts.

"I delivered into the plumery lead which I found hid yn the belfry of an old holywater stock the weight lvij^{li}."

Whereas the Chapter was agreed that my lord's grace shuld have stones so that the said stones were halved, Mr Person had for my lord's use ij altar stones, which were halved at xx^s, and out of the undercroft he had xxi stones which were halved at xx^s more.

A note of the stuff that has been delivered by me unto John Clark's store :—

First, a fayre large payne of glasse that was taken out of the nave of the Church.

Item, ij great frames of iron taken down from the wyndowes of the undercroft wythyn the sanctuary gate.

1569. Chapter Act Books.

"It is agreed that the vestments, and other vestrye stuffe remayning in the vestry shall be viewed, and sold, reserving some of the copes and the money that shall arryse of the same to be bestowed in byeing of necessary armor."*

1570.

"Mr Receyvor and Mr Treasurer shall make sale of the lent clothes remayning in the vestrye to Mr Pyerson at such pryces as they shall thynke them reasonably worthe."

* The armour (corsletts, almain rivets, pikes and bills, etc.) was required for the contingent which the Dean and Chapter had to supply to the County Militia. In Gostling's time (c. 1770) the stands for the armour still remained in the chamber over St. Michael's Chapel.

The following extracts from the *Comperta et Detecta* books of the Consistory Court relate to mediæval furniture and ornaments which still lingered in certain parish churches in the fourth year of Elizabeth:—

1562. Ulcombe.

“It is reported that the tabernacle is standing.”*

“It is reported that the Rood loft door is not closed up, neither the stairs taken away; and (that there is) a place at the end of the altar where the books were wont to lay on not stopped up; and (there are) iii seats for the priest, deacon, and subdeacon.”

Marden.

“It is presented that there is a vestment alb, with stoles, corporas, and one pax, one pix, one bell, one cruets, altar cloths, and curtains of silk.”

Hougham.

“It is presented that the upmost part of the Rood loft is not taken down, but the middle part thereof.”

Bersted.

“It is presented that the glass windows in the Chancell Chapel, and in the Church be undefaced; the foot stools of stone that the Idolls stood on be undefaced; the place where the priest did sit on festival days is undefaced; the hole where the sepulchre was wont to lie is undefaced; the steps in the chancel be standing; the doors and stairs of the Rood loft is unmade up; the holy water stock is undefaced; the place where the cruets stood to wash his hands (*sic*) be undefaced.”

The vicar, Tanguinel Bealik, a Frenchman, confessed that: “Upon Friday before Whitsentide last he executed the funerals of Mistress Mason deceased, and the same day did say Communion at the table appointed for the same standing at the upper end of the Chancel altarwise, and said the Lord’s prayer, and the Collect his back being towards the people, but at the saying of the Commandments he turned himself to the people, and said them, and likewise the Epistle and Gospel in the body of the Church, and saith he ministered the Communion to the friends of the deceased

* The tabernacle here means probably the carved work which once formed the reredos of the altar.

there in the Church, they kneeling before the Communion table as it stood nor reversed about as the order is appointed to be done. And he saith, that the Vicars of Boxley, Thurnham, and Detling received there with this deponent, and saith that dead corpse remained in the Church unburied till all the service was clean done, and saith that he never at any time before used any Communion at burials."

What the ruling of the Court was we do not know, since it is not recorded in the Act Book. It is, however, a curious entry and, like others quoted above, capable of being made a basis for theological controversy; but since anything of the kind is altogether barred by the rules of our Society, the writer is content to give the evidence and to leave to the reader the task of drawing his own deductions.

TWO HEADCORN CLOTH HALLS.

BY H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

HEADCORN HOUSE, No. I.

THE main purpose of this Paper is to record the plans of two timber-framed buildings at Headcorn, which belong to a class, as far as I know, undescribed in our Proceedings. Timber-framed houses in Kent are numerous, and in many instances of considerable interest, but most are of course of the usual domestic type. As will be seen in the following description, the subjects of this Paper belong to a different and rarer class.

The building I shall first describe is about two hundred yards east of Headcorn Church, on the south side of the road, towards which it presents its gable, a high pitched one, which suggests an early building. There are also other old houses on the same side of the road, but they appear to be of the normal village types, with their fronts facing the highway.

The structure in question lies nearly north and south, and the main portion is a rectangular building measuring $32\frac{1}{2}$ by $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, divided originally into two stories, and apparently with only one room on the ground floor and one above. Both the ground floor and the next floor have, however, been divided into several rooms, and the interior has been so covered up with paper and plaster, that it is difficult to find any original features, although probably a good many exist, though hidden. The chimney stack is of a comparatively modern date; a floor has been inserted about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the first floor and about the eaves level, and it would be necessary to clear away all these inserted features to expose the original construction. In the accompanying plan and section this has been done.

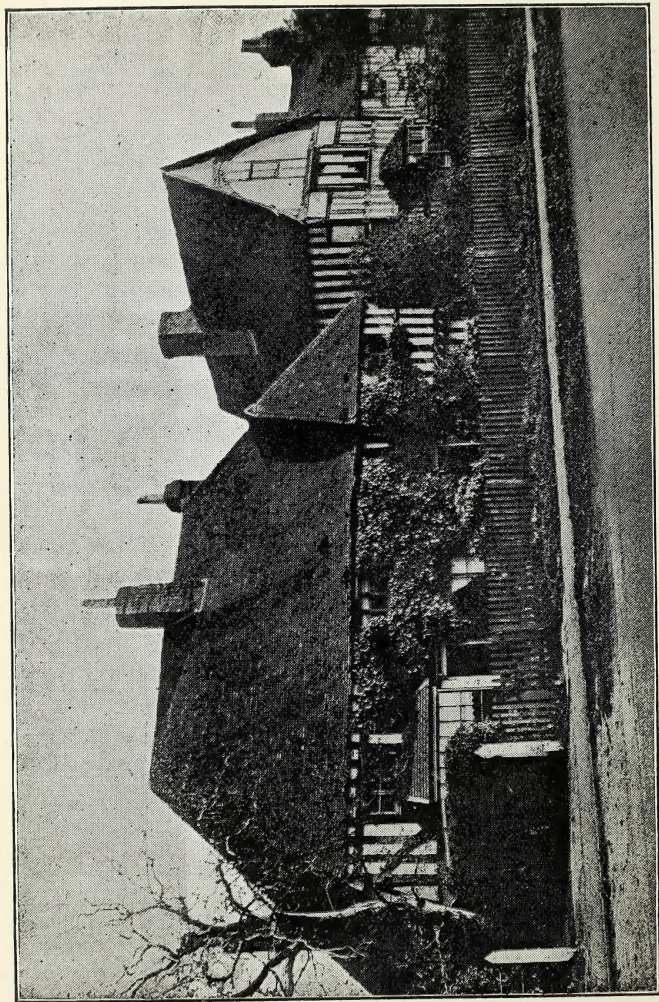
The building is framed in three bays, the width of each between the main posts (centre to centre) being approximately 10 feet, and the unit used in setting out being, I think, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Mr. R. T. Blomfield, who has given some notes on these buildings in the *Portfolio*,* has suggested that it may have been one bay longer to the south. There is, however, absolutely no evidence available that this was the case, although the other building of the same class (to be described) is much prolonged.

The ground floor was apparently one large low room about 7 feet 9 inches high to the under side of the heavy girders crossing from main post to main post, and carrying the floor of the upper room. These main posts are substantial timbers, for they stand nearly 18 feet high, and on the ground floor are about 15 inches by 17 or 18 inches. They are moulded on the inner edges (see section, Fig. 1), and the same moulding is carried round the room as a cornice along the horizontal beams in the wall, and also along each side of the girders. The staircase was probably always where it is indicated in the plan, though now modernised. The bay window to the north is also modern, and the lights on each side appear to have been similar to those upstairs, to be noticed later.

The room upstairs must have been a handsome one before the insertion of the ceiling. Here we find the main posts are cut out, forming slender shafts with caps and bases standing out in solid oak. Above the half octagon which forms the capital is a bracket-like projection, again surmounted by a series of mouldings which projects like an upper capital† (or almost with the effect of a hammer beam), and carries the arched principal rafters of the roof.‡ This moulded bracket appears to be 2 feet from front to back, and may possibly be the root end of the tree. The caps and bases of the slender shafts below curiously vary much in size in the different posts. (See Figs. 2, 3, and 4.)

* The *Portfolio*, edited by P. G. Hamerton, London, 1887, p. 3.

† This upper capital is hidden by the later floor, and the mouldings cannot be examined, but can only be traced by touch by passing the hand along them behind the floor boards.



OLD HOUSES, HEADCORN.
(The Gable End is that of House No. 1.)

The construction of the roof can only be examined by going into the attics, but I have shewn it to the best of my ability in the section (Fig. 5). It may be described as a truss rafter roof with moulded ribs springing from the post brackets and dividing each bay. The purlins are also moulded, and at the intersection of the ribs and purlins, and on the beam overhead, are flat square spaces, as if ornamental bosses have been removed.* There was originally an oak cornice all round this hall, continuing the moulding of the upper bracket. All mouldings in the roof itself are uniform, as shewn in Fig. 6, shewing the section of a rib.

As regards windows to this room, all those indicated on the plan at the north and south ends are of comparatively recent date, but some idea of the original method of lighting can be seen at the north end, where we can trace on either side of the modern window, narrow lights now filled with plaster, each 1 foot 8 inches wide. These lights are two on each side facing north, and one on each side facing east and west. They appear (as far as can be traced under the plaster and wall paper) to have had round heads, but in their present condition it is impossible to say more about them. Similar lights apparently existed on the ground floor directly below, but nothing like them can be traced at the south end of the building. A projecting oriel may have existed in the centre on both floors, but as there was no oversail, the evidence of this is missing.

The height of this interesting room from floor to apex of the rafter is about $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and as the roof appears to be a beautifully proportioned one, it must have been a handsome and dignified chamber.

Mr. Blomfield, in his article referred to, remarks that externally the building is not remarkable, except for the framing of the gables, which reproduces the arch of the principal rafters within—a constructive feature rare in England, but common in France. But, as a matter of fact,

* In the first bay from the north this boss socket overhead is omitted, and the mouldings meet.

weather-boarding hides nearly everything except the north gable and the upper part of the east side. There is, however, an original bargeboard still remaining, though in a very decayed condition, on the north gable, and the windows on both floors appear to have had, between the lights, small shafts with caps, something like those on the main posts inside. But these, and the mouldings over the door, are so decayed that the detail is unrecognizable and cannot be drawn.

This very interesting building is the earliest timber structure I have seen in the Weald, and Mr. Blomfield dates the roof about A.D. 1400. The building attached to it on the west side may be contemporary.

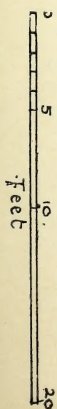
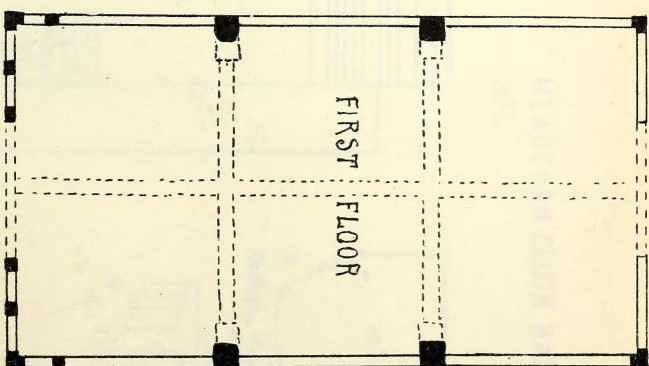
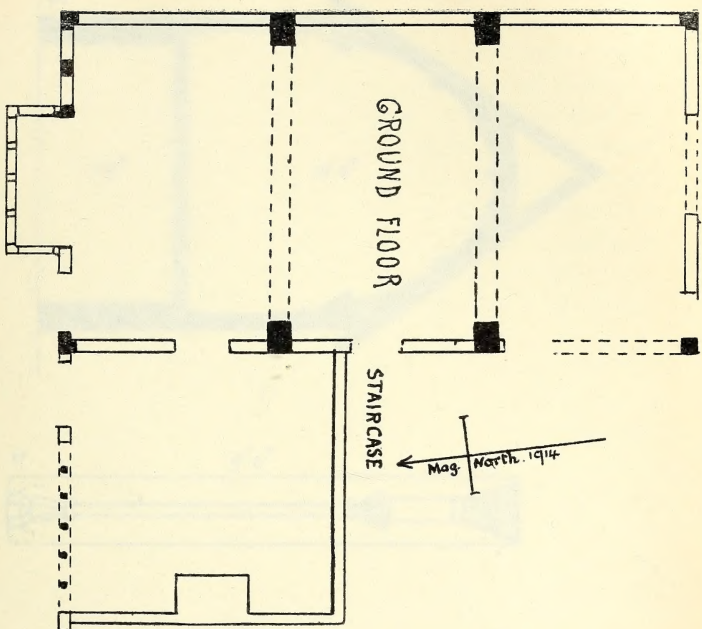
HEADCORN HOUSE, No. II.

This remarkable building stands to the east of the Church, with its east front against the high road, while one gable looks over part of the churchyard. It is quite a feature as one enters Headcorn from Sutton Valence or Staplehurst.

The total dimensions of the main block, which is a parallelogram, is 60 feet by 18 feet on the ground floor, as originally set out, increased to about 61 feet at the first floor by an oversailing story, the difference being filled by modern brick walling as shewn in the ground plan by hatched lines. The structure is divided into seven bays by six pair of posts and principals.

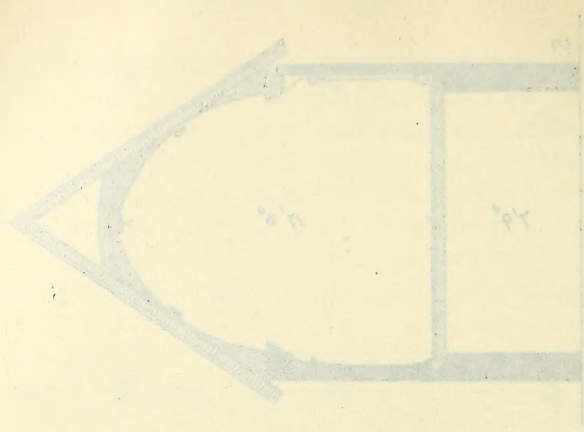
All the posts south of C are moulded (Fig. 1) on the ground floor, while north of C they are plain.

Throughout, the building is sadly altered and cut up. On the ground floor a modern shop has been made at the south end, and between the points A and B the original east wall has been cleared away and the posts mercilessly hacked about. The entire block is now in two



HEADCORN CLOTH HALL No 1

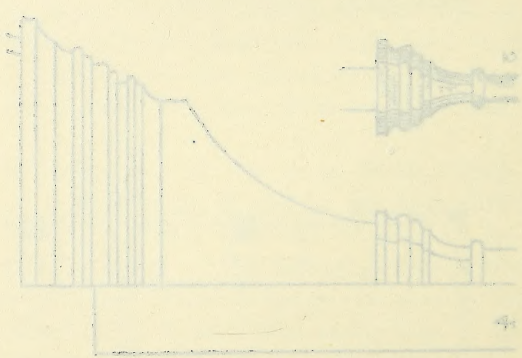
SECTION THROUGH HALL



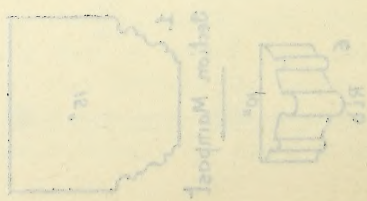
East Side
Oak Post with
cap



Oak Post with
cap and
bracket



West
HEAD CORN CLOTH HALL



tenements, a bakehouse with shop, and a cottage, and is divided by numerous modern partitions, and into three stories instead of two. There are also two inserted chimney stacks, the dates of which are immaterial, since they had no part in the original object of the building. All these features are omitted in my plan except the modern external brick walls. The partitions which are shewn are certainly original ones, except that marked D D, which I am not certain of, though I believe it to be so. In the first room the posts appear to have been set out 9 feet apart, but in the other rooms only 8 feet apart.

The main entrance was presumably somewhere in the wall now destroyed to make the shop. I have indicated a probable position on the plan, but it may have been further north.

The doors marked E and F F are both original. E leads to the staircase indicated on the first floor plan. F F have both depressed Tudor arches, that leading out of the building (originally) having spandrels carved in good style, similar to those to be described on the first floor.

No original windows can be traced in these lower rooms. Those on each side of letter C are probably in the position of original windows.

The height of these lower rooms is 7 feet 8 inches to the under side of the girder.

On the first floor the original arrangement, as shewn in the plan, was three halls open to the roof, the chief apartment being the southern one, which is of three bays, and measured $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 17 feet.

This room is entered by a Tudor doorway at the north end of the west side from a lobby at the stair head. It is, of course, now ceiled in so that the arrangements of the roof can only be found by examination in the attics.

This room I have partly described in a note in Vol. XXIX. (p. 201) of our Proceedings, and I now give a section (Fig. 2) shewing both floors and the roof. The latter, as can be seen, is of the tie-beam and king-post type, and there are large curved braces below the tie-beam, which form a

depressed Tudor arch at the division of each bay. The king-post is shewn in Fig. 3.

The interesting thing about this room is the carving of the spandrels of these braces, which is of excellent character, "admirably free" as Mr. Blomfield puts it in his description.

I regret that the position of this carving does not lend itself to photography, and it requires a much more skilled hand than mine to make adequate drawings.*

South Arch, south side, west spandrel: Within a cusped quatrefoil, a character which is either an heraldic chess rook, or a very unusual letter I. (Fig. 4.)

Same side, east spandrel. The letter A in a similar quatrefoil. (Fig. 5.)

On the north side in both spandrels we find a big rose with foliage behind.

North Arch, south side, west spandrel: A and I joined by a knot, but foliage behind the letters. (Fig. 6, and PLATE.)

North Arch, east spandrel: The chess-rook badge (?) and A joined as above. (Fig. 7.)

On the north side both spandrels have leaves and foliage very well treated.

Besides the initials, etc., the spandrels are ornamented with cusps and trefoil carving of late Gothic character. (Fig. 8.)

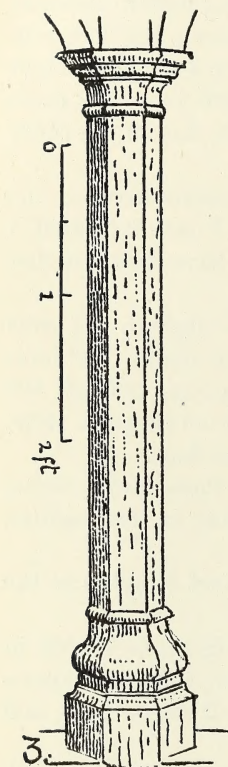
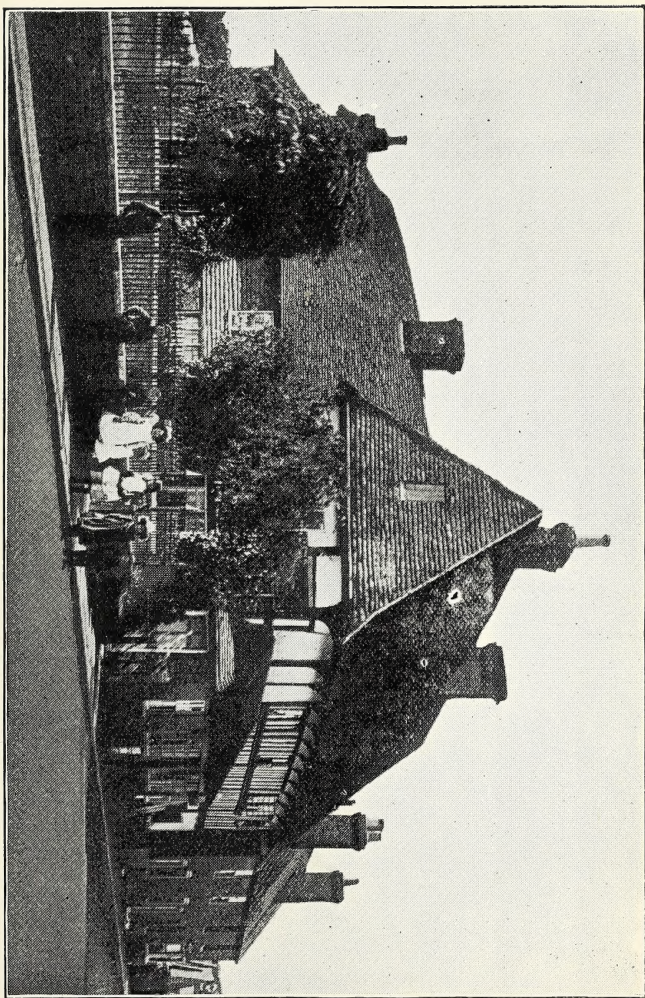


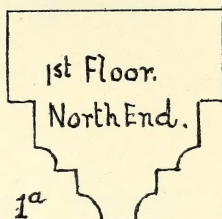
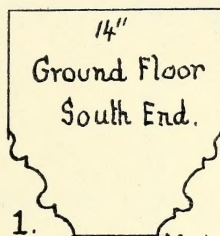
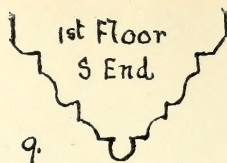
Fig. 3.

The main or story posts which carry the tie-beams of this building are richly moulded (Fig. 9), and the inner members or mouldings are continued along under the spandrels which form the Tudor arch. This moulding finishes at the floor level with an octagonal base similar to

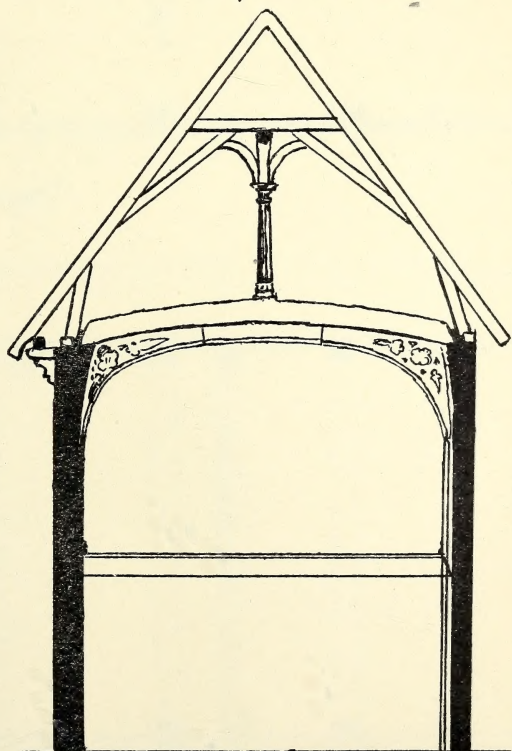
* Since writing the above, Mr. Reginald Blomfield has most kindly sent me a drawing of one of these, which is now reproduced,



HEADCORN HOUSE, NO. 2.
(From the South.)

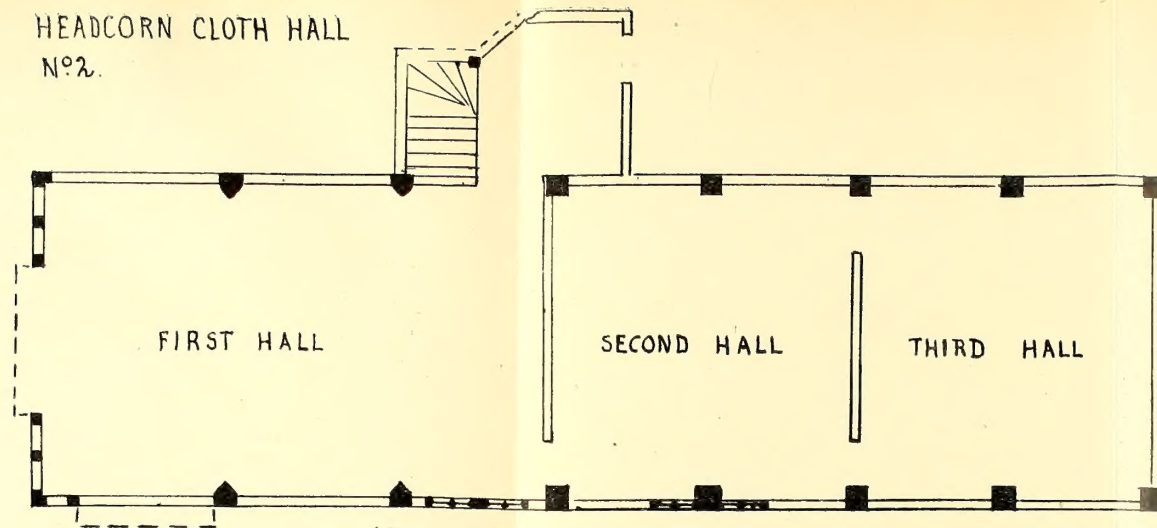


Mainpost Sections.

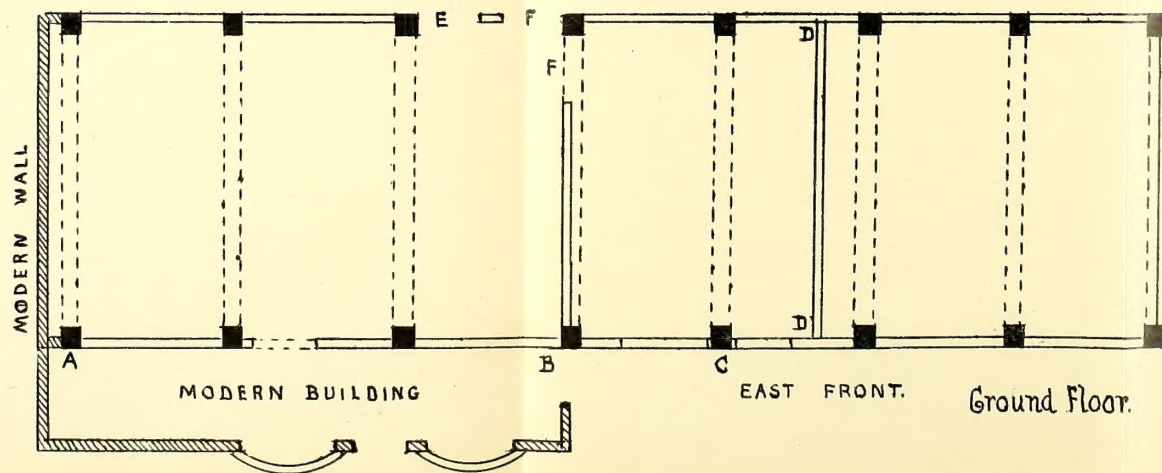
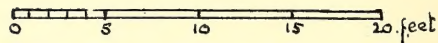


2. SECTION SOUTH END.

HEADCORN CLOTH HALL No. 2.



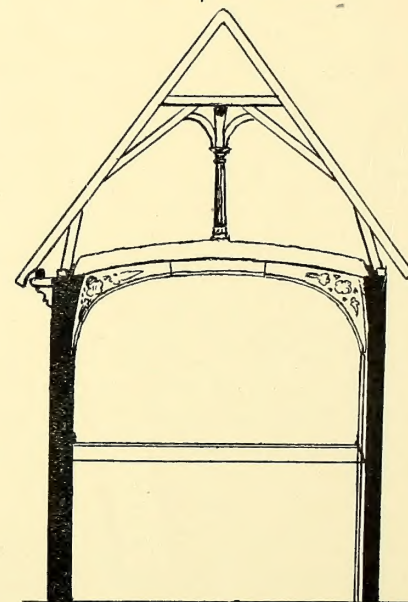
Upper Floor.



Ground Floor.



Mainpost Sections.



2. SECTION SOUTH END.

the bases of the shafts in the house first described. (Fig. 10.) The king-posts shewn in Fig. 3, now only to be seen in the attic, are of quite good character.

The total height of the building is about 32 feet, and of this room, from floor to apex, about 23 feet. An examination of the sections of this hall and that in the other house will reveal an entire difference in constructive system, and probably a considerable difference in date.

With regard to the lighting of this hall, it had at the south end, corner lights, two on each side, and one facing east (all now closed), similar to those at the north gable of the other house. These were 5 feet 10 inches high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, divided by a 7-inch post. In the middle of the gable was a projecting window under the overhang which has entirely disappeared, and can only be traced by the mortice holes in the brestsummer above. Another projecting bay has also disappeared from the south end of the east front. Presumably these bay windows were original features, but such windows were so frequent in local sixteenth-century work that it is not certain.

At the north-east corner a door (now blocked) leads into the next hall, and next to this door in the east wall is a four-light original window with mullions of the section shewn in Fig. 11. Each pair of lights is 2 feet 1 inch wide, and between each pair there is a 9-inch post.

The second or central hall was of two bays only, and measured 16 feet by 17 feet. Its present condition with inserted ceiling and chimney stack is deplorable. It had two two-light windows similar to those last-mentioned facing the street, but one is now closed up; the little arched heads remain in the other. The roof is similar to the bigger hall, and has a similar king-post, but the main posts have a different and plainer moulding (Fig. 1A), and the braces below the tie-beam are uncarved.

From this hall two doors with flat Tudor arch and hollow chamfer lead to Hall No. 3, originally 16 feet long. This part is now a separate cottage, and there is no way into the attic, which is not boarded. With the aid of a ladder I

managed to screw my head under the tiles, and so ascertain the existence of a king-post, and observe the roof construction and rafters which elsewhere are ceiled in. These, as shewn in the section, are drawn from this limited point of observation.

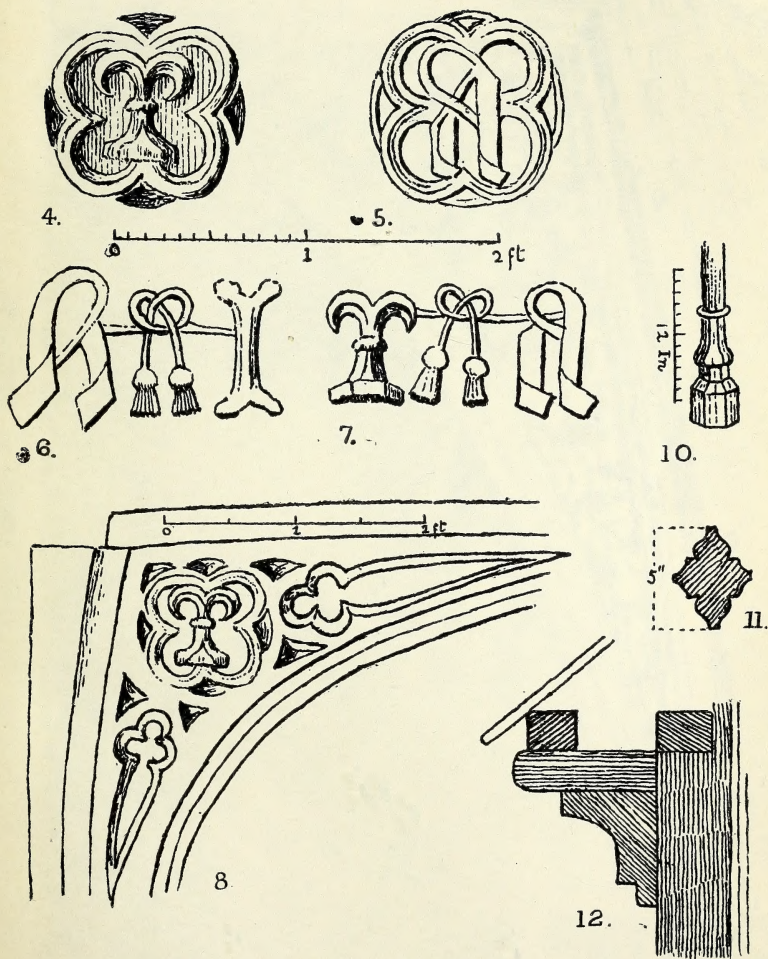
Now, a few words as to the exterior of this curious building. In the first place there is no jetty story or overhang on the front, which is so characteristic of Kentish timber houses. Neither is there in the other house already described. But there is a peculiarity in roof construction as seen from the road. The rafters (not properly indicated in Fig. 12 done several years ago), instead of resting directly on the wall plate, project over a series of false joist ends which are carried on brackets, tenoned into the main and intermediate posts. This was presumably intended to carry the rainfall clear of the walls. A similar roof at Dunster in Somerset is illustrated by Parker and Turner.* The roof does not appear to overhang the same way on the west side, but the mass of weather-boarding and other buildings make that part very difficult to study.

The house was close timbered, that is, it has upright intermediate posts between the main posts along most of the street front, and an oaken string is carried under the windows. The south end oversails not only at the main floor level, but also in a line with the eaves. I am not quite sure whether the last was not an alteration when an attic floor was inserted. At the south corner of the east wall may also be seen an interesting little carved shaft similar to the base moulding of the main posts in the big room. This certainly ornamented the jamb of the window.

The cottages at the back which I have not planned may be part of the original structure, but the roof is much lower, and I hesitate to form an opinion.

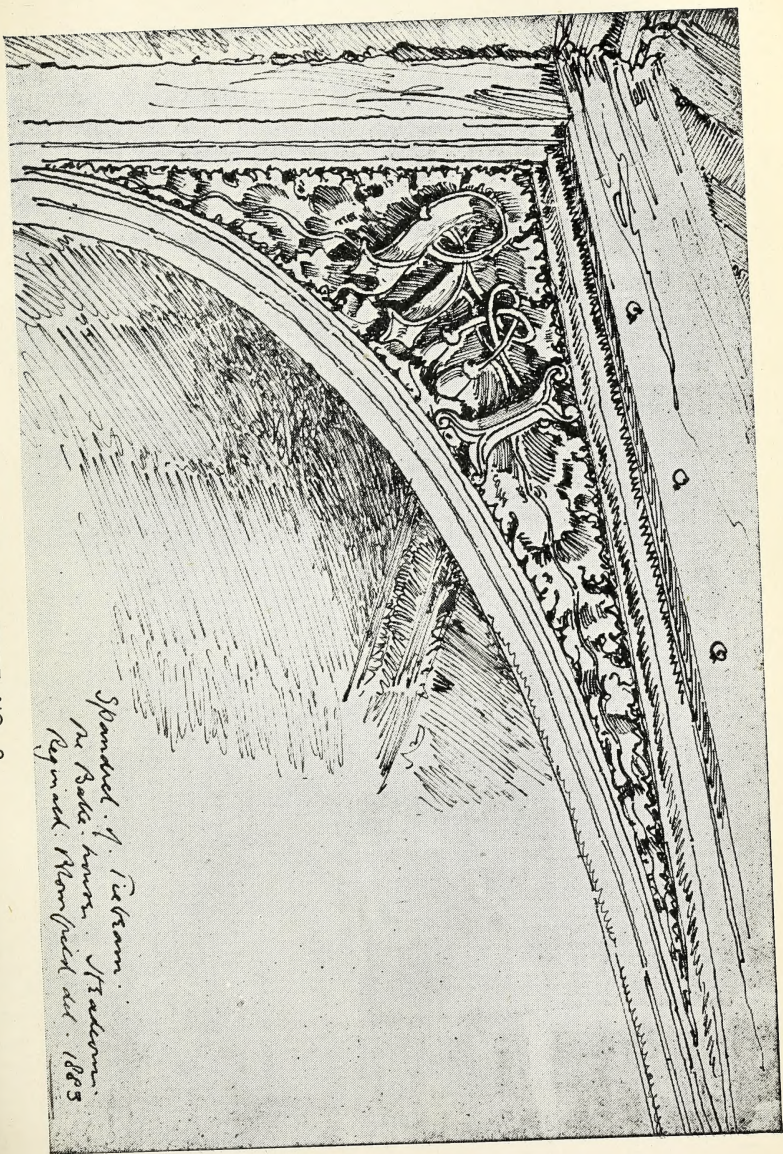
With regard to the date of this house, I see that Mr. Blomfield, taking into consideration the mouldings of the strings and other features, saw no reason "for

* *Domestic Architecture*, fifteenth century, part ii., p. 339.



HEADCORN CLOTH HALL. No. 2.

DETAILS.



Spandrel of the
the Bock's house. Stratford.
Reynolds. Monmouth. 1885

dating it earlier than the end of the fifteenth century." And I, in my note of the subject in Volume XXIX. of our Transactions, suggested the middle of that century. Possibly it may lie between the two.

What is more important than the exact date is the meaning of the curious arrangement of both these buildings. I do not wish to recapitulate in full what I wrote formerly on this subject,* but the most probable suggestion I was able to make about the building just described, was that as the chess-rook badge occurs twice on the carved spandrels, it was probably erected by, or at any rate in some way connected with, the Boddendam (or Boddenden) family of Lashenden (a place only two miles from Headcorn), which was a family of some position, and who bore on their coat of arms three chess rooks. Probably, like most Biddenden families, they were clothiers.

These two buildings are not domestic, although they have been taken for such by some writers. The placing of the large open halls upon the first floor, with large low rooms beneath them, and without the usual office and parlour wings at each end, points to some use totally alien to the usual domestic requirements.

It cannot, I think, be doubted that we have here two veritable "cloth halls," a term used frequently loosely and indefinitely, and one on which it does not appear easy to obtain accurate information as to its proper application.

It can hardly be doubted that "cloth hall" is an old term, and the only thing that appears certain is that its meaning was not "Clothiers' hall house." But when we come to enquire how these halls were used, it is difficult to meet with any authoritative explanation. The new English Oxford Dictionary gives us—

"Cloth hall, a hall or exchange where sellers or buyers of woollen cloths meet at stated times to transact business."

* "Old Timber Houses in the Weald," *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXIX., pp. 203-4.

while Furley, in whose *History of the Weald* there is much of interest and value concerning the history of the Kentish Clothiers and their trade,* says—

“The residences of the employees with their gable ends were more substantial, and besides the factories attached to them, they possessed large and lofty halls for the deposit of their stock.”

I have put myself in communication with several gentlemen engaged in south-country research, but without any definite result. It is thought that they were probably erected in compliance with Statute, and that they were used either as court rooms by members of Trade Guilds in cloth-making centres, or for storage, and inspection by the Government officials. The last-named use appears to me very probable. By Statute I believe these officials were *searchers*, *measurers*, and *alnagers*, the last of whom collected the aulnage duty, and I think sealed the cloths. Somewhere, no doubt, there is contemporary documentary evidence of value on the subject, but I do not know exactly where to look for it. It is difficult to understand, for instance, why such excellent detail should be found applied to the timbering of these halls, and especially why in House No. 2 the south hall should have so much decorative detail, while the other halls were left so plain.

For permission to use the photographs in this Paper I am indebted to Mr. H. Tippen of Headcorn.

* Vol. ii., pp. 323, 325, 408, 479, 566—573, 606, etc.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN KENT.

BY RALPH GRIFFIN, F.S.A.

UP to the present time no paper in *Archæologia Cantiana* has dealt in general with brasses in Kent, or in particular with the brasses in any church, and it may be well to pass in review shortly what has already been done elsewhere to illustrate the subject so far as it relates to the county. Every writer on monumental brasses has sooner or later to acknowledge indebtedness to Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., so I may as well begin by pointing out that a paper by him on Kentish Brasses in the 5th volume of *Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society* at p. 129 is, as a general conspectus of the whole matter, most informing and completely satisfactory. By his permission I can also give a list he has made giving a rough approximation to the number of brasses which still exist in the churches of Kent so far as at present known, and it is improbable that any large addition will be made to it from further discoveries. This is followed by another list, also by Mr. Mill Stephenson, of certain interesting details which call for notice.

This list includes lost brasses of which rubbings exist. Brasses after A.D. 1700 are not as a rule included.

MEN IN ARMOUR (with or without ladies)	.	.	99
14th century	.	.	10
15th century	.	.	44
16th century	.	.	39
17th century	.	.	6
ECCLESIASTICS	.	.	61
14th century	.	.	7
15th century	.	.	34
16th century	.	.	18
17th century	.	.	2

Three of these Ecclesiastics are with wives.

MEN IN CIVIL DRESS (with or without ladies) . . 157

14th century	.	.	.	.	.	3
15th century	.	.	.	.	.	45
16th century	.	.	.	.	.	84
17th century	.	.	.	.	.	24
18th century	.	.	.	.	.	1

LADIES (alone, but including some who have lost their husbands) . . . 77

14th century	.	.	.	.	.	6
15th century	.	.	.	.	.	26
16th century	.	.	.	.	.	32
17th century	.	.	.	.	.	12
18th century	.	.	.	.	.	1

JUDGE 1

NOTARY 1

GARTER KNIGHT 1

YEOMAN OF THE GUARD 1

CHILDREN (alone) 5

SHROUDS AND SKELETONS 7

BRACKET BRASSES 3

CHALICE BRASSES 2

CROSS BRASSES 8

HEART BRASSES 2

INSCRIPTIONS ONLY 359

14th century	.	.	.	.	.	7
15th century	.	.	.	.	.	54
16th century	.	.	.	.	.	133
17th century	.	.	.	.	.	165

MISCELLANEOUS 30

This gives a total of 814, but there is a certain amount of overlapping.

VARIOUS DETAILS.

Benefactors to churches, schools, poor, etc.	17
Canopies	33
Collars	5
S. S.	3
Garter	1
Indeterminate	1
Engraver's name	1
Heraldry, etc.—	
Arms of Canterbury	1
„ „ London	1
„ „ Cinque Ports	3
„ „ Drapers' Co.	1
„ „ Haberdashers' Co.	1
„ „ Merchant Adventurers	2
„ „ Skinners' Co.	1
Royal Arms	1
Rebus	2
Merchants' Marks	5
Palimpsests	27
Religious devices—	
Crucifixion	1
Five wounds	1
Saints	7
Trinity	5

Interest in monumental brasses seems to have developed towards the end of the eighteenth century, but it was left to Thomas Fisher, F.S.A., a Kentish artist, to discover that the only way to reproduce them accurately was from a “dab” or rubbing afterwards reduced to scale in the finished drawing. His productions may be compared with the caricatures in *Nichols' Leicestershire*. Many of Fisher's rubbings have been preserved in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, where are also some of his finished drawings. These drawings seem to have been disposed of at his sale

(catalogue in the British Museum), and many found their way into a collection now in the British Museum of illustrations connected with Kent in the *Additional MSS.* 32,353—32,375. Fisher, as a rule, is careful not only to give a sketch of the brass remaining, but to draw it to scale and to shew what (if any) was lost. These sketches, made about 1800, are of the greatest value. Fisher also published certain plates of brasses which are all noted in Haines,* as are also the representations of Kentish brasses (two) published in the illustrations issued between 1841 and 1846 by the Cambridge Camden Society, and the ten which appeared in the series issued by Messrs. Waller between 1840 and 1864. Any person desiring fuller information about these latter works may consult a paper in the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, vol. v., p. 180. In those Transactions much information about Kentish brasses will be found, and in the Portfolio of that Society have appeared some eight excellent reproductions of Brasses from this county. In the Portfolio of the Oxford University Brass Rubbing Society the only illustration from Kent is the priest at Westwell.

It is curious that, though Kent is on the whole one of the richest counties in memorials remaining of this class, only one work is devoted, so far as I am aware, to Kentish brasses alone. This is a book called *Kentish Brasses* collected by Mr. W. D. Belcher in two volumes, the first published in 1888, the second in 1905. It is impossible not to regret that a work on which clearly much pains was spent, and which must have cost the author heavy expense, was not better done. The letterpress in the first volume is quite inadequate; at times it is misleading; in the second volume there is none at all. The index is of the very worst. There is no indication where in the Church named the brass illustrated was found. Bits of one brass are in the illustrations put in another. Shields and other details are omitted, and no attempt is made in the majority of instances to shew

* *A manual of Monumental Brasses*, by Herbert Haines. Oxford: Parker, 1861, 8vo.

the indent of what was lost where such an indent remained. Any one taking the trouble to compare Mr. Belcher's reproduction on p. 7 of Vol. I. of the remains of the Clitherow brass at Ash with the much smaller one in Planché's *Corner of Kent* (London: 1864, 8vo.), p. 207, will see at once how much the interest of the reproduction is diminished by Mr. Belcher's mode of procedure, and he seems himself to have had some doubts after the publication of his first volume, for in the second he does at times indicate the indents of parts lost when the rubbing was made, but in that volume many of the illustrations are quite inadequate to illustrate even what remains. On the other hand it can be said that Mr. Belcher was at considerable pains to visit all the Churches where he could hear of brasses existing, and in fact he only misses 16 Churches altogether out of the 219 where brasses occur,* though he sometimes omits a brass in a Church where he has reproduced other brasses.†

Though Mr. Belcher's is the only work devoted to Kent alone, it is desirable to refer to one or two general works on the subject of Brasses which have numerous illustrations from Kent. It is not necessary to refer to the well known works by Boutell or the *Manual of Monumental Brasses* published in 1861 by the Rev. Herbert Haines, the latter being the standard authority by which everybody works. In more recent years the Rev. H. W. Macklin has, in the series known as *The Antiquary's Books*, published a manual of *The Brasses of England* which has gone through several editions, as well as a smaller manual, and Mr. Herbert Druitt has published a *Manual of Costume as illustrated by Monumental Brasses* (8vo., London, 1906). These works leave little to be desired, which cannot be said of a book by Mr. E. R. Suffling, *English Church Brasses* (8vo., London, 1910). Unfortunately Mr. Suffling lacked sufficient antiquarian equipment, and the book is full of blunders, and

* Bearsted, Bekesbourne, Canterbury (S. Mildred), Charlton by Woolwich, Cowden, Darenth, High Halden, Hadlow, Petham, Rochester (S. Nicholas), Shoreham, Tarowley, Thuraham, Wilmington, Wittersham, Wouldham.

† E.g., at Biddenden three are omitted.

cannot be relied on. The illustrations, too, are often cramped by considerations of space, and shields and other details appear where they should not. Another work of the same description is *Ancient Memorial Brasses*, by Mr. E. T. Beaumont (Humphrey Milford, 1913, 8vo.). Like Mr. Suffling, the author lacks equipment, and makes many mistakes which should have been avoided. For instance, Mr. Beaumont, finding "De bello campo" in an inscription, translates it "From the battle-field." The book cannot be commended, though the illustrations are fair. Not many Kentish examples are given.

Amongst the shilling manuals issued by the Cambridge University Press is one published in 1912 on *Brasses* by Mr. J. S. M. Ward. It is satisfactory so far as it goes, being largely founded on Mr. Macklin's book mentioned above. Of the twenty-five illustrations five are from Kent.

Our member Mr. George Clinch is the author of many popular handbooks on antiquarian subjects which he frequently illustrates from Kentish brasses.

In the following list—

Clinch, Churches refers to Clinch (G.). *Old English Churches*, 8vo., London.

Clinch, Costume refers to Clinch (G.). *English Costume*, 8vo., London.

Drawings refers to *Drawings of Brasses in some Kentish Churches*, issued privately by Ralph Griffin in 1913.

Druitt refers to Druitt (H.). *Manual of Costume, etc.*, 8vo., London, 1910.

Fairholt refers to Fairholt (F. W.). *Costume in England*, London, 1885.

Hewitt refers to Hewitt (J.). *Ancient Armour*, Oxford, 1855—60.

Indents refers to *Some Indents of Lost Brasses in Kent*, issued privately by Ralph Griffin in 1914.

Macklin refers to Macklin (H. W.). *The Brasses of England*, 8vo., London.

Mills refers to Engravings by I. Mills, issued privately by F. C. Brooke, Esq., in 1874 to illustrate brasses of the Cobhams.

Suffling refers to Suffling (E. R.). *English Church Brasses*, London, 1910.

KENTISH BRASSES.

A LIST OF SOME ILLUSTRATIONS* NOT MENTIONED BY HAINES.

ADDINGTON.

Rich. Charlis, 1378.

Anastatic Drawing Soc., 1879, No. 6.

ASH NEXT SANDWICH.

Rich. Clitherow and w., c. 1440.

Druitt, p. 266.*Planché, Corner, etc.*, Pl. IX.*Somerset Arch. Soc. Pr.*, XLIV., ii., 41.

Jane Keriell, 1455.

Druitt, p. 269.*Planché, Corner, etc.*, Pl. IX.*Somerset and Dorset N. and Q.*, IX., p. 301.

Wm. Leus, 1525.

Planché, Corner, etc., Pl. XI.

Chr. Septvans, 1575.

Druitt, p. 184.*Planché, Corner, etc.*, Pl. XI.

Walter Septvans, 1642.

Druitt, p. 216.*Planché, Corner, etc.*, Pl. XI.

ASHFORD.

Head of a priest, c. 1320.

The Bazaar for Oct. 13, 1893.

Elizth., Countess of Athol, 1375.

Arch. Cant., I., p. 180.*Clinch, Churches*, pp. 213, 215.*Scott's Memorials of family of Scott*, p. 76.*Suffling*, pp. 333, 339.

* It must not be assumed that these illustrations shew the whole brass: many of them shew details only. As a rule no references are given to numerous illustrations in the six volumes of the *Transactions of the M. B. S.*, as these must be in the hands of every student and they are well indexed.

ASHFORD—*continued.*

Sir John Fogge, 1499.

Arch. Cant., II., 103 ; III., 144.

Clinch, Churches, p. 212.

Suffling, 332.

Thos. Fogg, 1512.

Arch. Cant., II., 108.

AYLESFORD.

Ins. Palimp., 1545.

S. A. Proceedings, 2 S., viii., 174.

BADLESMERE.

Barbara Wrythe, 1483 (lost).

Drawings, p. 1.

BAPCHILD.

A lady, c. 1500 (lost).

Drawings, p. 2.

BARHAM.

[? John Digges], c. 1470 and w. (lost or covered).

Drawings, p. 3.

BECKENHAM.

Sir Humph. Style, 1552.

Macklin, p. 241.

Dame Margt. Damsell, 1563, and sister.

Drawings, p. 4.

BEXLEY.

Hunting horn and shield, 15th century.

Arch. Cant., XVIII., 373.

Clinch, Churches, 230.

Suffling, 337.

BIRCHINGTON.

John Quek, 1449.

Clinch, Churches, 225.

John Felde, 1454.

Ibid., 226.

BIRCHINGTON—*continued*.

Margt. Cryppys, 1533.

Ibid., 229.

BOBBING.

Sir Arnold Savage, 1410.

Dasent's Speakers, 66.

BORDEN.

Wm. Fordmell, 1490.

The Bazaar for Oct. 20, 1893.

BOUGHTON UNDER BLEAN.

Indent, Simone Abocton.

Arch. Cant., XVIII., 242.

BRABOURNE.

Wm. Scott, 1433.

Arch. Cant., X., 261.*Scott, Memorials of family of Scott*, 43.

Denis Finch, 1450.

Arch. Cant., X., 262.*Scott (ut supra)*, p. 44.

Sir Wm. Scott, 1524.

Arch. Cant., X., 264.*Scott (ut supra)*, p. 45.

Dame Elizth. Pownynges, 1528.

Arch. Cant., X., 264.*Scott (ut supra)*, p. 46.

BROMLEY.

Ins. Isabel Lacer, c. 1345.

Benham (C. D.), Notes on a brass, 1861.

John Yonge, Bp. of Rochester, 1605.

Drawings, p. 5.

CANTERBURY.

Cathedral. Some indents are illustrated in *Indents*. That of Abp. Stafford, 1452, is in *Rogers, Strife of the Roses*, 137, and in *Wilts N. and Q.*, III., 193.

CANTERBURY—*continued.*

St. Alphege.

Robt. Gosebourne, 1523.

*Carpenter (R. H.), Hist. ch. of St. Alphege, 11.**Cooper (J. M.), Registers of St. Alphege.*

St. George.

John Lovelle, 1438.

The Bazaar for Sep. 29, 1893.

St. Mary, Burgate.

Joan Lynde, 1417.

Drawings, p. 6.

St. Martin.

Thos. Stoughton, 1591.

*Clinch, Churches, p. 211.**Suffling, p. 97.*

St. Paul.

Geo. Wyndbourne, 1531, and w. (lost from the church).

Drawings, p. 7.

CHART (LITTLE).

John Darell, 1438.

Clinch, Churches, p. 213.

CHARTHAM.

Sir Robt. Setvans, c. 1306.

*The Boys' Own Paper, XV., 573.**The Builder, Nov. 11, 1899, p. 438.**Fairholt, I., 146.**Foster (Joseph), Some Feudal Coats.**Macklin, 20.**Planché, Costume, I., Pl. II., fig. 10, p. 4.*

Robt. London, 1416.

Clinch, Costume, p. 240.

CHERITON.

Brasses illustrated in *Arch. Cant.*, XVIII., 356.

CHEVENING.

John Lennard, 1556.

Hasted, Vol. I., 361.

CHISLEHURST.

Alan Porter, 1482.

Hist. of Chislehurst (Webb, Miller, and Beckwith),
p. 62.

Guide by E. A. Webb (1901), p. 27.

COBHAM.

Dame Jone de Kobeham, c. 1320.

Bazaar, Sep. 8, 1893.

Building World, Nov. 1, 1891.

Mills, 1.

Suffling, 129.

Sir John de Cobham, 1354.

Assoc. Arch. Soc. Reports, XVIII., 186.

Building World, Dec. 1, 1891.

Mills, 2.

Suffling, 37.

John de Cobham, c. 1365.

Arch. Cant., XI., 85.

Builder, Feb. 16, 1912.

Druitt, 160.

Foster's Feudal Coats.

Mills, 9.

Somerset Arch. Soc. Proc., XLIV., ii., 28.

Suffling, 47.

Thos. de Cobham, 1367.

Mills, 3.

Suffling, 40.

Dame Marg. de Cobeham, 1375.

Druitt, 250.

Mills, 4.

Suffling, 133.

Dame Maude de Cobeham, 1380.

Mills, 5.

Suffling, 135.

COBHAM—*continued.*

Dame Margt. de Cobham, 1395.

Arch. Cant., XI., 86.

Druitt, 250.

Exeter Dioc. Arc. Soc. Trans., 2 S., III., 250.

Mills, 6.

Rogers, Sep. Eff. Devon, 100, Pl. XXVIII., 17.

Rogers, Memorials of the West, 340.

Somerset (ut supra), XLIV., ii., 29.

Suffling, 135.

Ward, Brasses, 13.

Rauf. de Cobham, 1402.

Suffling, 46.

Sir Reg. Braybrok, 1405.

Arch. Cant., XI., 88.

Arch. Ass. Sketch Bk., N. S., IX., i.

Mills, 7.

Somerset (ut supra), XLIV., ii., 36.

Suffling, 51.

Sir Nich. Hawberk, 1407.

Builder, Jan. 19, 1912.

Chester Arch. Soc. Trans., N. S., V., 85.

Hewitt, III., 364.

Mills, 8.

Somerset (ut supra), XLIV., ii., 37.

Suffling, 55.

Joan, Lady of Cobham, 1433.

Arch. Cant., XI., 100.

Druitt, 264.

Mills, 10.

Somerset (ut supra), XLIV., ii., 33.

Suffling, 140.

Sir John Broke, 5th Baron Cobham, 1506.

Druitt, 278.

Mills, 13.

Somerset (ut supra), XLV., ii., 2.

Suffling, 151.

COBHAM—*continued*.

Sir Thos. Brooke, 6th Baron Cobham, 1529.

Druitt, 180.

Mills, 14.

Somerset (ut supra), XLV., ii., 3, 9.

Suffling, 90.

COWLING.

Feyth Brooke, 1508.

Somerset Arch. Soc. Pr., XLV., ii., 8.

CRANBROOK.

Civilian, c. 1520.

Lanc. and Chesh. Hist. Soc. Tr., 4th Ser., XXVI., 34,
No. 82.

Suffling, p. 258.

CRAY (ST. MARY).

Isabell Cossale, c. 1500.

Drawings, p. 8.

CRAY (ST. PAUL).

John Feerby, 1454 (lost).

Drawings, p. 10.

John Smythe, 1584.

Drawings, p. 11.

DARTFORD.

Richd. Martyn, 1402.

Arch. Cant., XVIII., 387.

Clinch, Costume, 53.

Macklin, 159.

Portfolio M.B.S., II., 39.

Richd. Burlton, 1496.

Arch. Cant., XVIII., 389.

DAVINGTON.

John Edwards, 1613.

Willement's Davington, 104.

Kath. Lashford, 1616.

Ibid., 105.

DOVER.

Castle Church.

Sir Robt. Astone, 1384.

Arch. Cant., I., 178.

St. Mary.

Wm. Jones, 1638.

Clinch, Churches, 232.

Suffling, 336.

DOWNE.

Jacob Verzelini, 1607.

Portfolio M.B.S., I., Pt. IV., Pl. VI.

EDENBRIDGE.

John Selyard, 1558.

Miscell. Gen. et Her., 2nd Ser., i., 96.

ERITH.

Roger Sencler, 1425.

Harris' Erith (1885), 10, Pl. III.

John Ailemer, 1435.

Ibid., 10, Pl. V.

Emme Wode, 1471.

Ibid., 10, Pl. II.

John Mylner, 1511.

Ibid., 10, Pl. I.

Edw. Hawte, 1537.

Ibid., 10, Pl. IV.

FAVERSHAM.

Wm. Thornbury, 1481.

Arch. Cant., XI., 27.

Hen. Hatche, 1533.

Macklin, 232.

Portfolio M.B.S., I., Pt. V., Pl. V.

FORDWICH.

Aphra Hawkins, 1605.

The Bazaar for Sep. 22, 1893.

Clinch, Churches, 222.

Druitt, 290.

Suffling, 161.

GILLINGHAM.

Wm. Haward, 1612.

Arch. Cant., VI., 300.

GRAVENEY.

Dame Joan de Feversham, c. 1360.

Portfolio M.B.S., IV., Pl. VI.

John Martyn, 1436.

Builder, Feb. 16, 1912.

HALLING (LOWER).

Silvester Lambarde, 1587.

Arch. Cant., V., 250.

Miscell. Gen. et Her., II., 100.

HALSTEAD.

Wm. Burys, 1444.

The Bazaar for Nov. 3, 1893.

Clinch, Churches, 209.

Wm. Petley, 1528.

The Bazaar for Sep. 22, 1893.

HARDRES (UPPER).

John Strete, 1405.

The Builder for Nov. 11, 1899, p. 438.

Druitt, 22.

Macklin, 74.

Ward, Brasses, 93.

HARTY.

Elizth. Haward, 1610.

Arch. Cant., VI., 299.

HAYES.

- Robt. Garrett [1566].
Clinch, Churches, 231.
Suffling, 313.

HERNE.

- Peter Halle, c. 1430.
Brit. Arch. Assoc. Journal, XLIII., 410.
Buchanan's Herne.
- John Darley, c. 1450.
Buchanan's Herne.
Reliquary, XX., 205.
- Dame Christine Phelip, 1470.
Arch. Cant., XI., 11.
Buchanan's Herne.
- Elizth. Fyneux, 1539.
The Bazaar for Sep. 15, 1893.
Buchanan's Herne.
Clinch, Churches, 218.
Suffling, 156.
- John Sea, 1604.
Buchanan's Herne.

HEVER.

- Margt. Cheyne, 1419.
Arch. Cant., I., 122.
Reliquary, XX., 206.
Suffling, 139.
- Sir Thos. Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, 1538.
Arch. Cant., I., 121.
Macklin, 155.
Portfolio M.B.S., IV., Pl. XXV.
- Wm. Todde, 1585.
Kelke, Sepulch. Mon., 33.
- Sybbill Green, 1614.
The reverse of this slab bears an indent of a priest of the early 14th century, illustrated in Portfolio M.B.S., III., 41.

HOO ST. WERBURGH.

Thos. Cobham, 1465.

Mills, 12.

HORSEMONDEN.

[John de Grofhurst], c. 1340.

Portfolio M.B.S., III., 31.

HORTON KIRBY.

A lady of the Kirkby or Stonor family, c. 1460.

Anastatic Drawing Soc., 1879, Pl. XI.

Suffling, 143.

ICKHAM.

Indent, Martin de Hampton, rector, 1306.

Portfolio M.B.S., II., 52.

KEMSING.

Thos. de Hop, 1348.

Clinch, Churches, 199.

Druitt, 82.

Reliquary, XIII., 156.

Suffling, 219.

LEE.

Elizth. Couhyll, 1513.

Hasted Hund. of Blackheath, by Drake, p. 229.

Hen. Byrde, 1545.

Ibid.

Isabel Annesley, 1582.

Ibid.

Nich. Ansley, 1593.

Ibid.

LEIGH.

A shroud, c. 1580.

Arch. Cant., I., 123.

LULLINGSTONE.

Elizth. Cobham, 1544.

Mills, 15.

Drawings, p. 9.

LYDD.

John Motesfont, 1420.

Oyler's Lydd (frontispiece).

John Thomas, 1429.

Ibid., p. 30.

Thos. Godefray [1430].

Arch. Cant., VI., 263 ; XIII., 439.

Glynne, Churches of Kent, 66.

Peter Godfrye, 1566.

Arch. Cant., VI., 262 ; XIII., 440.

Glynne, Churches of Kent, 67.

MAIDSTONE.

Thos. Beale, 1593.

Cave Brown, Hist. All SS., Maidstone, 144.

Some lost brasses.

Arch. Cant., I., 179, 181.

Indent, Abp. Courtenay, 1396.

Cave Browne, ut supra, 33.

MALLING, E.

Rich. Adams, 1522.

Anastatic Drawing Soc., 1877, Pl. XXVII.

MALLING, W.

Elizth. Perepoynt, 1543.

Macklin, (Manual), 75.

Trans. M.B.S., IV., 148.

Dame Jane Fitzjames, 1594.

Trans. M.B.S., VI., 158.

MARGATE.

Nich. Canteys, 1431.

Clinch, Churches, 229.

Suffling, 180.

John Daundelyon, 1445.

Hewitt, III., 456.

MARGATE—*continued*.

Thos. Flütt, 1582.

Building News, Jan. 13, 1888.

Clinch, Churches, 237.

Suffling, 298.

A man in armour, c. 1590 (? Wm. Cleaybroke).

Hewitt, III., 667.

MEREWORTH.

Sir Thos. Nevell, 1542.

Dusent Speakers, 120.

Thorpe, Cust. Roff., Pl. XXIII., p. 121.

MINSTER (SHEPPEY).

Sir John de Northwode, 1320.

Arch. Cant., IX., 149.

Bazaar for Sep. 8 and Oct. 20, 1893.

Clinch, Churches, 208.

Foster, Feudal Coats.

Gent. Mag., 1858, II., 103.

Hewitt, II., 112, 151.

Macklin, 26, 30.

Trans. M.B.S., IV., 153.

Planché, Costume, I., 138, 181.

Soc. Antiquaries Proceedings, 2 S., VIII., 444.

Suffling, 35.

Ward, Brasses, 6.

NEWINGTON (SITTINGBOURNE).

Lady Norton, 1580.

Bazaar, Sep. 15, 1893.

Clinch, Churches, 220.

Druitt, 287.

Mills, 16.

Somerset Arch. Soc. Pr., XLV., ii., 14.

Suffling, 159.

Mary Brooke, 1600.

Druitt, 294.

Somerset Arch. Soc. Pr., XLV., ii., 14.

NORTHFLEET.

Peter de Lacy, 1375.

Macklin, 125.

Suffling, 213.

Wm. Lye, 1391.

Suffling, 220.

ORPINGTON.

Thos. Wilkynson, 1511.

Bazaar, Sep. 29, 1893.

Clinch, Churches, 206.

Suffling, 229.

OTHAM.

Thos. Hendley, 1590.

British Arch. Assn. Jl., N. S., I., 172.

OTTERDEN.

Thos. Seintleger, 1408.

Portfolio M.B.S., I., Pt. VIII., Pl. II.

Reliquary, N. S., VIII., 233.

PECKHAM, W.

Sir Wm. Culpeper [1457].

Reliquary, N. S., I., 110.

PENSHURST.

Thos. Bwllayn, c. 1520.

Bazaar, Oct. 13, 1893.

PLUCKLEY.

Julyen Deryng, 1526.

Arch. Cant., X., 344.

Haslewood, Pluckley, 20.

PRESTON (FAVERSHAM).

Valentine Baret, 1442.

Arch. Cant., XXI., 133.

Wm. Mareys, 1459.

Ibid.

RAINHAM.

Wm. Aucher, 1514.

Arch. Cant., XVII., 61.

Wm. Bloor, 1529.

Ibid., 59.

John Norden, c. 1580.

Ibid., 60.

ROCHESTER.

Cathedral. Some indents will be found illustrated in the *Home Counties Magazine*, Vols. V. and VI., and two others in *Indents*.

ROMNEY (NEW).

Thos. Smyth, 1610.

Druitt, 290.

ST. LAWRENCE (THANET).

Nich. Manston, 1444.

Cotton's Hist. of St. Lawrence, 96.

Shields from a brass, c. 1450.

Ibid.

Joan St. Nicholas, 1493.

Ibid., p. 99.

Sir Adam Sprakeling, 1610.

Ibid., p. 101.

Adam Sprakeling, 1615.

Ibid., p. 102.

Margaret Sprackling, 1623.

Ibid., p. 103.

SALTWOOD.

Indent of a priest, c. 1310 [? Wm. Archer].

Indents.

John Verieu, 1370.

Arch. Cant., XVIII., 423.

Druitt, 82.

SALTWOOD—*continued*.

Thos. Brokhill, 1437.

Arch. Cant., XVIII., 422.

Druitt, 169.

Dame Anne Muston, 1496.

Arch. Cant., XVIII., 423.

SEAL.

Sir Wm. de Bryene, 1395.

Builder, Dec. 13, 1890.

Gent. Mag., 1858, II., 555.

Hewitt, II., 249.

Suffling, 43.

SEVINGTON.

Lost Brasses.

Arch. Cant., IV., 118 *seq.*

SHELDWICH.

Sir Rich. Atteleese, 1394.

Arch. Cant., XVIII., 290.

John Cely, 1426.

Ibid., p. 291.

Joan Mareys, 1431.

Ibid., p. 291.

Suffling, 278.

SHORNE.

Edmd. Page, 1550 [now lost].

Gent. Mag., 1801, I., 497.

SOUTHFLEET.

Joan Urban, 1414.

Suffling, 275.

John Urban, 1420.

Reliquary, N. S., I., 109.

Suffling, 173.

John Sedley, c. 1520.

Suffling, 192.

STAPLEHURST.

[? Walter Mayne], 1577.

Clinch, Costume, 155.

STONE.

John Lumbarde, 1408.

Girls' Own Papers, XVI., 148.

Suffling, 271.

Anne Carew, 1599.

Suffling, 327.

SUNDRIDGE.

A civilian, c. 1460.

Anastatic Drawing Soc., 1877, Pl. IX.

SUTTON, EAST.

Sir Edw. Filmer, 1629.

Arch. Cant., XXV., LVII.

Cave Browne, Sutton Valence, 45.

Portfolio M.B.S., I., Pt. XI., Pl. VI.

Oyler, East Sutton, 41.

TEYNHAM.

John Frogenhall, 1444.

Arch. Cant., I., 89.

Robt. Heyward, 1509.

Suffling, 259.

WESTERHAM.

Wm. Dye, 1567.

Antiq. Etching Club, V., Pl. XXXVIII.

Druitt, 116.

Hierurgia Anglicana, 1904, III., 143.

WESTWELL.

Indent of a priest, c. 1330.

Oxford Portfolio of Monumental Brasses, Pt. V., Pl. I.

WICKHAM, E.

John de Bladigdone, c. 1325.

Art Journal, 1898, p. 119.

WICKHAM, W.

Wm. de Thorp, 1407.

Bazaar, Sep. 29, 1893.

Clinch, Churches, 201.

Suffling, 215.

WOODCHURCH.

Nichol de Gore, c. 1330.

Bazaar, Oct. 13, 1893.

Macklin, 31.

WROTHAM.

Thos. Pekham, 1512.

Druitt, 278.

Fairholt, I., 234.

Reynold Pekham, 1525.

Druitt, 278.

Elizth. Crispe, 1615.

Druitt, 290.

WICKHAM, W.

Wm. de Thorp, 1407.

Bazaar, Sep. 29, 1899.

St. Mark, Chichester, 230.

Spelling, 316.

WOODCHURCH.

St. Paul de Gers, s. 1330.

Bazaar, Oct. 12, 1899.

Mastlin, 31.

WYTHAM.

Thos. Petham, 132.

Druitt, 274.

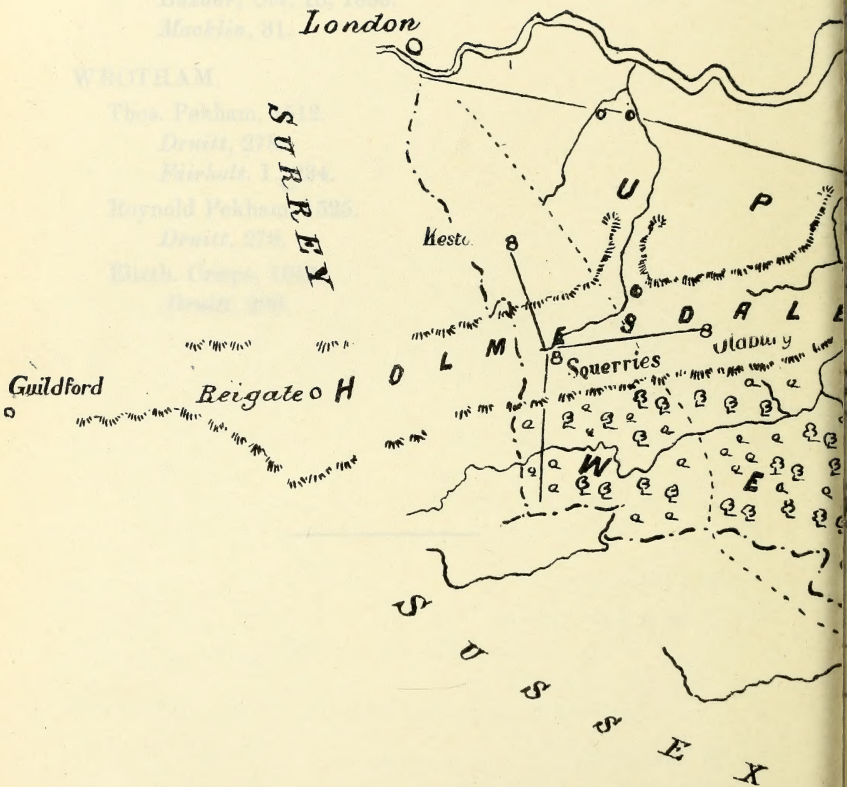
Birchall, 14.

Ronald Petham, 125.

Druitt, 274.

Blith, Crisp, 10.

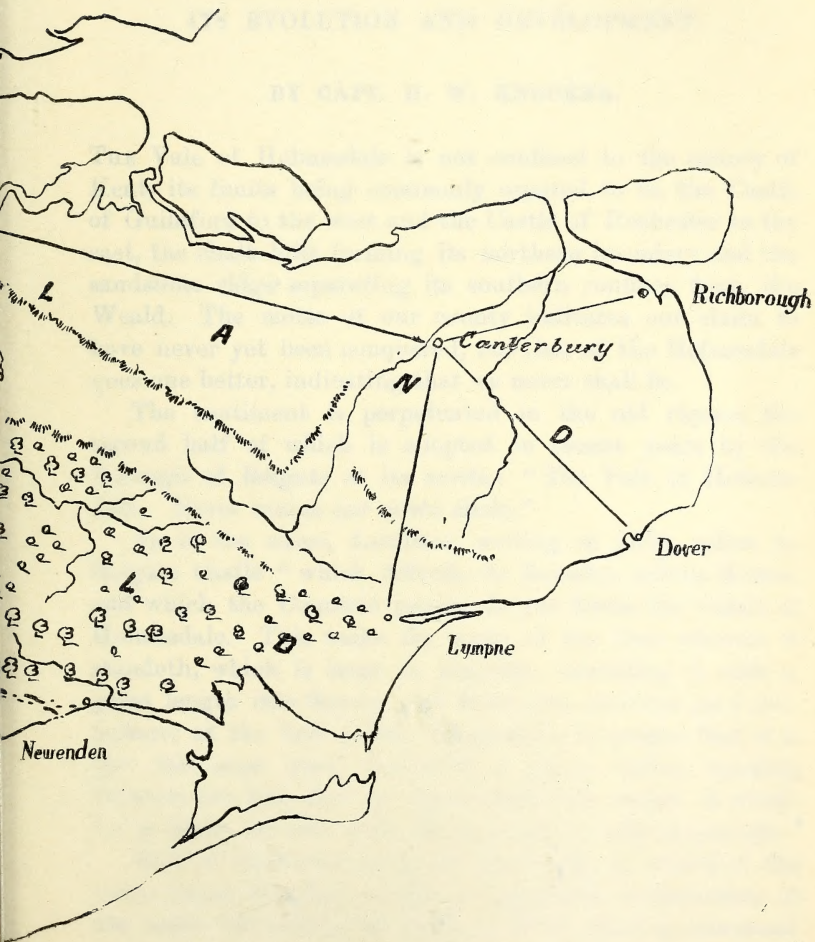
Druitt, 274.



Nº 1.

KENT.

Pre-Saxon Physical Features.



“THE VALLEY OF HOLMESDALE.”

ITS EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

BY CAPT. H. W. KNOCKER.

THE Vale of Holmesdale is not confined to the county of Kent, its limits being commonly reputed to be the Castle of Guildford to the west and the Castle of Rochester to the east, the chalk hills forming its northern boundary and the sandstone ridge separating its southern confines from the Weald. The motto of our county indicates our claim to have never yet been conquered, but that of the Holmesdale goes one better, indicating that we never shall be.

The sentiment is perpetuated in the old rhyme, the second half of which is adopted in recent years by the Borough of Reigate as its motto: “The Vale of Holmesdale. Never wonne nor never shale.”

As to the name, Lambard, writing in 1570, refers to Reigate Castle “which Alfrede de Beverley calleth Holme, and which the Countrie people do yet terme the Castle of Holmesdale. This tooke the name of the Dale wherein it standeth, which is large in quantity, extending it selfe a great length into Surrey, and Kent also, and was (as I conjecture) at the first called Holmesdale, by reason that it is (for the most part) Convallis, a plaine valley, running between two hils, that be replenished with stoare of wood: for so much the very word (Holmesdale) it selfe importeth.”

East of Rochester there is, apparently, no record of the name being attached to the geographical continuation of the same formation, but as far as West Kent is concerned we have from an early date three natural divisions: first, The Upland; secondly, The Weald; and thirdly, The

Holmesdale, lying between the other two. East Kent contents itself with the simpler division of Upland and Weald. Diagram No. 1 makes this clear.

The principle of communal responsibility for individual action was approved and enforced by our Saxon forefathers at a very early date, and this has a most important bearing on our subject, and it is proposed in this article to trace the evolution of the Holmesdale, and to trace it by the help primarily of the basis of population, upon which it is generally admitted our county was first subdivided by our Saxon forefathers, who desired to give effect to this principle. As a natural sequence of this enquiry, we have the deductions to be drawn from the relative positions of the places from which such subdivisions drew their nomenclature.

Such an enquiry must practically be limited to the period covered by existing documentary evidence, and before touching upon any evidence so comparatively recent as the records in question, a short reference to the earlier surviving local indications of man's handiwork may not be out of place.

In the progress of the inhabitants of any given area four stages can usually be noted. We have first the savage huntsman, secondly the pastoral herdsman, thirdly the agricultural ploughman, and fourthly the manufacturing artisan. At the date of the Roman occupation we find that while East Kent was already in the third, West Kent was hardly out of the second, and the Weald had not emerged from the first; no part of the county had yet reached the fourth stage. The development of our county has been largely a question of accessibility. Forming, as it does, the nearest point of communication between England and the rest of Europe, we should readily expect to find the Upland intersected, as it in fact is, by a great highway running from west to east and thence to the coast. In Diagram No. 1 this highway is marked in a firm line. It will be noticed that it passes outside and to the north of the Holmesdale Valley, and runs from London to Canterbury, and there breaks up into three branches, communica-

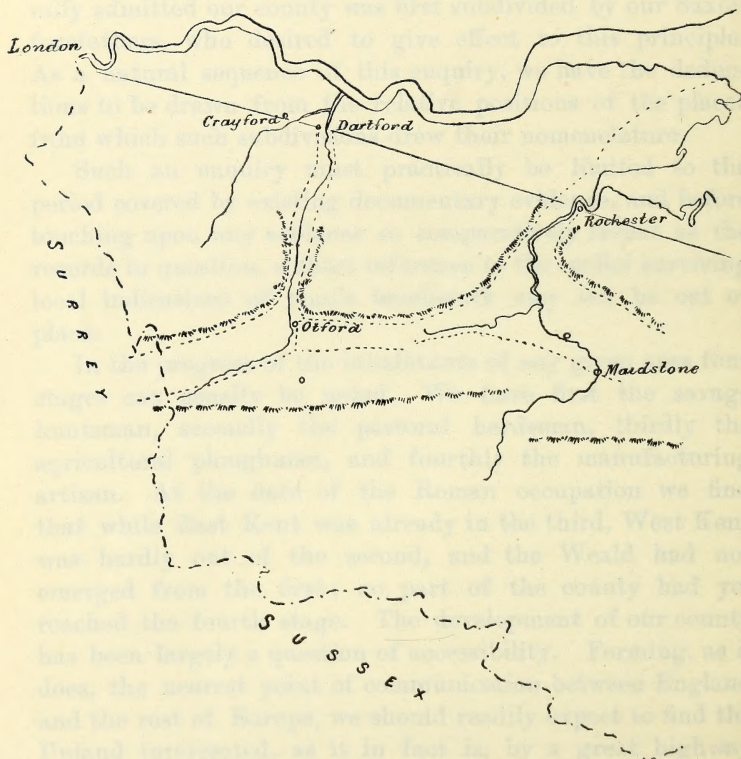
Holmesdale, lying between the other two. East Kent consists itself with the singular division of Upland and Weald. Diagram No. 1 makes this clear.

The principle of personal responsibility for individual action was approved and enforced by our ancestors at a very early date, and this has been the case ever since our subject, and it is perhaps the most important of the Holmesdale, and the

Nº 2.

THE HOLMESDALE.

Some Pre-Norman Roads.



ting with what were originally the three principal harbours or landing-places at the eastern extremity of our county—Richborough, Dover and Lympne. The reasons for this arrangement are excellently set forth in Mr. Belloc's book, *The Old Road*, though many of his deductions are open to question. This road and its three branches were doubtless improved, if not originally constructed by the Romans. As regards the Weald itself, the majority of the roads or droveways ran due north and south, the object doubtless being to reach as soon as possible the greater highway in the Upland running east and west.

But somewhere in a south-easterly direction lay one other route or droveway, traversing the Wealden forest and giving more direct access from the Newenden and Rye district to London. This road is also roughly indicated by a dotted line on Diagram No. 1. So also are portions of three roads commonly reputed to owe much to Roman hands, and doubtless extending to link up other centres. The portions marked are those connecting the four British or British-Roman fortresses in or near West Kent—Keston, Oldbury in Ightham, Squerries in Westerham, and Camp Hill by way of Edenbridge.

In addition to the highways constructed principally for the continental traveller or merchant, the needs of the actual resident must not be overlooked. A glance at Diagram No. 1 shews the physical features of the county, while Diagram No. 2 shews the same thing on an enlarged scale for West Kent, and one of the first requirements of any inhabitant of a sparsely populated district engaged in pastoral or agricultural enterprise must ever be some facility for moving his flocks to successive pasture grounds, or, as the quantity of his produce increases, for enabling him to reach new markets or ports. We know that the whole country lay unfenced, the Weald valley and the higher Uplands being for the most part densely wooded, whilst the lowest portions of the open valleys were at all times liable to inundation by floods. The earliest roadways we should naturally expect to find on the slopes of the most open foot

hills, safe from the floods in the valley below and also comparatively safe from wolves, as well as the human despoilers likely to be found in the woods. Roads in this position would require the least upkeep. On Diagram No. 2 the approximate positions of some of these earliest roadways affecting the Kentish Holmesdale are indicated by thin dotted lines.

The first roadway marked on the diagram is that from the Surrey county boundary near Westerham to the Darent river ford at Dartford. The second, from the same ford along the opposite side of the Shoreham Valley and thence north to Rochester. The third, from Rochester along the opposite side of the River Medway towards Canterbury. Each of these roadways lies in more than one valley, and it is obvious that a means of crossing the River Darent at the point where the Holmesdale Valley meets the Shoreham Valley would be of the greatest convenience, and it is without the least surprise that we find at this point a ford of great antiquity giving its name to the adjacent village of Otford. Further west there was doubtless a means of crossing the Medway in the vicinity of Snodland—perhaps more than one. In any event, by linking up the roads across each of the two rivers, and by continuing our Holmesdale Valley in an easterly direction, we can piece together stretches of different roadways which may well have been used as one. And so irresistible has this suggestion proved, that many persons see in these several portions one great continuous highway, which they trace from Winchester to Canterbury, or even from Stonehenge to the Straits of Calais, and to which they point as being the great and only highway from the west to the east of England, calling it the "Pilgrims' Road." The present writer has studied with some care the exhaustive treatises of Mr. Belloc and Mr. Hope Moncrief, not to mention those of Mrs. Ady and General James, but their conclusions are based on arguments many of which can only be termed fantastic.

It is, of course, admissible that the foot hills on which the roads lie were some of the earliest cultivated portions

of the country side, and therefore included commonly in the demesne lands of the later manors through which the road runs. It is, perhaps, equally well known that our parish churches are almost invariably built near the manor house, or at the least within the lord's demesne. The presence of a road would doubtless assist the parishioners to reach their church, but our imaginative friends point to the situation of these very parish churches as evidence that the road in question was developed, if not primarily constructed, for the religious movement represented by the pilgrimages of the Middle Ages. There is, however, no reason to believe that the lengths of road alleged to make up the Pilgrims' Road are more ancient than the four extensions leading in a northerly direction to Dartford and Rochester (as shewn upon the Diagram No. 2), nor have I seen any evidence that the name of "Pilgrims' Road" is of earlier origin than say the reign of Queen Anne.

The fourth road marked upon the same diagram as running from the Surrey boundary through Maidstone, possibly quite as ancient and probably always of more importance, attracts but little attention from the authors cited.

So much for our roads, which are at least suggestive of a higher civilisation in the Upland than the Weald, and of populous places at their termini and points of intersection. Populous centres would also develop at an early date where the great highways crossed the streams or rivers by bridge or ford.

To return to the more precise line of our argument, we know the system of colonization followed by the Romans, and this finds a parallel in the course adopted by our own Empire in modern times. In Britain there was no extermination of the aboriginal inhabitants, and so far as existing systems could be utilized they were made to conform to the requirements of the Roman law. A survey of the new district as a basis for the future land tax, and a census of the inhabitants for the purpose of the collection of the poll tax, were doubtless made by the Roman governors of Britain. Unfortunately no trace of such records has sur-

vived, for after the withdrawal of the Roman legions the Saxon invader either exterminated or expelled the bulk of the native inhabitants and destroyed, as far as he was able, every trace and record of the Roman occupation.

To the Saxon succeeded the Norman, and it is to the documentary evidence surviving from a date just prior to the commencement of the Norman period that we must look for our earliest information of place-names, not because they were new at that date, but because, speaking generally, no earlier record is forthcoming.

With the introduction of Christianity in the 6th century, two influences were simultaneously at work in the subdivision of our county—the one lay, the other spiritual—the former naturally being the older. Both will be found to support the main argument in this article, namely, that the development of the county was roughly from east to west, while as regards West Kent the trend was from north to south. It must not be forgotten that in point of time the Christian community came first, and the church in which they worshipped followed. The delimitation of the ecclesiastical parish under the spiritual care of its parish priest, for whose maintenance the tithes arising from such parish became payable, would be likely to follow the boundaries of the estate or estates of the landowner or landowners for whose benefit the new cure was constituted. Such estates might, from the point of view of tenure or service, be held by such landowners under more than one over-lord, while from the point of view of criminal or other lay jurisdiction the parishioners might be under the protection or within the jurisdiction of more than one individual or civic tribunal. In other words, the new parish might embrace lands held of more than one manor, and include parishioners and their homesteads which were within the area of the court leet or other franchise of more than one over-lord, or were within the jurisdiction of the court of more than one liberty or hundred.

The annual payment of tithes growing in value with the improved condition of the agricultural inte-

rest, and coupled with the fear of eternal damnation, or at least temporary exclusion from church privileges, if the church's dues were withheld, as well as the practice of beating the parochial bounds, would all serve to perpetuate the precise limits of the parish.

But the relatively smaller and progressively dwindling revenue to be derived from Courts Leet, Hundred Courts, and similar franchises, coupled with the introduction of other and better tribunals, has tended to obscure the territorial limits of these jurisdictions.

Successive county historians—Lambard, who wrote in 1570, and Kilburn, who followed in 1659, each made a brave effort to perpetuate what was then known. Both point out that the boundaries of both lathes and their component hundreds do not necessarily follow the actual boundaries of parishes, but in many cases intersect them. Lambard compiles his tables from the point of view of taxation, giving the fixed contribution for each place to the Tenth and Fifteenth, and this has the merit of shewing the early proportionate values of the several portions of each parish lying within each hundred. Kilburn, on the other hand, takes pains to explain which lathe and hundred claims the parish church of each intersected parish. There are considerable discrepancies between the two records, and both are often at variance with Edward Hasted, who wrote shortly after 1790. Lambard's apparent omissions are bewildering. Generally speaking, the entirety of each hundred lies in the same bailiwick, and the entirety of each bailiwick lies in the same lathe. But there are exceptions. These exceptions may indicate nothing more than that the increase or variation in density of the population from time to time made an alteration necessary or more convenient. Hasted's maps and arrangement are apparently based more or less on Lambard and Kilburn, but the maps are obviously only approximate and do not indicate all the details mentioned by either of the earlier writers, nor do they quite agree with the more modern tithe maps or ordnance surveys.

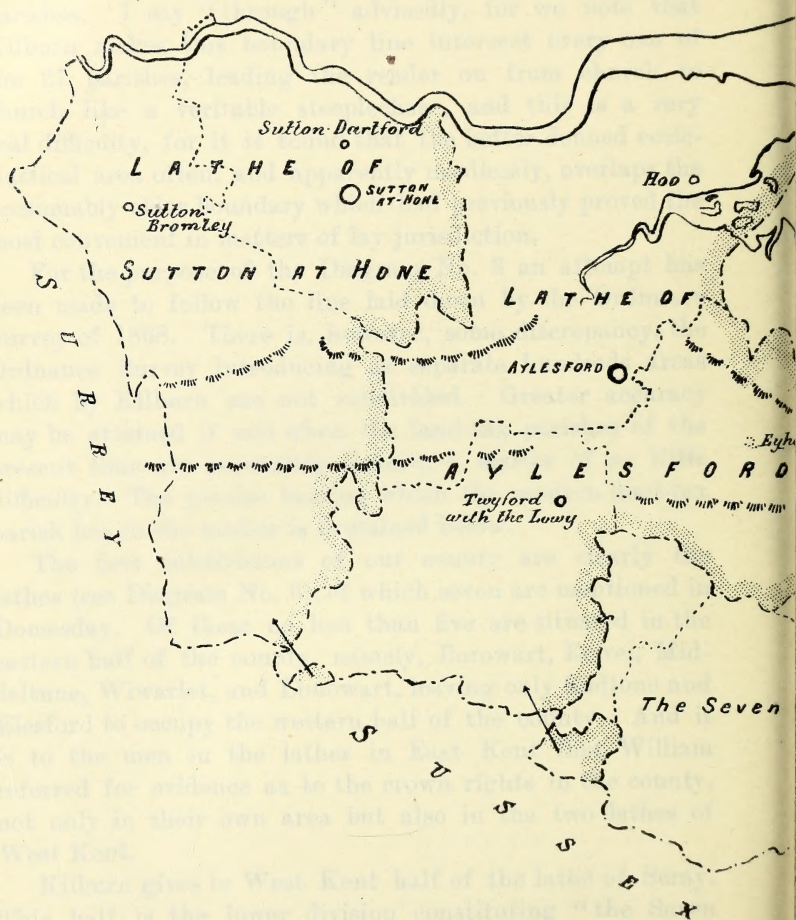
Starting then with line 12 of page 303 of Kilburn's first

edition, we learn that Kent is divided into two divisions, viz., West and East. He then traces the boundary line between the two portions of the county through some 27 parishes. I say "through" advisedly, for we note that Kilburn makes this boundary line intersect every one of the 27 parishes, leading the reader on from church to church like a veritable steeplechase, and this is a very real difficulty, for it is found that the better defined ecclesiastical area often, and apparently needlessly, overlaps the presumably older boundary which had previously proved the most convenient in matters of lay jurisdiction.

For the purpose of the Diagram No. 3 an attempt has been made to follow the line laid down by the Ordnance Survey of 1868. There is, however, some discrepancy, the Ordnance Survey introducing as separate hundreds areas which by Kilburn are not subdivided. Greater accuracy may be attained if and when the land-tax parishes of the present time are accurately defined, a matter of no little difficulty. The precise bearing which the modern land-tax parish has in the matter is explained below.

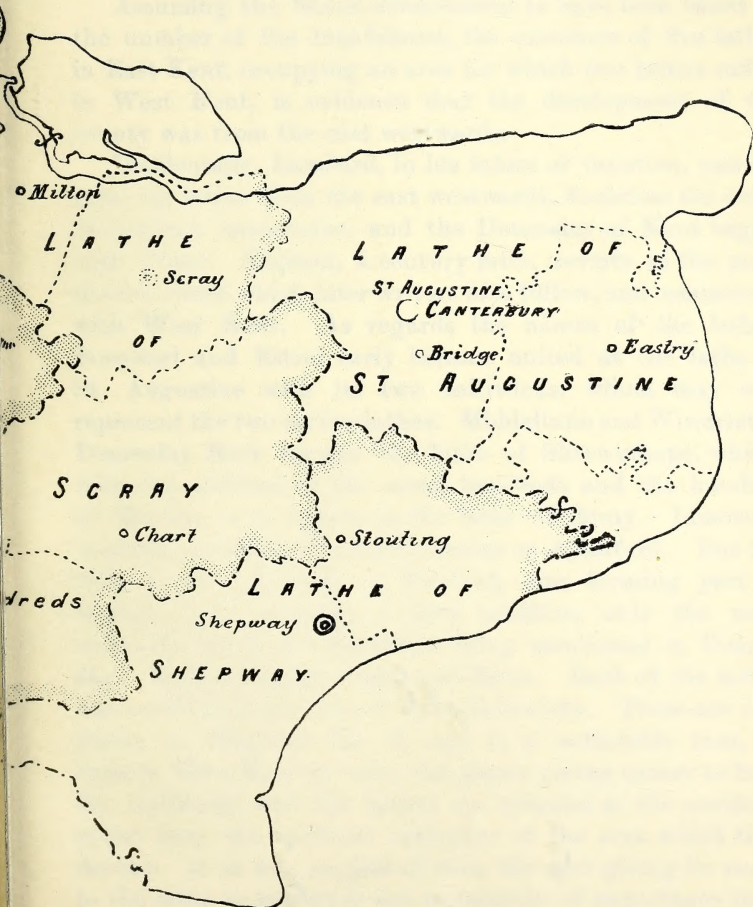
The first subdivisions of our county are clearly the lathes (see Diagram No. 3), of which seven are mentioned in Domesday. Of these no less than five are situated in the eastern half of the county, namely, Borowart, Estrei, Middel tune, Wiwarlet, and Limowart, leaving only Sudtone and Elesford to occupy the western half of the county. And it is to the men in the lathes in East Kent that William referred for evidence as to the crown rights in the county, not only in their own area but also in the two lathes of West Kent.

Kilburn gives to West Kent half of the lathe of Scray. This half is the lower division constituting "the Seven Hundreds" in the Weald, but Furley, who has a most interesting chapter on the origin and subsequent consolidation of this area, contends that as late as the fourteenth century this division had not become an actual part of any one of the great lathes in the county. The same point arises in regard to the lowy of Tonbridge. Lambard treats the lowy



Kilgus gives to West Kent half of the land. This half is the lower division constituting "the Hundred" in the West, but Farley, who has a most interesting chapter on the origin and subsequent constitution of this area, contends that as late as the fourteenth century this division had not become an actual part of any one of the great lathes in the county. The same point arises in regard to the lowy of Teutridge. Lushard treats the lowy

N^o 3
KENT
LATHES AND BAILIWICKS



as part of Twyford bailiwick. Kilburn considers it an independent area, though both place it in the lathe of Aylesford. It is clear, however, that neither the Constable of the town of Tonbridge nor any other one constable had responsibility, as such, for the entire lowy, and therefore Lambard's arrangement has been preferred to Kilburn's.

Assuming the Saxon subdivisions to have been based on the number of the inhabitants, the existence of five lathes in East Kent, occupying an area for which two lathes suffice in West Kent, is evidence that the development of the county was from the east westwards.

Incidentally, Lambard, in his tables of taxation, enumerates his lathes from the east westwards, doubtless the order of original importance, and the Domesday of Kent begins with Dover. Kilburn, a century later, reverts to the more natural order which later writers also follow, and commences with West Kent. As regards the names of the lathes, Borowart and Estrei early became united as the lathe of St. Augustine with its two bailiwicks, which may well represent the two earlier lathes. Middeltune and Wiwarlet of Domesday Book become the lathe of Sherwinhope, which, with the addition of the seven hundreds and the hundred of Marden, now figures as the lathe of Scray. Limowart becomes Shipway, Elesford remains as Aylesford. But the bulk of the bailiwick of Twyford, now forming part of Aylesford, is probably a later addition, only the most northerly of its five hundreds being mentioned in Domesday. Sudtone became Sutton-at-Hone. Each of the lathes was subdivided into two or more bailiwicks. These are also shewn on Diagram No. 3, and it is noticeable that, as regards West Kent at least, the places giving names to both the bailiwicks and the lathes are situated at the northern rather than the southern extremity of the area which they denote. It is not suggested that the spot giving its name to the lathe or bailiwick was necessarily of importance from the point of view of its own large population, but rather that it formed the most convenient meeting place for the bulk of the inhabitants occupying the whole of the area in

question. The fact that the place-name is found in the northern rather than the southern extremity of each of such areas would support the contention that, as regards West Kent itself, its civilization and development moved from the north in a southerly direction. As regards "spiritual" subdivision, it should be borne in mind that the Cathedrals of Canterbury and Rochester both lie to the eastern rather than the western end of our county, while the original Rural Deanery covering the bulk of the Kentish Holmesdale derives its name from Shoreham at its northern extremity.

It may well be that the "conversion" and subsequent ecclesiastical control of both the Holmesdale and the western portion of the Weald of Kent emanated and continued to be directed from Shoreham.

To return to our plan of tracing development by the place-names, the subdivision of the bailiwick was the hundred, just as the subdivision of the hundred was the tithing or borough.

In spite of variations and changes in the tithings recorded from time to time, and to a lesser extent in the hundreds found in our county, we may with confidence look upon the successive divisions of tithing or borough, hundred and lathe, as an actual survival to the present day of a system which was in existence at the landing of St. Augustine, and was still better established on the arrival of King William. If this suggestion be right, we have in our tithings or boroughs units of local government or control older than the parochial system subdivided out of bishopric, arch-deaconry, and rural deanery older than the advent of Christianity itself, and which perhaps represent the nearest approach we can make to the foundation of society as we see it among us to-day.

These Kentish boroughs must not be confounded with the better known municipal borough, indicating something in the nature of a large provincial town. The Kentish borough may well have been but a hamlet or a cluster of farm buildings grouped together for the purposes of com-

munal responsibility and represented by a head man, tithing man or decener at the hundred court.

It is stated above that, speaking generally, the bailiwick is not subdivided. Two exceptions should be mentioned. First as to the bailiwick of Stouting. The place-name of this bailiwick is on the extreme western boundary, and near to the place-name of the lathe of Shipway, of which it forms part. But the easternmost hundred, called Buesborough, figures in the adjoining lathe of St. Augustine, and not in the lathe of Shipway as do the four other hundreds belonging to this bailiwick. Buesborough hundred is intersected by the Roman road leading from Dover to Canterbury, and the inhabitants could reach Eastry or St. Augustine's at Canterbury, the successive place-names and presumably the points of assembly of the bailiwick and lathe to which their hundred appears to have been transferred, with much greater ease than they could have reached Shipway.

Similarly as regards the bailiwick of Twyford, in the lathe of Aylesford, the hundred of Marden in its south-eastern corner figures as part of the adjoining lathe of Scray. The reason may be somewhat the opposite of our previous instance. Marden was always an appendage of far distant Milton, itself a place-name of a Domesday lathe afterwards made a bailiwick of Scray. Here it would be a convenience for the men of Marden to meet at a bailiwick muster in Twyford rather than Milton, though, as soon as the seven hundreds and Milton were all included in the lathe of Scray, Marden might well be similarly embraced.

As regards hundreds which figure in more than one bailiwick, Kilburn mentions two only. The one is Kinghamford, one parish of which, namely Wootton, is included in the bailiwick of Eastry rather than the bailiwick of Bridge. The advantage is less apparent here. The second instance lies in West Kent. Here the four Cray parishes with Bexley, all of which lie in the hundred of Ruxley, itself a part of the bailiwick of Sutton-Bromley, appear in the bailiwick of Sutton-Dartford. The consideration of convenience would apply here, with the added advantage of doing some-

thing towards equalizing the two bailiwicks constituting the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone.

It should also be noticed that the bailiwicks as shewn on Diagram No. 3 include several towns which had constables of their own, and also areas which were within the liberty of the Cinque Ports, and as such the areas in question were "exempted from the acting of the Bailiff of these bailiwicks," as Kilburn puts it.

If we now glance at Diagram No. 4, we see the approximate outline of the hundreds lying in West Kent and which are mentioned in Domesday Book, and of these, those to the north are doubtless more constant and accurate than those in the south. In this connection the method of the compilation of Domesday Book must not be forgotten.

Just as the Roman Governor needed his poll tax and his land tax to provide the financial sinews with which alone he could establish order and exact a proper return from the newly occupied territory, so William the Norman found it advisable to have a correct return made to him of the yearly values of the whole of the lands in his kingdom which were liable to contribute to the national revenue, or which had been expressly granted on the basis of contributing to the national defence. As a result commissioners were sent into every county, at whose instance the several hundred courts throughout each county were successively convened. Here all and sundry were required to make a sworn return as to all lands within the hundred and the annual value of such lands, together with the names of their owners and the feudal service due from each.

It is a matter for profound regret that these sworn returns, at least as far as Kent is concerned, have perished. But prior to this accidental or intentional destruction the documents themselves were delivered to government clerks, who rearranged the subject-matter for each county, not according to the hundreds in which the various estates lay, but according to the several great landowners by whom they were held. As a result we get in Domesday Book a return in fiefs of each of the great spiritual and lay landowners in

N^o 4
HUNDREDS IN WEST KENT
COURTS' LEET IN HOLMESDALE



the county, under whose names appear in succession as subdivisions the several hundreds in which they owned land. An examination of Domesday Book at once makes it clear how easy it would be to omit altogether the name of any hundred, especially if the whole of its area were in one landowner's hands. The hundred of Codsheath in the Holmesdale Valley is a case in point. I do not doubt its existence as an ascertained and named hundred, but the whole is answered for under the name of Otford, and although Otford is mentioned (as, apparently, part of Axtane hundred), the hundred of Codsheath escapes enumeration. Codsheath is the modern Riverhead. Brasted Upland is part of Westersham hundred, but is not so recorded. La Sela, the modern manor of Kemsing and Seal, is mentioned as part of Helmes-trei (now Ruxley) hundred, doubtless an error. The whole is now considered part of Codsheath hundred, but, as appears below, the inhabitants answered to a separate court leet of their own and not to Codsheath. The ville of Brasted similarly possessed its own court leet and was outside any hundred. In or near the area marked Somerden are indicated parts of Leigh and Speldhurst parishes which answered at the court leet of Kemsing and Seal, and parts of Hever parish which are detached portions of the hundred of Ruxley. The area in which Tonbridge is marked is Washlingstone, a hundred not mentioned in Domesday Book. This includes the whole or parts of the parish of Tonbridge (which answered to the courts leet of the Town borough, the Hilden borough, or the South borough respectively), and also the whole or parts of the parishes of Speldhurst, Pembury, Bidborough, Tudeley, Penshurst, etc., which answered at the hundred court of Washlingstone. There does not seem to have been any court for the lowy of Tonbridge as such.

Other than those mentioned, I do not know of any court leet within the Holmesdale Valley. Hasted writes of a court leet for the manor of Chevening, and a copy of the Parliamentary Return of 1650 which he quotes is before me. The Manorial Records, however, make it clear that there was no such court leet.

Forest courts were held for the Frith forests in Tonbridge, and probably for Whitley forest near Ide Hill. There were certainly pannage rights over the latter needing regulation.

The place-names where the men of the several hundreds presumably met are, it will be noticed, in the north rather than the south part of each hundred. Some place-names I cannot indicate. After all, the hundred, except for the purpose of roughly indicating the situation of the fief, has no importance in Domesday, the hundred court, as a source of revenue, being probably included in the value of the manor or honor of which it was an appendage. Possibly the bulk of the hundreds of Somerden and Washlingstone consisted of outlying portions of Upland hundreds, with which they lost touch at an early date.

The Diagram No. 4 must therefore be considered but a faulty record, and this is the more certain when it is remembered that, owing to omissions and mistakes of the clerks who compiled the Domesday records, places so wide apart as Brasted and Ulcombe are returned as being in the hundred of Axtane; that Malling, Trosley and Snodland are all returned as part of Bromley hundred; while Northbourne and Eastry, lying on the east fringe of the county, figure as part of Somerden hundred, which lies in the extreme south-west corner of West Kent.

This rearrangement from hundreds to fiefs is complicated by a further occurrence. The Holmesdale adjoins the Wealden forest or valley, and it is found that every Domesday manor in the Holmesdale originally extended for a considerable distance into the Weald. This inclusion of portions of the Weald in the manors outside its limits is the rule rather than the exception, and surviving records shew that in perhaps every instance of an early grant of a manor or estate in the Upland of Kent some integral part of the Weald or some rights thereover, restricted in kind though indefinite as to locality, were included in such grant. It may well be that all these rights were at first exercisable over the whole valley and did not carry with them precise ownership of any

portion, but I think that, anyhow, they ultimately crystallised into the absolute ownership in severalty of some ascertained portion of the Wealden valley, and that as a set-off against this all rights over any other portion were relinquished. And this is the probable explanation of the denes which Mr. Furley, in his *History of the Weald*, enumerates in so large a number. Each of these may, I suggest, represent an original grant of pannage for a defined number of hogs and other right throughout the valley, which afterwards evolved into the absolute ownership of a small farm holding, the general pannage and other rights over the entirety being given up.

For the subdivision of the hundreds we must look to the boroughs or tithings, and in this connection we have a most interesting survival. The national revenue, as raised for the national defence, was known from a very early date as “scutage,” being the shield money, primarily a composition or fine paid in lieu of the personal attendance of the individual landowner, though later we find the word loosely used not only to indicate the levy strictly so called, but also embracing the various *dona* and *auxilia* demanded and received by the crown on the same occasions. At a later date we find the scutage represented by the lay subsidy, and, although scutage was originally collected on a fief assessment, it became convenient to collect the lay subsidy on a lathe, hundred, and borough assessment throughout the country.

We know that the hundred court was constituted by representatives from each of the tythings or boroughs within its limits, and the court leet or view of frankpledge, which we so often find as a component part of the jurisdiction of the lord of the hundred (or manor) court, was commonly held at the same time. But long after the view of frankpledge had ceased to have any real importance, and the hundred court as such had ceased to be of any effective use, we still find the borough appearing as a unit for the collection of the lay subsidy. With the passing of the lay subsidy for the better known imposition of the land tax, we still find

the borough as the unit of assessment, and it is a most interesting fact that when the land tax assessment was made permanent in 1794 the borough was then and is still retained as the unit of assessment and collection.

In many cases the borough has the same name as the corresponding parish, but, even where the name is identical, it will be frequently seen that the boundaries are dissimilar, while in other cases it will be found that although the whole of the civil parish pays land tax there is no borough of corresponding name, but the parish in question is still subdivided amongst various land tax boroughs of totally different nomenclature.

The boundaries of these boroughs, or land tax-parishes as they are called, is a fruitful source of complaint, as they have never been delimited by way of record, nor is even the oldest inhabitant in any way able to give information of the least use, while the collector himself is usually thankful if he can get in his quota of tax, and his statutory surplus for his own pocket, without troubling too much from what land he gets it. But none the less we may look to the modern land tax parish as representing a unit of assessment at least as old as the imposition of scutage, and possibly as old as the Dane Geld.

As regards the actual boundaries of the boroughs, I had attempted to present an approximate diagram. The difficulties of this, however, are so great without an immense amount of study of the surviving Land Tax Assessments, that it must be postponed and a short enumeration substituted. Commencing with the surviving Rolls for Westerham hundred, we find four tythings represented by their tything men, viz.: Westerham Town, Westerham Upland, Edenbridge, and Brasted Upland. Brasted Town or Ville has separate jurisdiction. These five boroughs still survive, with the same names as the land tax parishes. Proceeding eastwards into Codsheath hundred in the Rolls of, say, 1533, we have these boroughs or tythings: Halstead, Shoreham, Upsepham (in Shoreham), Chevening, Otford, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, and the Bailiwick (of Sundridge). A hundred

years later Upsepham disappears, but Sevenoaks Weald returns a separate tything man. With this alteration the whole eight boroughs have survived as modern land tax parishes.

It may be mentioned that the jurors at the hundred court appoint aletasters for Sevenoaks, Otford, Shoreham, and Chevening boroughs, and a leather searcher, a leather sealer, and a leather register for the market borough of Sevenoaks.

Still proceeding eastwards we find separate boroughs or tythings for Kemsing, Seal, and parts of Leigh and Speldhurst represented at the court leet for Kemsing-and-Seal, with jurisdiction outside the Codsheath hundred court.

Proceeding into the Wealden valley, the hundred of Somerden is attended by tything men from the tythings or boroughs of Stanford (principally in Edenbridge), Cowden, Chiddingstone, Frinden Borough (in Chiddingstone), and Penshurst. By 1670 Penshurst has become subdivided into the boroughs of Penshurst Town and Penshurst Upland, and Groombridge appears. Sherbourne Borough *alias* Hallborough (in Penshurst), and Kingsborough (in Chiddingstone) also appear as separate boroughs with separate courts leet or views of frankpledge.

The whole of the above names are still found as land tax parishes, except that Frindsboro' and Chiddingstone appear as Chiddingstone North and Chiddingstone South. Charcot (in or near Leigh) now appears as a land tax parish, though not as a borough represented at the Somerden hundred court. And excepting the land tax parishes of Hallborough and Groombridge (now in the Tonbridge land tax division), the whole of the hundreds of Westerham, Somerden, and Codsheath, with Kemsing and Seal, are now grouped together as the Sevenoaks land tax division.

In recent years the land tax parish of Linkhill (principally in Hever and previously administered from Bromley) has been transferred to the Sevenoaks list. In the area touched on, Hever is the only civil parish which has no counterpart as a land tax parish. But how many are there

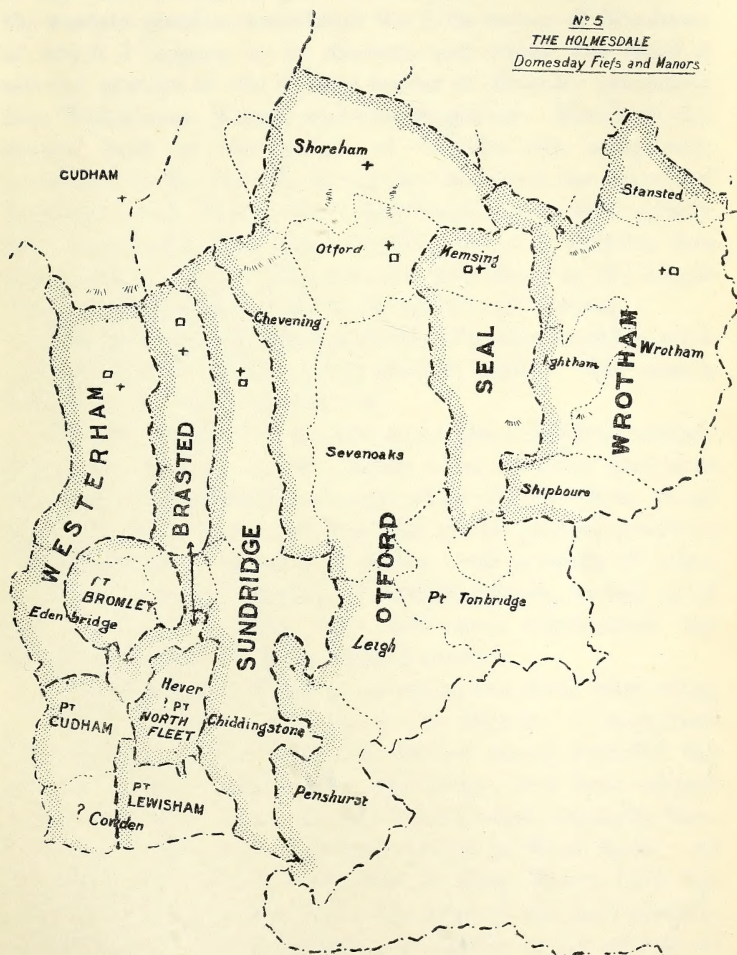
amongst my readers who could define the present land tax parishes of Linkhill, Stanford Borough, Charcot, or Kingsborough, none of them being very far from Hever; or, to pass eastwards into the Tonbridge division, the land tax parishes of Hallborough, Badmonden, Sinningley, and Teperidge?

We now come to Diagram No. 5, in which I have attempted to indicate the manors or fiefs mentioned in Domesday, and which embrace the western portion of our Kentish Holmesdale. In this connection we must bear in mind the existence of the Wealden portions of the Upland manors. Perhaps the most noticeable instance of this is found in the estates of Richard of Tonbridge, which are recorded in Domesday. The castle of Tonbridge was doubtless not, as such, liable to Dane Geld, and Tonbridge itself is not returned in Domesday. But in the case of at least twenty-two of the Upland manors of West Kent, we find repeated seriatim "what Richard of Tonbridge holds in his lowy is worth" so much. The lowy of Tonbridge is the district immediately surrounding the castle of the same name, and it is inconceivable that the portions held by Richard of Tonbridge in this lowy lay anywhere else than the approximate neighbourhood of the castle. When it is found that the Upland manors in question include places such as Farningham, Northfleet, Stone, Frindsbury, Meopham, Milton, Ash, Halling, Cowling, etc., the only logical conclusion is that the portion of each of these manors held by Richard was a severed portion lying in the Weald of Kent, and that Richard of Tonbridge had, at the date of the Domesday survey, succeeded in acquiring the whole of such severed portions and consolidated them into one great estate.

It may not be generally known that the western half of the parish of West Peckham, next Hadlow, still represents a severed part of the hundred of Hoo. Kilburn and the Ordnance Survey agree here. The present estate of Meopham Bank in Hildenborough may be an interesting and accurate survival of a feudal connection.

To return to the diagram. The Domesday Westerham

N^o 5
 THE HOLMESDALE
 Domesday Fiefs and Manors



undoubtedly included the greater part of the present parish of Edenbridge, and is so shewn. As to the residue of Edenbridge, the Marsh Green portion appears, from the records in my own hands, as part of the manor of Cudham, while the western portion constituted the little manor of Broxham, of which I happen to be steward, and which was itself a severed portion of the Upland manor of Bromley extending into Westerham, Hever, and Chiddingstone. Similarly the greater part of the parish of Cowden was comprised, according to the records in my own hands, in the manor of Lewisham, and the records of Lewisham manor shew clearly that at an early date this severed portion in Cowden was just as much a part of the manor of Lewisham as the larger area now constituting part of the county of London.

The Domesday Brasted probably comprised neither more nor less than the whole of the present parish. The manor records in my care bear this out.

The Sundridge of Domesday was quite a different matter. The court rolls in my own hands make it quite clear that the manor of Sundridge not only comprised the whole of the parish of that name, but the bulk of the present parish of Chiddingstone, a portion of Hever, and possibly of other parishes, but some portion of Chiddingstone, as well as of the adjoining parishes, may well have represented the Wealden portions of other Upland manors.

The Domesday Otford is, perhaps, the most interesting of all the Domesday manors in our district. I conjecture that in early Saxon times the Otford manor included the manors of both Brasted and Sundridge, and from almost every conceivable point of view Otford must originally have been one of the most important places in West Kent. At the time of Cranmer's surrender to King Henry VIII. the revenue of Otford manor, and the area of the land actually retained in the Archbishop's own hands or let by him at rack rentals, proves that it remained to that date one of the most valuable estates in the district. At the date of Domesday it undoubtedly included the parishes of Shoreham, Otford, Chevening, Sevenoaks, Penshurst, and parts of other

adjoining parishes. In the early records in my own charge Penshurst figures as Penshurst Halemote *alias* Otford Weald, and ultimately Shoreham, Chevening, Sevenoaks, and Penshurst Halemote became separate reeveships or manors.

With Otford, from the earliest times, went the hundred court of Codsheath, and for a long, if perhaps a lesser, period the hundred court of Somerden. The manorial estates with their palatial halls of Penshurst Place and Knole were undoubtedly merely sub-manors of Otford, the sub-infeudation of the former, equally with other sub-manors in the Penshurst district, which are now but farm estates, being conclusively proved by the records in my hands.

As regards Knole, both Otford and Knole were from an early date simultaneously in the hands of the Archbishops, but the early connection between Knole and the adjoining manor of Kemsing, upon which Hasted lays so much stress, may be largely disregarded.

Proceeding still in the westerly direction we come to the manor of Kemsing and Seal. This area figures in Domesday as La Sela, and by reason of the hundred in which La Sela is there placed, Hasted erroneously concludes that La Sela is the manor of Langley-by-Bromley. The manor in question is, however, found described sometimes as "The Manor of Kemsing with La Sela," or, "with the Seal lands," or in later times as "The Manor of Kemsing and Sele." I have no doubt that the explanation of the whole is that there was a separate and distinct area lying outside the jurisdiction of the neighbouring hundred courts of Codsheath and Wrotham respectively, but including the Saxon boroughs of Kemsing and Sele, and also a third, or possibly two other boroughs situated in Leigh and Speldhurst. In any event, in the earliest remaining records, the bulk of which are in my own hands, we find that the residents in the three areas did not attend the hundred court of Codsheath or that of Wrotham, but had their own court leet at Kemsing, attended by deceners or tithing men with their tithings from Kemsing, Sele, and Leigh with part of Speldhurst respectively.

From a point of view of territorial sub-infeudation the claim of the tenant *in capite* as over-lord was, or early became, rather less extensive than his jurisdiction as owner of the court leet, being apparently limited to the modern parishes of Kemsing and Seal.

A castle is reputed to have been erected at Kemsing at an early date; possibly it was one of the adulterine castles erected in the troublous reign of King Stephen, and shortly afterwards demolished. The name is perpetuated in "Castle Bank Cottages," still so called, in Kemsing village. The importance of the castle may well have led to the "La Sela" of Domesday giving way to the "Kemsing and Sele," which was the later description of the manor.

Still proceeding westwards we come to the Domesday Wrotham, an area which doubtless included the Domesday "Little Wrotham," a name still perpetuated within the district and marked on the ordnance maps. This Domesday Wrotham included the modern parishes of Stansted, Wrotham, Ightham, Shipbourne, all of which subsequently became separate reeveships or separate manors, but, except for Shipbourne, which appears to have been detached at an early date, the remaining three manors and the hundred court of Wrotham have continued to the present time in the same hands. Mr. John Knocker is steward. This manor was, equally with Otford, part of the estates surrendered by Cranmer to King Henry VIII.

A study of Diagram No. 5 will shew that on the whole the number of the boroughs lying within the jurisdiction of the several hundred courts or courts leet at the date of Domesday (see page 170) was generally larger than the several reeveships or manors into which the original Domesday manors gradually evolved. But these manors, thus created by subdivision, must not be confused with the subsidiary estates created by express sub-infeudation and themselves held of the greater manor or honor with which we have been dealing.

The question of sub-infeudation raises a further and last point for the purposes of this Paper, and the concludin

Diagram, No. 6, represents an attempt to classify these various sub-manors.

One of the Domesday manors in question, namely Otford, subsequent to its surrender to the crown, became elevated into an honor. It must not be forgotten that the greater manors throughout England were, in many instances, repeatedly forfeited to the crown, and upon their re-grant the system of sub-infeudation was on occasion varied. Nor have I in every case conclusive evidence to offer as to the grouping of the various sub-manors in the table. It must be accepted in certain respects as conjectural.

What then is the conclusion? That, as part of the lathe of Sutton at Hone (Diagram No. 3), the development of the Holmesdale was less rapid than the Upland portion of the lathe in which the place-name is situate, but more rapid than the Wealden portion, which occupies a still more remote position. And the same result is reached if the enquiry is limited to the bailiwick of Sutton-Bromley, of which the Holmesdale forms part.

Turning now to the question of hundreds (Diagram No. 4), we notice the comparatively large size of the two hundreds of Ruxley and Axtane, which bound the Holmesdale on the north. The position of the place-names of those hundreds suggests greater development to the more open north rather than the south, which is reputed to have been densely wooded. The positions of the place-names of the hundreds, or court leet areas within the Holmesdale, as well as their number, clearly suggest a development of earlier date and intensity than in the Wealden Valley to the south, and, equally of course, than in the southern portions of the Upland hundreds of Ruxley and Axtane.

From the point of view of Fiefs (Diagram No. 5), the conclusion is more striking. Here we have half a dozen manors, extending in two instances to the Sussex boundary. All the manor houses lie along the middle line of the Holmesdale and near the northern extremities of each manor, pointing to the same superiority of the Holmesdale

THE HONOUR OR MANOR OF OTFORD (with

constituted of the Reeveships (after		
CHEVENING	SHOREHAM	OTFORD
—CHEVENING (DACRE)	—pt HEWITTS	—LE RYE
—CHIPSTEAD PLACE	—VIELSTONE <i>als.</i> FILSTONE	—BROUGHTON
—pt MORANTS COURT	—PLANERS <i>als.</i> UPSEPHAM	—pt MORANTS COURT
	—CEPHAM (WEALD)	—pt WEEKE
	—BOWSELLS	
	—pt WEEKE	
	CHIPSTEAD <i>als.</i> WILKES	DONNINGTON <i>als.</i> DUNTON
	LULLINGSTONE <i>als.</i> SHOREHAM CASTLE	SERGEANTS OTFORD
		DANEHULL
BRASTED	SUNDRIDGE	
—STOCKETS <i>als.</i> BRASTED PLACE	—OVENDEN	
—pt HENDEN	—DRYHILL	
—DELAWARE	—pt HENDEN	
	—BORE PLACE	
	—CHIDDINGSTONE COBHAM ?	
	—DO. BURGHURST ?	
	—HEVER COBHAM ?	
	—DO. BROCAS ?	

NOTE.—Chevening, Sevenoaks, Otford W created by subdivision, the infeudation.

the Great Park and Whitley Forest),

ards Manors) of

SEVENOAKS

—BRITTAINS
—BLACKHALL
—BRADBOURNE
—KIPPINGTON
—KNOLE
—RETHERDEN
 als. RIVERHEAD
—BROOK PLACE
 als. MONTREAL
—RUMSTEAD
—pt STIDDOLPHS
 als. WILDERNESSE
—WICKHURST
—ORKESDEN
 als. AUSTIN LODGE

OTFORD WEALD
 als. PENSHURST
 HALEMOTE

—PENSHURST PLACE
—HEPSBROKE
 als. FORD PLACE
—RENDERSLEY

DACHURST

—PHILIPOTS
—HILDEN
—HADLOW PLACE
—LEIGH HOLLANDEN
 als. HALL PLACE

MARTIN ABBEY

||
NIZELLS

||
LAMPORT

IGHTHAM ?

||
HEVER IN IFIELD

||
FARNINGHAM UPPER COURT

||
DO. NETHER COURT

||
CHIMBHAMS

||
LITTLE ORPINGTON

||
SOUTH COURT

||
CRAYFORD

||
HORTON

||
HALSTED

reham, Otford,
and Dachurst
others by sub-

over the Wealden Valley, and, to a progressive development from the north, southwards.

As regards the order of importance of the several great manors within the Holmesdale itself, Otford (including certain fee farm rents payable from Sundridge and Brasted) comes easily first; Wrotham and Westerham follow in the order named, with Sundridge and Brasted, each held under Otford, next in order. Kemsing-and-Seal is in a peculiar position. From an early date there seems to have been no manor house, *Nihil in dominio*, except the manor wastes with probably some water meadows on the Kemsing boundary.

EXTRACTS FROM SOME LOST KENTISH REGISTERS:

From MS. clxxx., Society of Antiquaries of London.

BY LELAND L. DUNCAN, M.V.O., F.S.A.

IN the library of the Society of Antiquaries amongst the Thorpe MSS. is a thin folio volume, numbered clxxx., containing extracts from the Parish Registers of twenty-three parishes in West Kent. A list of these is given on pages 40-1 of *The Parish Registers and Records in the Diocese of Rochester*, published by the Kent Archæological Society in 1912. Of the parish registers named no less than six have unfortunately been lost since the extracts were made, and it has been thought desirable to place the entries preserved to us in this MS. on permanent record in these pages.

The extracts are all in one handwriting, and appear to have been made in 1726-7. The entries it will be noted nearly all relate to the clergy and gentry, and apparently one of the particular objects of the transcriber was to collect the names of the parochial clergy.

The extracts have not been rearranged, but are printed exactly as in the transcripts, since they appear to preserve for us the make-up of the original registers.

SELE, Ao. 1561.

Transcript. Registr. incipit Nov. 18. A^o 1^{mo} Gylberti Jenyns
Vicarii ib: et A^o Eliz. Regin. 4^{to}.

1561	Nov. 24	John s. of John Tebold, gent., Bapt.
1563	May 20	Silvester d. of John Tebold, gent., Bapt.
1564	Oct. 30	Alyce d. of John Tebald, gent., Bapt.

- 1565 Mar. 3 Clemence Tebald d. of John Tebald, gent.
 1567 Aug. 17 Thomas s. of John Theobald, gent., Bapt.
 1568 Jan. 9 Thomas s. of John Tebald, gent., Bapt.
 1570 Dec. 16 Annys d. of John Tebold, gent., Bapt.
 1572 Nov. 1 Robarte s. of John Tebald, gent., Bapt.
 1573 Feb. 14 Clemens d. of Gervis (?) Ruse, gent., Bapt.
 1574 Nov. 20 Myles s. of Gylberte Jenyns Bapt.
 1575 May 11 Rychard s. of John Tebald, gent., Bapt.
 1576 Apr. 16 Selvester d. of Stephen Tebauld *alias* Theabauld,
 gent., Bapt.
 1576 Jan. 22 Roger s. of Thomas Nevenson, gent., Bapt.
 1578 Oct. 12 Margett d. of Stephen Tebauld, gent., Bapt.
 1579 Apr. 10 Rychard s. of Gylberte Jenyns Bapt.
 1579 Mar. 7 Dorothy d. of Stephen Tebold, gent., Bapt.
 1582 Sep. 9 Katherine d. of Wylliam Gornell, gent., Bapt.
 1587 Nov. 12 Rychard s. of John Tebald of Stampett, gent.,
 Bapt.
 1587 Dec. 4 Stephen s. of John Tebold of the Towne, Bapt.
 1592 Apr. 9 Clemens d. of John Teobald Bapt.
 1597 July 25 Grysogon d. of John Tebold of Kemsyng, gent.,
 Bapt. there.
 1599 Gylbert Jenyns was this yeare Minister of Seale.
-
- 1562 Aug. 2 William Potter & Alyce Howell Mar.
 1562 Jan. 31 Robarte Olyver & Dorothy d. of James Porter
 Mar.
 1563 June 14 John Mongke of Kemsyng & Selvester d. of
 Thomas Olyver of Fauke Mar.
 R. Eliz., A^o 11 Feb. 13 Cerys Bure & Eliz: d. of John Tebold,
 gent., Mar.
 1571 Nov. 8 Thomas Wale of London, gent., & Katherine
 Tebold of Seele, gentlewoman, widow, Mar.
 1575 Feb. 5 Tho: Nevenson, gent., & Anne d. of Richard
 Tebald, gent., Mar.
 1579 May 4 Robarte Godden & Eliz. Ruse, gent., Mar.
 1580 May 17 William Gosenoll of the Middle Temple, gent.,
 & Katherine d. of Rychard Theabold of y^s p^{ish},
 gent., Mar.
 1580 July 4 Thomas Collen & Dorothy Theabold Mar.
 1580 Oct. 17 James Charles, Min. & Preacher, & Margret
 Teabold, gent., Mar.
 1581 Oct. 29 Rychard Holden of Cranbroke & Anne Tebold
 of this parish Mar.
 1590 Mr Sylyard was at this time Parson of Ightam.
 1593 Oct. 15 Edward Vane of Sevenoke & Alce Wauller of y^e
 same, Mar.
 1594 Apr. 3 Henry Harvy, Esqr., of this parish & Dorothy
 Sybbell of Farningham, gent., widow, Mar.
 1596 July 3 Robarte Vane & Eme Hatcher, widdow, Mar.

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- 1598 May 8 Edward Mychyll of Redwyche, gent., & Katherine
Theabold of this p'ish, gent., Mar.
- 1599 Jan. 20 Myles Jenyns of y^s p'ish & Anne Pattocke of
Wrotham, Mar.
-
- 1567 June 18 Clemens d. of M^r John Tebold Bur.
- 1568 Oct. 21 Thomas s. of John Tebald Bur.
- 1568 Mar. 2 M^r Rychard Tebald Bur.
- 1570 Jan. 12 Anne d. of John Tebold, gent., Bur.
- 1572 Dec. 18 Robarte s. of John Tebold, gent., Bur.
- 1575 Oct. 23 Rychard s. of John Tebold, gent., Bur.
- 1576 May 21 Clement d. of Seryus Ruse, gent., Bur.
- 1577 July 6 Selvester d. of Stephen Tebald, gent., Bur.
- 1577 Febr. 26 John Teabald, gent., Bur.
- 1580 July 27 Katherine d. of Seryuse Ruse, gent., Bur.
- 1580 Febr. 8 Dorothy d. of Stephen Theabold, Esq., Bur.
- 1581 Oct. 3 Sara d. of Thorpe of London, Bur.
- 1582 Oct. 11 Katheren wife of Stephen Tebold, Esq., Bur.
- 1584 Jan. 30 John s. of Samson Lennard, Esq., Bur.
- 1586 Sept. 10 Joane d. of John Tebold Bur.
- 1586 Nov. 8 Avys d. of William Gosenell, gent., Bur.
- 1587 May 4 Joane d. of Rychard Blage, gent., Bur.
- 1587 July 29 Eliz. d. of Rychard Teabold, Esq., Bur.
- 1588 Mar. 20 Katherine wife of John Tebold of y^e Towne, Bur.
- 1596 Nov. 19 M^r Richard Holman Bur.
- 1598 July 4 Thomas s. of Tho: Gylman of Shoreham, gent.,
Bur.
- 1599 June 28 Tho. s. of Tho. Gylman, gent., Bur.
Desinit Mar. 28, 1600.

Added in another hand.—In this Register also are enter'd many of the name of Porter of Hall and Chartre, Olyver of Faulke and Kettells, Potter, Godwine, Rumney, Pelred, Monke, Pollhill, Waller, Goodhugh, Hylles, etc.

DYTTON.

Transcript. Registr incipit A^o 1567.

- 1567 Thomas Baynarde then Parson there?
- 1567 Apr. 2 Margaret d. of Francys Shakerley Bapt.
- 1569 Dec. 17 Alexander s. of Edwarde Tylman, gent., Bapt.
- 1569 Edmund Goddin, Parson there? It. 1582, 1593
- 1567 May 12 Edward Tylman & Margaret Breuer Mar.
- 1576 June 24 Rowland Shakerley, gent., Bur.
- 1582 Nov. 26 John s. of Edward Goddin Bapt.
- 1587 Jan. 7 Edmund s. of Edmund Goddin Bapt.

1589	Nov. 22	Eliz. d. of Richard Bruer, gent., Bapt.
1590	Nov. 21	Margaret d. of Richard Brewer, gent., Bapt.
1592	Apr. 3	Catherine d. of Richard Brewer, gent., Bapt.
1593	Apr. 30	Martha Brewer, thelder, d. of Richard Brewer, gent., Bapt.
1594	Dec. 22	Martha B., the yonger, y ^e d. of Richard Brewer, gent., Bapt.
1595	May 6	Richard s. of Thomas Shakerley, gent., Bapt.
1596	Aug. 24	Marie d. of Richard Shakerley, gent., Bapt.
1597	Aug. 9	Mary d. of Richard Brewer, gent., Bapt.
1598	July 27	Wyllyam s. of Rychard Brewer, gent., Bapt.
1598	Febr. 9	William s. of Richard Shakerley, gent., Bapt.
1599	July 15	John s. of Richard Shakerley, gent., Bapt.
1599	Jan. 12	Ellin d. of Richard Brewer, gent., Bapt.
1593	Oct. 3	Frauncis Shakerley, gent., Bur.
1594	Oct. 16	Martha d. of Richard Brewer, gent., Bur.
1596	Apr. 11	M ^{rs} Erasma Shakerley, vidue, Bur.
1598	Dec. 22	William s. of Richard Shakerley, gent., Bur.

Desinit A° 1599.

CAPELL.

Transcript. Registr. incipit A° 1640.

1644	Sept. 15	Charles & Tho. sons of Charles Beeseike Bapt.
1646	Mar. 25	William s. of Tho. Kipping of Tendly Bapt.
1659	May 10	Robert s. of Robert Remmington Bapt.
1661	Jan. 23	Isaac s. of Isaac Lafham Bapt.
1654	Mar. 1	Clemens wife of Robert Remmington Bur.
1653	[?] May 13	Robert Kipping Bur.
1662	....	Samuel Van-Luer [or Van-dure] then Vicar of Capell.

Desinit A° 1661.

LEIGHE.

Transcript. Regist. incipit A° 1559.

1560	Nov. 4	Robert Lewker, gent., & Johane Bleke, Mar.
1562	Oct. 4	Mary d. of M ^r Richard Fane Bapt.
1563	Mar. 5	Jone d. of M ^r Richard Vane Bapt.
1564	Mar. 26	Mary d. of M ^r Robert Walker Bapt.
1564	Oct. 6	Katherine wife of M ^r W ^m Blunt, gent., Bur.
1565	Jan. 20	William s. of John Budgen Bapt.

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- 1562 Dec. 27 John s. of Mr Walker Bapt.
1565 June 4 Clement d. of Mr John Waller Bapt.
1567 Dec. 30 Mr John Waller Bur. at Speldhurst. He died at
 Hall-place.
1568 Sept. 26 Henry Alexander & Bridget Lewkner Mar.
1569 May 2 Edward Ryvers & Alice Latter, widow, Mar.
1571 Feb. 7 Mr John Styler & Mrs Mary Waller Mar.
1572 Febr. 1 William s. of Mr Parpoynte Bapt.
1573 May 6 William Ryvers Bur.
1574 June 13 Sybell d. of Edward Ryvers Bapt.
1575 Apr. 4 Robart Cassinghurst & Jone Budgen Mar.
1575 July 20 Eliz. wife of Mr Robart Lewknor, Esq., Bur.
1576 Apr. 23 Katherine d. of Mr Steven Teboll Bapt.
1576 Jan. 31 John s. of John Budgen Bur.
1577 June 11 Eliz: d. of Mr Richard Waller Bapt.
1578 Aug. 11 Mr Geo. Wilkyns & Mrs Mary Waston d. of
 Mr Michael Waston Mar.
1578 Sept. 7 Martha d. of Edw. Ryvers Bapt.
1578 Oct. 30 John s. of Mr Rychard Waller Bapt.
1578 Jan. 2 John s. of Mr Rychard Waller Bur.
1578 Feb. 16 Mr Michael Waston Bur. in y^e south chancell
1579 Jan. 7 Mr Robert Lewknor, Esq^r, Bur. in y^e chancell
1580 Febr. 5 Mrs Margaret Banbricke Bur. at Speldhurst
1581 Dec. 10 Edw. s. of Edward Ryvers Bapt.
1584 June 29 Eliz. Ryvers Bur.
1585 July 3 Alice wif John Goddon, vicar, Bur.
1586 Dec. 30 Thomas s. of Mr Richard Waller Bapt.
1586 Feb. 16 d. of Richard Polhill Bapt.
1587 Nov. 6 Rychard Johnson & Hellen Budgen Mar.
1588 Apr. 1 Henry s. of Mr Nicholas Draper Bapt.
1588 June 2 Rychard Thorpe & Bridget Coale Mar.
1589 Oct. 13 John Chart, minister of this parish, & Clemene
 Clark d. of John Clark, Mar.
1589 Nov. 2 Margaret d. of Mr Rychard Waller, gent., Bapt.
1590 Feb. 9 Frauncis s. of Mr Shakerley Bapt.
1590 Feb. 11 John Smith & Eliz. Combridge, widow, mar.
1591 Sept. 29 Thomas s. of Rychard Polhill Bapt.
1591 Natus duodecimo Baptizatus decimo quinto die mensis
 Marcii Joannes filius Joannis Chart ministri et
 concinatoris de Leigh.
1592 June 10 John s. of John Chart, clark, Bur.
1592 Dec. . . Mr Henry Lea, vicar of Linton, & Joane
 Mar.
1592 Jan. 2 John s. of Mr Richard Waller Bapt.
1593 July 24 Barbara d. of Richard Polhill of Tonbridge Bapt.
1593 July 29 Anne d. of Mr John Werton Bapt.
1593 Jan. 18 An infant of Nicholas Gybbyns, minister and
 preacher of y^e word of God, Bur.
1593 Feb. 1 Anne wife of Thomas Baker, gent., Bur.

- 1593 Feb. 4 Tho. Budgen & Alice Ryvers Mar.
 1594 Apr. 18 Joan wife of John Budgen Bur.
 1594 May 6 Olyver Budgen & Eliz. Goldsmith Mar.
 1595 May 11 Joan d. of Olyver Budgen Bapt.
 1595 June 22 Thomas s. of John Chart, minister of Leigh,
 Bapt.
 1595 Mar. 18 Mr Richard Waller, Esq., Bur.
 1596 Nov. 1 Eliz. d. of Olyver Budgen Bapt.
 1597 May 22 John Martin, gent., & Mildred Stace Mar.
 1597 Oct. 17 John Budgen [Bur.]
 1598 Dec. 19 Thomas Baker, gent., Bur.
 1598 Dec. 31 Mary d. of Olyver Budgen Bapt.
 1599 Aug. 15 Edward Ryvers, yeoman, Bur.
 [Regist desinit hoc anno.
 Signed *Jo. Charte, Vicar of Lighe.*]

Added later.—In this Register also are enter'd several of the names of Watson, Walker, Shiler, Children, etc.

LUDDESDOWNE REGISTER.

Incipit A^o 1562.

- 1562 Mar. 9 William Cloughe, Parson of Luddesdowne, Bur.
 1563 Sept. 4 Henrye Jacson, person of Luddesdowne, Bur.
 1572 Mar. 2 Robert Downes, curate of this p'ish, Bur.
 1582 Aug. 18 Gusanne dau. of Mr Wiseman of Cookestone
 Bur.
 1587 Dec. 28 William s. of Cadwalader Lewes, p'son of this
 parishe, Bapt.
 1589 Dec. 27 Ursula d. of Cadwalader Lewes, p'son of this
 p'ish, Bapt.
 1592 July 2 Thomas s. of Cadwalader Lewes, p'son of y^s P'ish,
 Bapt.
 1603 Sept. 4 Katherine d. of Mr Cradocke Bapt.
 1601 Sept. 26 Rachell wife of Mr Cradocke Bur.
 1604 Aug. 12 Eliz. d. of Mr Barlowe Bapt.
 1605 Sept. 29 Nevill s. of Mr Cradocke Bapt.
 1608 Feb. 5 Johannes Cradocke sepultus.
 1607 Dec. 12 Eliz. d. of Mr Cradocke Bapt.
 1613 Oct. 7 Thomas Ditchfeild, p'son of this p'ishe, and
 Mabell Coye Mar.
 1614 Mar. 23 Herbert Shelly, gent., & Mary Cooke, gent, Mar.
 1612 Nov. 12 Mary d. of Tho. Ditchfield, p'son of y^s P'ish,
 Bapt.
 1612 Jan. 23 Mary wife of Tho. Ditchfeild, p'son of y^s P'ish,
 Bur.

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- 1615 Mar. 7 Mr Charles Nevill, Esq^r, Bur.
- 1615 Mar. 21 Mr Tho. Nevill, Esq^r, Bur.
- 1615 Mar. 24 Mr Jhon Nevill, Esq^r, Bur.
- 1620 Oct. 1 Joanne d. of Mr Norton Bapt.
- 1628 Sept. 5 Thomas Ditchfeild, Rector of Luddesdowne, Bur.
- 1631 Sept. 29 Jane d. of John Johnson, Rector of Luddesdown,
& Benedicta his wife Bapt.
- 1633 Aug. 29 William s. of John Johnson, R^r of Luddesdown,
Bapt.
- 1642 Mar. 25 Frances d. of Mr W^m Wiseman & Anne his wife
Bapt.
- 1643 July 27 Charles s. of Mr W^m Wiseman & Anne his wife
Bapt.
- 1636 June 30 Henry Selby of Roch^r & Mary Evans of Lond.
Mar.
- 1638 Sept. 22 Augustine Cosar of Roch^r, Physician, and Alice
Dering of Luddesdowne, dau^r of Mr Finch
Dering of Charing, Mar.
- 1642 Apr. 22 Nicholas s. of John Johnson, Rector of Lnddes-
downe, & Eliz. dau. of Tho. Browne of Cuxton
Mar.
- 1629 Dec. 26 Captain Charles Johnson father of John Johnson,
Rector of Luddesdowne, Bur.
- 1657 Mar. 20 John Johnson, Rector of this parish, Bur.
- 1659 Apr. 21 Bartholomew Pinckney, Rector of this Parish,
Bur.
- 1659 July 12 William Whittle seems to have been soon after
this time Rector of Luddesdowne.
- 1659 Benedicta wife of John Johnson, R^r of y^s p^rish,
Bur.
- 1661 Sept. 12 Hester d. of W^m Whittle, R^r, and Anne his wife
Bapt.
- 1663 July 23 Thurston s. of W^m Whittle, rector, etc., Bapt.

Here are also enter'd several other children of Mr John Johnson & Mr Whittle, rectors of this Church.

Mr Thornton informs me that Mr W^m Whittle was son of Mr Whittle, Vicar of East Malling, and he believes he was buried at East Malling near his Father.

Mr Burleston succeeded Mr W^m Whittle in this Rectory and exchanged it with Mr Stephen Thornton (the present Rect^r) for the Rectory of Warehorne. Mr Burleston had also the Rectory of Midley. He was buried either at Teston or Watringbury; *sed Quaere*.

At the end of this Register-book are enter'd several Christnings, Marriages, and Burials, solemnized by Mr John Johnson at several churches in this diocese, during the time he was sequestered from this Benefice, in the great Rebellion.

On a separate sheet of paper :—

W^m Spriver was Buryed the 3rd Nov. 1694 at Ludsdowen.

Eliz. Kipps, widow, was Buryed the 6 May 1707 at Ludsdowen.

Taken from Ludsdowen Register y^e 29th Oct^r 1726.

Per Hen. Jackson,

Cl. to Mr Sheafe.

REGISTRUM DE STOKE.

Incipit Anno 1559.

Guilielmus Hubbert fuit vicarius.

1575	Nov. 21	Nicholas Bushop, vicare, godfather to Rose da. of Stephen Frauncis.
1575	Nov. 23	George Wilkins, godf. to Jane da. of Richard Costen.
1575	Nov. 30	Tho. Copinger, godf. to Tho. son of Tho. Randoll,
1575	Nov. 30	William Pelham, godf. to the same.
1575	Nov. 30	Eliz. Wilkins, godm. to the same.
1575	Jan. 1	Eliz. Wilkins, godm. to Eliz. da. of Tho. Steven.
1575	Jan. 10	M ^{rs} Frauncis Copinger, godm. to Francis da. of W ^m Kent.
1575	Jan. 10	Richard Yorke, gent., godf. to the same.
1575	Mar. 3	Thomas Copinger, Esquier, godf. to Tho. son of W ^m Berrie.
1575	Mar. 3	Mistris Francke, godm. to the same.
1576	Mar. 29	Richard Yorke, gent., godf. Rich ^d son of Alexander Salter.
1580	July 3	Agnis da. of Nicholas Bishop Bapt.
1581	Aug. 27	Eliz. da. of Ralphe Copinger, gent., Bapt.
1582	Jun. 15	John son of Nicholas Bishop, vicar, Bapt.
1583	June 9	Ambrose son of William Copinger, gent., Bapt.
1583	June 23	Ann da. of Raphe Copinger, gent., Bapt.
1585	Sept. 5	Nicholas son of Nicholas Bishop Bapt.
1585	Dec. 25	Frauncis da. of Raphe Copinger, gent., Bapt.
1587	Apr. 9	Urcilla da. of Raphe Copinger, gent., Bapt.
1589	Apr. 27	Ambrose son of Raphe Copinger, gent., Bapt.
1589	Nov. 22	Raphe son of William Hubbert Bapt.
1592	May 21	John son of Raphe Copinger, gent., Bapt.
1593	Mar. 25	Susan da. of George Wilkins, Bapt.
1595	Mar. 30	Raphe son of George Wilkins, gent., Bapt.
1595	Apr. 27	William Posthumus son of W ^m Copinger, gent., deceased, Bapt.
1597	May 1	Michaell son of George Wilkins, gent., Bapt.
1599	Mar. 25	Eliz. da. of Thomas Randolph, gent., Bapt.
1599	Dec. 18	John son of W ^m Hubbert Bapt.

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1600	Feb. 22	Frauncis son of W ^m Hubbert Bapt.
1603	Oct. 9	John son of W ^m Hubbert Bapt.
1605	Apr. 4	George & John sons of Raphe Copinger, Esquier, Bapt.
1608	Aug. 24	Eliz. da. of Henry Grimstone Bapt.
1609	Sept. 13	Eliz. da. of Raphe Copinger Bapt.
1609	Sept. 24	Francis da. of Raphe Copinger Bapt.
1613	May 2	Ann da. of Raphe Copinger, Esquier, Bapt.
1622	May 12	Thomas son of Raphe Hubbert Bapt.
1625	Jan. 28	Eliz. da. of Ralfe Wilkins Bapt.
1627	Dec. 23	Emme da. of John Spencer, clerke, Bapt.
1628	Nov. 16	Frauncis da. of Ralphe Wilkins Bapt.
1629	Sept. 22	Thomasine da. of John Spencer, Clarke, & Ellyn his wife Bapt.
1634	Mar. 19	John son of John Spencer, vicar of this Parish, & Katherine his wife Bapt.
1637	Apr. 30	Eliz. da. of John Spencer, Clarke, & Katherin his wife Bapt.
1638	Apr. 29	John son of Thomas Miller & Dorothy his wife Bapt.
1639	Nov. 10	Anne da. of Thomas & Dorothy Miller Bapt.
1642	Mar. 31	Thomas son of Thomas & Dorothy Miller Bapt.
1643	Feb. 18	John son of Thomas & Dorothy Miller Bapt.
1647	Feb. 26	Dorothy da. of Thomas & Dorothy Miller Bapt.
1656	Sept. 19	Rebeckah Gwyn da. of Henry Gwyn, vicar of Stoake, and Susanna Fulthorpe his wife, was born & bapt.
1657	Aug. 9	James son of Edward Wilkins & Anne his wife borne; & bapt. Sept. 6.
1659	Dec. 23	Ann da. of Edward & Ann Wilkins Bapt.
1662	May 26	Thomas son of Edward & Anne Wilkins Bapt.
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1573	Nov. 2	Nicholas Bishop & Margrett Sprake mar.
1576	Jan. 22	George Wilkins, gent., & Elizabeth Woodward mar.
1582	Oct. 7	William Copinger, gent., & Elizabeth Costen, widow, mar.
1587	Jan. 29	Richard Weaver, parson of St ⁱ Maries, & Alice House, widow, mar.
1604	Sept. 9	Raphe Copinger, Esquier, & Ann Wilkins mar.
1607	Jan. 10	Christopher Powell & Elizabeth Wilkins mar.
1609	Aug. 3	Richard Dawling, gent., & Marie Wilkins mar.
1633	July 4	Augustine Morland of Stroud, widower, & Margaret Balam of St ⁱ Margaret's, widow, mar.
1633	Feb. 4	John Spencer, vicar of this parish, & Katherine Parks of Little Thurrock in Essex, widow, mar.
1655	Jan. . .	Nicholas Webbe of Stoke, gent., & Eliz. Mattingle, widow, mar.

- 1560 Jan. 25 Richard Wilkins Bur.
 1574 Mar. 31 John son of Nicholas Bushop Bur.
 1575 Feb. 27 John Wilkins, gent., Bur.
 1577 Nov. 13 John Ginnings, servant to Mr Yorke, Bur.
 1579 June 12 Steven Yorke Bur.
 1579 Dec. 19 Ric. Saunder, dwelling with Ricard Yorke, gent., Bur.
 1581 Aug. 20 Margrett da. of Nicholas Bushop Bur.
 1583 June 21 Ambrose son of W^m Copinger, gent., Bur.
 1585 Oct. 30 Elizabeth wife of William Copinger, gent., Bur.
 1585 Jan. 29 M^{rs} Brigett Bur.
 1587 Mar. 15 M^{rs} Anne Poole Bur.
 1588 Dec. 22 Margrett Bishop, widow, Bur.
 1590 Sept. 12 Urcilla da. of Raphe Copinger, gent., Bur.
 1591 June 4 Widow Bishop Bur.
 1594 May 21 John son of Raphe Copinger, gent., Bur.
 1596 Mar. 27 Thomas son of George Wilkins, gent., Bur.
 1598 Dec. 20 Suzan wife of Raphe Copinger, gent., Bur.
 1599 Mar. 26 Thamison wife of Tho. Randolph, gent., Bur.
 1599 Dec. 19 John son of William Hubbert Bur.
 1600 Aug. 12 Marie wife of George Wilkins, gent., Bur.
 1605 Dec. 13 George Wilkins, gent., Bur.
 1606 Sept. 6 John son of William Hubbert Bur.
 1608 Aug. 24 Francis wife of Henry Grimstone, Bur.
 1609 June 14 Elizabeth Grimstone Bur.
 1612 Mar. 14 Margrett Weaver Bur.
 1616 Oct. 21 John Busshop Bur.
 1621 June 22 Thomas Hubbert Bur.
 1623 Aug. 7 M^{rs} Sommersby Bur.
 1623 Nov. 2 Mr Hubbert, vicar of Stoake, Bur.
 1624 Nov. 4 William son of Ralfe Wilkins of Rochester Bur.
 1625 June 24 Helen Hutchins, servant of John Spencer, Clarke, Bur.
 1625 July 20 Sibbell Hubbert, widow, Bur.
 1625 Jan. 10 John Hubbert son of widow Hubbert Bur.
 1625 Mar. 7 Joane Spencer wife of John Spencer, Clarke, Bur.
 1625 Mar. 7 Eliz. da. of Ralfe Wilkins, Bur.
 1633 Oct. 2 Ellyn wife of John Spencer, Vicar of this parish, Bur.
 1637 Jan. 17 John Spencer, Vicar of Stoke, Bur.
 1638 Sept. 6 John Miller Bur.
 1638 Oct. 20 Thomas son of Thomas & Dorothy Miller Bur.
 1643 Oct. 29 Alexander Sumerson Bur.
 1648 Apr. 19 Dorothy Miller Bur.
 1657 Oct. 30 James son of Edward & Ann Wilkins Bur.
 1658 May 18 Henry Gwyn, Vicar of Stoke, Bur.
 1658 Feb. 4 John son of Dorothy Miller, widow, Bur.
 1659 Oct. 17 Susan da. of Suzan Gwine Bur.
 1662 Oct. 17 Edward son of Edward & Anne Wilkins Bur.

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- 1664 Aug. 29 Edward son of Edward & Anne Wilkins Bur.
 1664 Aug. 30 Peter Almard [?], Vicar [?] of Stoke, Bur.
 1666 Apr. 27 Anne wife of Edward Wilkins, Bur.
-
- 1653 Sept. 21 Thomas Miller was vicar of Stoke
-
- 1671 Jan. 29 Humfrey Williams was vicar of Stoke.
-
- 1666 Jan. 7 Anne da. of Edw. Wilkins & Anne his wife Bur.
 1667 Mar. 26 Edw. Wilkins husband of Anne Wilkins Bur.
 1712 Jan. 6 Edward Turner, widower, & Mary Graham, widow,
 Mar.
-
- 1673 Feb. 4 William son of Humfrey Williams & Eliz. Bapt.
 & Borne.
 1675 Feb. 15 Mary da. of Humfrey & Eliz. Williams Born,
 & Bapt. Feb. 29.
 1677 Sept. 9 Humfrey son of Humfrey & Eliz. Williams Born ;
 Bapt. Sept. 25
 1713 Oct. 20 Edward son of Edw. Turner, Vicar, and Mary his
 wife Bapt.
 1715 Jan. 6 Thomas son of Edw. Turner, Vicar, & Mary his
 wife Bapt.
 1717 Feb. 11 Thomas son of Edw. Turner, Vicar, & Mary his
 wife Bapt.
 1719 Oct. 1 Mary dau. of Edw. Turner & Mary his wife Bapt.
 1721 July 13 John son of Edw. Turner, Vicar, & Mary his wife
 Bapt.
 1723 Feb. 9 Mary dau. of Edw. Turner & Mary his wife
 Bapt.
-
- 1666 Jan. 7 Anne da. of Edward & Anne Wilkins Bur.
 1666 Mar. 26 Edward Husband of Anne Wilkins Bur.
 1674 Apr. 13 Eliz. da. of Humfrey Williams Bur.
 1676 Mar. 20 William son of Humfrey Williams Bur.
 1677 May 5 Mary da. of Humfrey Williams Bur.
 1712 Nov. 16 John Wilkins Bur.
 1717 May 9 Tho. son of Edw. & Mary Turner Bur.
 1719 Dec. 26 Mary da. of Edw. Turner & Mary his wife Bur.
-
- 1670 Mar. 5 Edward Turner was Vicar of Stoke.
 1680 [?] Aug. 6 Sam. Gibson was Vicar of Stoke.
 1692 Nov. 13 Was collected a Brief for Tunbridge Wells.
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- 1671 Jan. 29 Humfrey Williams, Vicar, receiv'd the Parish
 Register from Mr Turner.

Extracted Sept 30, 1726.

SOME KENTISH CHARITIES, 1594.

BY MAJOR F. LAMBARDE.

THE following is transcribed from the original among the Lambarde papers at Sevenoaks. The paper is, in places, much decayed, and the writing indecipherable. It is endorsed in the handwriting of William Lambarde:—

Presentment for the Lower division of Sutton at hone
25 Maii 1594 for Hospitalls Collected.

Sevenocke. The Answer of Thomas Browne of Chidingstone
to certeyne articles exhibited hir majesties Commission ffor
enquierey of lands given towards the mayntenaunce of the
power etc.

1. To the furst article we answer that in the towne of Sennock ther is an allmeshouse erected by one Wm. Sevenock commonly called the Allmeshouse of Sennocke founded with a Gramer scole in the beginning of King hennry the fifts Reign and was incorporat in the Second yere of hir Majesties reigne that now is, the governors of it are two churchwardens of the same parishe and fower inhabitauns called assistauns yerely chosen.

2. The Condicon of the power meyntheyned in the aforesayd almeshouse is this, they are to be chosen of the power aged persons men or woomen that have dwelt the space of 12 yeres within the parishe of Seaunock.

3. To the 3 article we answer that the said Wm. Seavennock gave tenn shillings yerely to every of the power peopell yerly chosen and placed into his allmeshouse to the number of sextene, and within this tenn yeres Mr. John Lennard esquiere tenn shillings eight pence to be quarterlye distrubited amongst the sayd power, and Mr. John Pett of Sennock gent. gave five pounds yerly to be disposed in like sort, which is collected and wholly bestowed accordinge to the founders intent by the churchwardens quarterly.

The tenement oute of which Mr. Wm. Sevennocke annuity arisethe is (nere to the tower wharfe in London) in the occupacon of one Arnold Jemes of London bearbrugh, the land which are charged with Mr. Lennard his legaci is (Sennocke Weald) in the tennory of one Richard Everest of Sennocke wild, and the land which be bound to pay Mr. Petts his anewitie are (at Ryver hill in Sennocke aforesaid) nowe in the occupaton of one Gorg pococke of Sennock Innkeper.

4. All the power of the foresayd Allmeshouse are to be ametted and placed by the two Churchwardens and fower assistauns aforesayd, and are to be governed and Ruled by Certeyne orders made by the Wardens and assistauns and Ratified by the archbishope of Canterburys grace whoe is apoynted generiall visitor of the gramer scoles and allmeshouse by exprese word of the Corporation.

5. The names of all the power placed in the Allmeshouses of Sennocke: 1. Thomas pidenden of the age of 85 yeres. 2. Robert Lamburd his age 80 yeres. 3. Robert Moyles 70 yeres. 4. Robert Holmes 60 yeres. 5. John Clerke 60 yeres. 6. Robert Durtold 80 yeres. 7. Ales lewes hir age 56 yeres. 8. Ales Rumneye 60 years. 9. Ales hartum 70 yeres. 10. Margret bullie 80 yeres. 11. Margret Wood 80 yeres. 12. Hellen Custunnee 82 yeres. 13. Anne Coxe 57 yeres. 14. Anne Johnson 60 yeres. 15. Catheren Robenson 80 yeres. 16. Anne Everest hir age 40 yeres.

6. Ther is none of these that have any reversion of any Allmes kome because theye . . [*] . . pplied by the wardens and assistanc onlye upon a vocacon and bounde to be resident.

7. There visitor of our scole and allmes house is the archbishoppe of Caunterbury for the tyme beinge, and within this tenn yeres hath benn no visitacion at all.

8. Ther is a yerely pencion of iiis. 4*d*. issuing out of some of the said land to the person, vicar and two churchwardens for the oversight and collection of the Revenue of the power.

9. There hath bene no pencyon or somes of mony asigned to any (beside their own) almeshouse.

10. Wee know not any other lands revenewes pencions or somes that have benne given otherwise then is aforesayd.

11. The Costodye of all the evidences deeds and incorporacon of our Allmes houses is in the Common Vestuer of our church

* Paper much decayed, and writing difficult to decipher. This is indicated by . . . —F.L.

within a chest with 3 lockes and keyes in the keping of the person, Vicare, and Churchwardenns of our parishe.

Also wee present that John Porter of London, fishmonger, yet lyving, by his dede beringe date the xxth daye of December in the xxist yere of the reigne of our souereigne ladye Quene Elizabeth dyd geve a yerelye pencyon of xii*li*. for ever to be payd yerely after his decease to the stocke of Senoke yssuinge out of all his lands in Seale and Byrlinge nowe in the occupacon of the said John Porter and his assignes.

1593. Brasted. The 29 of September 1587. Margaret Apelbee gave by her last will and testament to the power of Sundrishe five pounds, and to the power of Brasted five pounds, and to the power of Westerham five pounds, and the sayd mony to be distributed unto them at such tymes and to such persons as it shall seme good to her executors.

All this is performed accordingly.

Sundriche. Item the 30 of Maye 1585. John Appelbe, clerke, late parson of Sundriche, by his last will thus dated giveth to Larrance hunte of Brasted a house in Brasted called Paynnsted with a gardyn and orchard to yt payinge unto the sayd margery iii*li*. yerly duringe hir life and paying further within one quarter of a yere after the death of the sayd margery to the hands of the Churchwardens of Sundrishe xx*li*. at one inteer payment to be Imployd unto the use of the power ther from tyme to tyme at the discession of the sayd minister that shalbe incombent of the same parishe for the tyme beinge and of the Churchwardens collected for the pooer and syde men of the same parishe for the tyme beinge, and further by that will he giveth xx nobles to the pooer of Brasted in like sortt as is aforesayd of the xx*li*. given unto the pooer Sundrishe, the sayd xx nobles to be payd by John Turner, clerk, out of a meadowe in Sundrishe called Beaches and out of a nuitie y^t he bought in Sundrishe aforesayd Which anuitie is liiis. 4*d*. and with all a proviso in that will that if either of the sayd Larrance hunte of Brasted and John Turner of Kingsdoun shall fayle in payment of the 2 severiall somes aforesayd that the sayd house lands and anuitie should goe to the poorest fellowe and scolere of the Queen's Coleg in Oxford. All which payments are made and performed accordinge to our knowledge.

Brasted. Item Thomas Jordayne of Brasted in the County of Kent, tannor, late deceased, gave by his last will to Martyne his sonne and hes heyers certayne launds in Brasted called Ryshutt meade, Great feld and long Croft, paying yerely out of the said lands unto Alce Ware his sister for terme of her lyf vis. viii*d.* at thannunciacon of St. Mary, and after hir decease to paye yerely one the sayd feast daye for ever iiis. iiid*.* unto the church wardens of Brasted for the tyme beinge to be distributed amongst the pooer of Brasted or to the schollinge of some pooer child as shall seme best unto the cunstable or church wardens for the tyme beinge with a clause of distrese in the sayd lands for the none payment, which was payd to the sayd Alce Ware dueringe hir life to our knowledge, which also is lately dead; and wee do not . . . but it is ment to be payed to the use of the poore also according to the said wille.

Wee fynd that the pooer of Brasted are very many, and that there are fewe inhabytaunce there that able to give any thinge towards there releef.

Sundrish, Kent. Accordinge to a coppie of certayne articles puplished ther in the parishe church of Sundrishe aforesayd which doe concerne a inquierie to be made of the lands tenements and somes of mony etc. as have bene given to the power, and which articles are anexed to hir Majesties Commission as by the same coppie beringe date the 30th day of September in the xxxvth yere of hir Majesties reigne more playnly doth apere wee whose names hereafter ensue doe present as hereafter followeth:—

(Look in Brastede before and kepe these bothe together.)*

1. Furst wee doe present that one John Apelbe late parson by his last will and testament (which is . . . in Brasted before) did give towards the Releef of the power of the same parishe the some of twenty pounds, which sayd some of xx*li.* is in the hands of one Richard Cucott whoe answereth yerly to the power of the same parishe for the use of the same some, the some of xls. quarterly payd.

2. Item wee doe present that the sayd John Appelby did by his sayd last will give unto the power of the same parishe iiis. iiid*.* for ever esuinge out of a certayne tenement in Brasted aforesayd nowe

* This note is in the margin in the same handwriting as the text.

in the occupacon of William bowle or his assignes who payethe the same accordingly.

3. Item wee doe present that Margery Appelbye, wyddow, let wife of the sayd John Apelbye did by hir last will and testament give toward the mayntenance of the power peopell in Sundrishe the some of five pounds, which five pounds is in the hands of John Larannee, Brikleyer, whoe Answereth yerely for the same towards the relef of the sayd power peopell the somm of tenn shillings by yere. So as in all ther is towards the relef aforsayd given by the sayd John and margery Appelbye the some of liiis. iiiid. by the yer which sayd some of liiis. iiiid. together with the some of six pounds xiiis. iiiid. of the yerly collection of thinhabitauns wilbut hardly suffice to releve the power peopell within the same parishe so as every one maye have a littell and yet wen any extraordynary charges hath happened the parishioners ther are vayne to make ther asesement to supplye the same.

1593. Dartford, Kent. A certificate to the enquiery of Lands geven to the mayntenance of the pooer made by the Church Wardens and inhabitaunce of Darford the xth of March 1593 whose names are here under wrighten.

The Spittelhouse or hospitall in Darford (setuate nere the high wye at the West of the said toune*) soe called one John Hurlocke commonly called the gyder† beinge Impotent and decrepped; the foundacon made by John Beer, Esquier, in the 16 yere of King Hennry the Eight, the name of the foundacon the Spittelhouse.

The pooer that are ther to be kept ether men or women beinge Lazzars Inocent leporus or decriped and at the decresion of the founder and his heires then beinge are ther to be placed.

The lands in generall belonginge to the sayd house conteyne 13 acars, the Stock of the house in Redy mony ys xli., the provision of bread corne is yerly one bushell of wheat and one of Rie paid per the parishe of horton duering the life of John hurlock now gider for his cominge thither, the provits of the which come yerely to the Relief of the pooer and power house and have it in ther occupacon that is to saye the house called the spittell house with the Croft or orchard to the same.

* These words have been added subsequently above the line, in the same handwriting. This is the case with all words in ().

† Guider = the title of the head officer of certain charitable institutions (16th—17th century).—*N.E. Dict.*

Item ix acars of earrable land at 3s. 4*d*. 30s.

Item 2 acars dimd of earable 8s. 4*d*.

Item 1 acar di. of salt marshe at xs. the acar 15s.

All the which premises the provits wherof the power have had and now have.

The gifte hath all wayes benne in the patron (or founder) then beinge and allso the placing of the power in the sayd house is at the descrecion of the sayd patron, the admytaunce of the guyder now is by Nicholas Bere, esquier, patron therof at this tyme.

Item John Hurlock guyder Impotent and lame of the age of 34 yers, Barbarra Hurlock his wife 36 yers, Robt. Kynde of the age of 27 yers an impotent lame and dum, Gyllian Tomlyn of the age of 24 Impotent and lame, Richard Bold ane innocent of the age of 30 yers: not resident ther but bycause he has a strong abell bodey and the house but pooer he is placed with Sur Thomas Scott by the descrecion of the patron.

The Visitacon therof dothe belonge to the patron then beinge or for defalt of his visitacion to the bishopp of the diouse then beinge.

To this Article is given by John Bere of Darford Esquier deacedes fower tenements or Allmeshouses with 4 gardens in darford and to every of the sayd howses vis. viii*d*. quarterly to be payd for ever by the heyers of the sayd John Beer to 4 pooer aged women the which is and hath been by his heyers hetherto continued, the names of the pooer wemen nowe ther beinge widdow lowds, wyddow Bright, wyddow thatcher and mother margret, the youngest of them beinge at the least threscore and tenn yers old. Wee thinke the heyers of the sayd John Beer hath the evedinces of the sayd premises.

A messuage or tenement with a garden sett in the high streat of darford given by Wm. Vaughan one of the yomen of the Chamber of our sovereigne Lady Queene Elizabeth the twentyth daye of September in the eleventh yere of the reigne of our sovereigne Ladie to John Bear and hennry Appolltun Esquiers, Nicholas Beer, John Rogers, frauncis Rogers and Wm. Death gent. and other feofees to the use of the pooer in Darford. The Rennt of xxvis. viii*d*. reserved quarterly to be payd to the collectors for the Relief of the power for the tyme beinge, which is accordingly employed [?].

Three tenements or cotages and three gardens annexed to the same tenements with ther appurtenaunces set lyinge and beinge in a certayne street called hive street in dartford gyven by John

Rogers of Darford gent. deceased the xiiiith day of December in the third yere of the Reigne of our sovereigne Lady Queene Elizabeth to John Beer esquier, henry Beer, Nicholas Beere, Wm. Death gent. and other fefees to the use and intent that the sayd John Beer, henry Beer, Nicholas Beer and the other feoffees and ther heyers should stand seaced of the sayd tenements and gardenes with ther appurtenances to the entent that as well Wm. Gayller and Steven Tordox then churchwardens of the parishe of Darford as also all other churchwardens of the sam parishe Church for the tyme beinge should demise and to ferme lett the sayd three tenements and gardeynes with ther appurtenaunces to whome they would and the Rents and profits of the same tenements and gardenes with the appurtenaunces therof comynge and growinge over and above the Rent and services therof dew to the Cheef lord or lords of the fee to be payd and also over and above the Charges of the Reparacion of the sayd tenements and other the premises to be kepte and sustayned the Churchwardens there and all other Churchwardens after them succedyng of the parishe Church of Darford aforesayd should Receave and take the Rents and provits of the sam tenements and gardens and the same Received and taken to bestowe yerely uppon the pooerest Inhabitaunce of the parishe of Darford when most need is according to ther dischression.

[NOTE.—What rent is commonly received and whether is the rent rightly employed.]*

Item the moytie or one half of a mesuage or tenement with a garden sett in a certeyne street in Darford called upstret *alias* Spittell strett given by hierom Warren Surgion deceased the third daye of December 1570,† the rent of xs. yerly received by the churchwardens and given to the pooer of Darford allwayes upon St Thomas daye before Crismas which is and hath benne continewede ever synce the gyft therof and shall remayne for ever by the last will and testament of the sayd Hierom Warren.

1593. Chiddingston, Kent. Allso wee present thatt John Ashdowne of Chiddingston yomon deceased did by his last will in wrightinge datted the 22 August 1590 give unto Ann Ashdown his wife all that his tenements and lands then in his occupacon lying in Chiddingstone aforesayd so long tyme as shee shall keep her self

* The notes in square brackets [] are marginal notes in a different hand.

† By a transposition of the two middle numbers of the year 1570, this is recorded in John Landale's book on Dartford Charities (1829), p. 67, as 1750.

wydowe she payinge therfore yerly all that tyme to his overseeres apoynted by the same wyll the some of sixe pounds of good and lawfull mony of England att the 4 usual festes of the yere quarterly, allso he willed (unto W. ashdowne) one other tenement and certayne lands conteyninge by estemacon 12 acars (now lettened by Wm. father and others) or ther abouts the Rent being sex pounds per the yere for the terme of ix yers which he bequeved and apoynted in mannor and forme following viz. furst he hath givene out of these two severyall tenements and lands to be payd unto one Richarde Ashdown of hollanden in the parishe of Lygh the some of fortye shillings every yere dueringe the life of the sayd Richard to yssue out of the foresayd Rent and lands which he before willed unto Wm. Ashdowne sone of the foresayd Richard Ashdowne to be paid at the fest of Saint Michael and Thannun-ciacon of our Lady by even portions. Allso he willed out of the sayd tenements and lands 3*li*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to be paid and distributed to certayne power mayddens mariges of the parishe of Chiddingston at the deschression of his ovarseeres, allso he willed forty shillings yerly out of the same rent of 12*li*. to be bestowed yerly upon the reparacon of the tenements and howses duering the terme afore-sayd and so much moar mony as shalbe needfull at the descresion of his overseres, and all the residewe of the Rent above sayd to be distributed to the power peopell of the parishe of Chiddingston at the discrecion of his overseres and one of the Churchwardens of the same parishe for the tyme beinge soe that for the tenements and lands afore willed unto Wm. Ashdowne by the will of the said John Ashdowne hath bene ever since paid and distributed according to his will but for the other xi*li*. which Anne his wife should paye out of the other tenement which she occupieth we have received since his decease but the some of fortye shillings the Rest she stayeth as shee answereth for the Reparacon.

[NOTE.—Remember the appropriation, and whether they do answere anything to the poore yerely or noe, and what the some is.]

Westerham. Allso wee present that Alice Plumlye of Westram in the Countye of Kent wydowe dyd by her last will made the viith daye of August in the xxvith yere of the reigne of our soveraigne ladye Quene Elizabeth will and bequethe out of a tenement called Stakes and one garden lyinge in the sayd parishe of Westram the some of x*s*. yerely to be payd for ever unto tenne poore people of the sayd parishe to be distributed and payd unto them upon the

feast of the byrthe of our lord god and the feaste daye of Ester or at any of the said feasts to evry one of the said poore people *xiiid.* which sayd yerelye pencyon hathe byn hytherto contynually payd and nowe last by Robert plumlye sonne and hayre of the sayd Alice which sayd Robert hathe the sayd tenement and garden in his possession.

Lullingstone. Allso we present that in consideration of some guifte made to the Companye of the Grocers in London by Sir John Peache knyghte deceased the said corporation dothe three almeshouses scytuated in lullingston aforesayd in the county of Kent a yerelye pencyon of *vli.* that is to saye to every almehouse *xxxiiis. iiijid.* which hathe byn payd accordinglye and nowe is payd out of the Grocers hall in London, the names of the poore Thomas Hudson, Thomas Clyfford, Richard Kettle.

Orpyngton. Also wee present that Sir Parcyvale Harte knyghte deceased dyd geve for ever unto three almeshouses standing at Orpington and builded by him *xxvs. viiid.* a yere by his heires to be payd yerelye which hathe bene payd and is accordinglye by parcyvale harte esquier heyre of the sayd Sir Parcyvale, the names of the poore William Browne, William flecher, . . . Rows wydower.

Chyddingstone. Also wee present that John Ashdowne yeoman late of Chyddingstone in the sayd Countye of Kent by his last will in wrytinge bering date the 22 daye of August 1590 dyd give the sume of *iiijli. vis. viiid.* issuinge out of one tenement and certeyne lands cont. by est. *xii* acres in Chiddingstone aforesayd nowe in the occupacon of Willm. ffathers to be dystributed and payd to poore maydens maryages of Chiddingstone by the dyscreSSION of henrye pygot and Richard Stretfeld his overseers of his will which said overseers heve receved that sayd *iiijli. vis. viiid.* and also dystributed yt according to the sayd will.

[NOTE.—Theise 2 be for a tyme only and therefore omitted.]

Also wee present that the sayd John Ashdowne by his sayd last will gave unto Anne his wyf one tenement and lands in Chyddingstone aforesaid duringe her wydowhedd shee payenge therfore yerelye and quarterlye duringe the sayd terme unto his sayd overseers *vili.* wherof *xls.* yerelye and soe muche more as the said overseers should thynke fytt should be to the reparacons of the tenement aforesayd and the resydue to the poore people of Chyd-

dingstone aforesaid to be payd by the dysceressyon of the said overseers and one of the churchwardens of Chyddingstone aforesayd which sayd overseers have thought fytt that *iiii*l*i.* of the sayd *vii*l*i.* should goe to the reparacons aforesayd and *xls.* resydue to the poore people aforesayd. All which sayd *vii*l*i.* hath bene yerelye receved and bestowed accordingly, and that she the said Anne is yet lyving sole and unmarried.

Also wee present that the sayd John Ashdowne by his sayd will gave *iiii*l*i.* yerely duringe ix yeres yssuinge out of one tenement and certeyne lands in Chyddingstone aforesayd nowe in the occupacon of William ffathers to be payd yerely unto his Overseers wherof so muche as the sayd overseers should thinke fytt to be bestowed upone the reparacons of the sayd tenement and the resydue to be bestowed upon the poor people of Chyddingstone by the dyscression of his sayd overseers which sayd overseers have thoughte fytt that *xls.* of the sayd *iiii*l*i.* should be bestowed upon the reparacons of the sayd tenement and the other *xls.* yerely unto the poore aforesayd, all which said *iiii*l*i.* hathe bene contynuallye payd dystributed and bestowed accordinglye and is yet to have as may appeare by the the date of the said wille.

Pensherst. Also wee present that Bulfynche late of Pensherst in the Countye of Kent deceased by his last will gave fyve kyne for the relyeff of the poore people of pensherst aforesayd and for the reparacons of bredges within the sayd paryshe. And also willed that the Churchwardens of pensherst for the tyme beinge should let dyspose or grant the said kyne yerelye for ever to those that would take them and the takers to stand charged to the said churchwardens for the pryce of every Cowe *xxs.* and for the profytt of every cowe for one yere *xxd.*, after the death of which said [*blank*] Bulfynche the said churchwardens of pensherst dyd let and grant the said fyve kyne unto [*blank*] whoe payd unto the said Churchwardens for the profytt of the said kyne yerelye *viii*s.* ii*ii*d.* which said churchwardens dyd dyspose and geve *vs.* parcell therof yerelye to the poore people of pensherst aforesayd and *ii*s.* ii*ii*d.* resydue therof to the repayinge of the bredges of penshurst aforesaid and soe this yerelye profytt of the said kyne was by the space of [*blank*] yeres or there abouts by the church wardens for the tyme beinge receved and payd yerelye as is aforesayd untyll the said churchwardens with the consent of the parishioners dyd sell the said *v* kyne for *v*l*i.* which *v*l*i.* the said churchwardens dyd

receve and therof dyd buyld a cottage for the use and behooff of the said poore people and reparacons of bredges aforesaid upon a parcell of land geven by Sir Robert Sydney (the Rent to Sr R. Sydney iii red roses at mydsomer*) knyght to the use of the said poore for 1000 yeres in pensherst aforesaid whis is yerlye letten by the said churchwardens for viiis. iiij*d*. above all charrges wherof sythence the buyldinge therof there hathe bynne vs. yerelye payd to the sayd poore people and the other iiis. iiij*d*. resydue to the reparacon of bridges in pensherst aforesaid and the said cottage is in the occupacon of Anthony Willyams.

Also wee present that Edward harte late of Tounbridge deceased by his last will dyd geve unto the poore of pensherst aforesaid one yerelye rent of iiis. iiij*d*. for ever yssuinge out of his lande called Jordaynes in the parishe of Rotherfeld in the Countye of Sussex which sayd lands are in the possessyon of Willm. ffarmer. But the sayd rent was never payd.

Also we present that Sir Olyver Godfrye parson of pensherst deceased [*blank*] daye of [*blank*] in the xxxiii yere of the reigne of Henrye the VIII dyd geve one yerelye rent of xxxs. for ever yssuinge out of certayne lands in pensherst aforesaid nowe in the occupacon of Willm. Moyre for the wages of the saxten of pensherst for the tyme beinge which contynuallye hathe byne payd and nowe is payd by the said Willm. Mayre.

[NOTE.—A private use and so omitted.]

Also wee present that Elizabeth Paswater wydowe deceased about fyve yeres nowe last past by her last will gave x*li*. to be delivered unto Willm. Dartnell parson of pensherst aforesayd and to be by his discreesson dystributed emongest xx honeste poore maydens towards the amendement of their maryages wherof he hathe alredye distrybuted vi*li*. xs. and soe there remaynethe iii*li*. xs. therof in the hands of the sayd parson.

[NOTE.—Not durable and so omitted.]

And the sayd Elizabeth Paswater by her last wyll dyd geve all the residue of her goods (after her debts and legacyes were payd) to be ymployed upon Charytable uses by Thomas Goldinge gent., Ackenwall parkyns gent., and the sayd parson which resydue dyd amount unto the value of xi*li*. wherof there is x*li*. bestowed upon buylding a house for the poore of pensherst to dwell in upon a parcell of land geven by the said Sir Roberte Sydney knyghte to

* A marginal note, but in the same handwriting as the text.

the use of sayd poore people of pensherst aforesayd for 1000 yeres scytuate in pensherst aforesayd.

[NOTE.—The rent iii red roses at mydsomer.]

And soe there remaynethe in the hands of the said Thomas Goldinge xls., the names of the poore people which nowe dwell in the said house are Darothye Brooker wydowe and Elizabeth Olmer wydowe.

Kemsinge. Also wee present that (upon the apperpriation of the parsonage of Kemsyng and Chappel of Seale) the Abbott and Convent of Barmondsey anno dni 1402 dyd geve a yerelye pensyon of iiis. iiid. for ever yssuinge out of there parsonage of Kemsinge to be payd in money or Victuals to the poore people of Kemsinge which hathe bene deteyned by Thomas Wale gent. which nowe occupyeth the said parsonage by the space of xii yeres or there abouts and contynuallye before yt was payd.

Also wee present that Margery Rowls by her last will beringe date the [*blank*] in the xxxvth yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne ladye the Quene that now is dyd geve vs. Yerelye for xx yeres to the poore of Kemsyng aforesaid to be payd by her executor which contynuallye hath bene payd by John Tyboll of Kemsing aforesaid gent. her executor.

[NOTE.—Not durable.]

Leighe next Tunbridge. Also wee present that one Symon Bartlet by his dede beringe date [*blank*] dyd geve one parcell of land called the Vagge lyeinge in the parishe of Leighe nere Tounbridge in the said Countye of Kent for ever to the use and behouff of the poore people of leighe aforesaid which poore people longe tyme dyd receive the profytt therof, which lands and profites therof are nowe lately withholden from the said poore by one Willm. Bysshop of leighe aforesaid whoe nowe occupyethe the same (some evidences of which lands do remayne in the handes of George Stane of merewoorthe yeoman).

Shorham. Also wee present that one John Roos (otherwise called Jenkyns Rose) somtyme of Shorham in the Countye of Kent was seised in his demesne as of ffee of and in the manor of ffyleston and other lands called Andrewes and Skypps in Shorham aforesayd and soe beinge seised infeoffed one Ralff Rustumer, James Peckhame Esquyer, John Somer and others in ffee to thentent to

performe the last will of the sayd John Roos and after the said John Roos the xiith daye of ffebruarye in the yere of our lord 1473 and in the 13 yere of Edward the 4 declared his last will and by the same willed that his sayd feoffees and executors should sell the sayd manor and other the premysses and with the money comyng therof should edyfy and buylde three almeshouses within the said paryshe of Shoreham suffycyentlye endowed with lands in the same three almeshouses ther poore men or women of the said of Shorham and willed unto every of the vii^d. by the weke and also willed that after the decease of every suche poore man or woman that ther should be one other poore man or woman put in by the discreesson of hym that then should be owner of the said manor of fyleston, and after the said John Roos dyed, after whose deathe the said feoffees or executors sold the sayd manor of ffyleston and the other sayd lands to one Richard Page gent. to the entent and upon condycon that the said page should performe the sayd will of the sayd John Roos. By reason wherof the said Richard Page buylded the sayd three almeshouses and set in them three poor almesfolkes according to the entent of the will of the said John Roos. And afterwards the said James Peckham and other the feoffees aforesaid infeoffed the said Richard Page in ffee of the said manor and other lands aforesaid upon condycion trust and consyderence that he the said Richard Page his heyres and assignes should mainteyne and kepe the sayd three almeshouses and also paye the sayd weklye pencyon for ever according to the entent of the last will of the said John Roos which said almeshouses have bene by the said Richard Page and others which for the tyme have byn owners of the premisses contynuallye maynteyned and kepte, and also the said weklye pencyons payd accordinge to the entent of the said will of the said John Roos.

Also wee present that the said manor and other the premysses are nowe in the possessyon of Thomas Petley gent. of Shorham aforesaid who dothe likewyse maynteyne and kepe the said three almeshouses and in every of them their is one poor man or wooman kepte. And also the sayd Thomas petley hathe contynuallye sythence he hathe had the possessyon therof payd to every of the sayd poore people wekelye vii^d., the names and ages of the sayd poore people are Thomas Goodborowe of the age of lx yeres, Kate-ryne Crene of the age of lxx yeres and Willm. hole of the age of l yeres.

Edenbridge. Also wee present that certeine persons yet lyving (wherof Bertram Calthorpe of [*blank*] in the countie of Norffolk Esquier, Willm. Medherste and George Combe *alias* Blome bee three) do stand seised to them and there heires for ever of and in certeine parcelles of lands cont. by estimation in all 14 acr. and lying in Edenbridge aforesaid and brastede upon speciall consideracion [?] and to the use and entent to maynteyne and repaire continuallye the stone bridge scituate in Edenbridge aforsaid, as by certeine writings [?] to be seene in the handes of Robert leighe one of and Richard Bowle now wardens of the said Bridge may at more large appeare. Which said lands are letten for the yearely Rent of *iiii*li. and is continually bestowed upon the said bridge by the said wardens with the advise of the parishioners there, which said wardens doe yearely accompt therof to the said parishioners.

Thomas Browne.	Robert ffrenche.
H. Baker.	Edward Wyllyams.
Walter Woodgat.	John Jordane.
Richard Kyps.	Edward Best.
Edward Ryvers.	Thomas ffrythe.
Henrye Pigott.	Richard Wylson.
Robert Pelsat.	Richard Newes.

The manuscript is in various handwritings, as though those who sign their names at the end had been divided up into local committees and each had taken a district.

A WEALDEN CHARTER OF A.D. 814.

(Harleian Charter 83 A. I.)

BY H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

THE Charter, which is the subject of this Paper, contains the names of a number of places in the Weald of Kent early in the ninth century; and since this district is nearly unnoticed even in the Domesday Survey, this early list is of great interest.

The Charter runs as follows :—

✠ In nomine Dei summi Igitur anno dominice incarnationis deccxiiii regni uero nostri a Deo concessi xviij Ego Coenwulf rex Merciorum Suinoðe meo comite terram i aratorum in propriam possessionem 7 libertatem sibimet uel suis heredibus in perpetuum fruiere perdonabo scilicet juxta silua quae dicitur CÆRT cum campis cum siluis cum pascuis cum pratis xii carra de feno capientia cum una molina 7 Paldbera Piolhtringden 7 ðorningabyra 7 beardingaleag 7 foegingabyra 7 speldgisella 7 hegeðonhyrs 7 hriðden 7 cunden 7 begcegyra 7 sponleoge 7 ðetfirhde bituihn longanleag 7 ðem suðtune 7 ða snadas illuc pertinentia cun (*cum*) antiquis terminibus liberabo predictam terram a notis causis 7 ignotis a magnis uel modicis aetiam nomina testium infra adscribuntur pro cautella futuri ambiguitatis agentis hanc donationem meam a misericordissimo domino aeternam benedictionem consequantur. Si quis uero regum uel principum seu prefectum hunc libertatem meam infringere aut minuere uoluerit sciat se separatim esse in die iudicii a consortio sanctorum nisi digne emendauerit ante reatum suum.

(Witnesses Subscription.)

[*Facsimiles of Ancient Charters in British Museum, Part II.*, 1876. *Birch Cart. Sax.*, vol. i., p. 480, No. 343.]

The following translation was made for me by Mr. H. J. Bell of the British Museum, who remarks: "The Latin of

the Charter is very bad indeed, and in some places means nothing as it stands, but my rendering, I think, gives the sense intended":—

(*Translation.*)

In the name of the Most High God: Therefore in the year of our Lord's incarnation 814, and of our reign granted by God the 18th, I, Coenwulf, King of the Mercians, to Suithnothe my companion (comes = earl) will grant one plough land to his own possession and liberty, to be enjoyed for ever by himself or his heirs, namely (that) next to the wood which is called Cært, with fields, with woods, with pastures, with meadows yielding (?) 12 cart(loads) of hay* with one mill and the pannage (waldbera) of Wiolhtringden and Thorningabyra and Beardingaleag and Focgingabyra and Speldgisella and Hegethonhyrs and Hrithden and Cunden and Beggebyra and Sponleoge and the frith† between Longanleag and the South town (ðet firhde bituihn longanleag 7 ðem suðtune) and the plots of land‡ thereto appertaining with the ancient boundaries. I will acquit the aforesaid land from known causes and unknown, from great or small. Moreover, the names of the witnesses are added below for a guarantee in case of dispute (that) fortifying this my grant they may obtain from the most merciful Lord eternal benediction. But if any King or prince or ruler shall infringe or lessen this my liberty let him know that he is cut off on the Day of Judgement from the fellowship of the Saints unless before his indictment he has made worthy reparation.

As far as I am aware, this Charter is not alluded to in any Kentish history or topographical work; and the suggested identification of the place-names in the Official Catalogue are in many cases so hopelessly impossible, that it is best not to discuss them. On the other hand, in the *Index of Charters and Rolls*, by H. J. Ellis and F. B. Bickley (1900), the editors appear to have got on the right track, tentatively identifying the parishes in which the places are

* The sentence as it stands has no construction, but I take it that this is what is meant: *Capiëntia for Capiëntibus*.—(Note by H. J. B.)

† This is probably the meaning of firhde, but, from the *Oxford Engl. Dict.*, s.v. frith, it should be firhðe.—H. J. B.

‡ ða snadas; see Bosworth and Toller, *Anglo-Saxon Dict.* s.v. *snaed*: "a piece of land within defined limits, but, without enclosures, a limited circumscribed woodland or pasturage, or (?) a clearing in a wood.—H. J. B. It should be noted many woods in Kent are still called *Snoad*.—H. S. C.



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE HARLEIAN CHARTER 83 A. I.

situated, though in most cases not giving their present names—considering possibly that such identifications are provocative of controversy.

Nevertheless, I am quite certain that a number of these places can be identified with certainty, and others with a considerable degree of probability; and in any case the printing of the list may lead to research which may identify those that are now doubtful.

1. CAERT. Undoubtedly Chart, now called Chart Sutton (Certh in Domesday). Waldbera, *i.e.*, Pannage.
2. WIOHTRINGDEN. This is the most doubtful of any. Looking at the four or five names which follow, four of which I claim to be certain, I am inclined to identify this as the modern Wierton in Boughton Monchelsea. But there was also Wornden in Marden (Furley's *History of the Weald*, ii., 832) and Witherden farm, north of Headcorn; but the last is probably modern, taking its name from the Witherden family.
3. THORNINGABYRA. This is Dunbury, a lonely farm on the edge of the sluggish River Beult. We find it as a family name in the Marden Court Rolls. Robert Donyngberi, 48 Edward III., and John Dunbery, 22 Edward IV.* I regard this identification as not open to question.
4. BEARDINGALEAG. Bardingley, a similar farm less than a mile south-east of the last.
5. FOCGINGABYRA. This is much more uncertain. There is no Folkingbury now in this district, but there was apparently such a place-name in Marden in the time of Edward I. (Folkingbery; see Furley's *History of the Weald*, vol. ii., p. 133), when it belonged to Lord William de Valence of Sutton. I am strongly inclined to believe that the name now exists in a corrupted form in Farthing Green, which is close to Bardingley and Dunbury.

* See author's *Loddenden and the Ushornes of Loddenden*, 1914, p. 39.

6. SPELDGISELLA. This is Spilsill, Spilshill, etc. (various spellings), a small manor half a mile east of Staplehurst Church. As a family name it was Speldesell in time of Edward III.
7. HEGETHONHYRS. The interesting old timber manor house of Aydhurst was about half a mile north-east of Staplehurst Church, and was only pulled down a few years ago. It was a *denne* and a manor under Sutton Valence. It was spelled Heythehurst in the time of Edward I., which is fairly near the A.S. form, and Haithhurst *temp.* Edward III.
- 8 and 9. HRITHIDEN and CUNDEN. There is Riseden near Goudhurst and Ridsen between Hawkhurst and Sandhurst, Camden between Cranbrook and Staplehurst, and Cumbden in Sandhurst. I have marked both on the map. I am inclined to the Sandhurst identification as forming a group with Sponleoge *q.v.*
10. BEGGEGBYRA. Unquestionably Bedgebury.
11. SPONLEOGE. The only place I can suggest is Sponden in Sandhurst, and this is probably correct, the "ley" having been dropped.
- 12 and 13. LONGANLEAG and SUDTUNE. Undoubtedly Langley and Sutton Valence; and the "frith between" them must be the western extremity of "Kingswood."

It will be seen that the majority of these names are identifiable with tolerable certainty; and it is most interesting to find isolated farms still bearing the names they had eleven hundred years ago. Langley (Langulei) and Sudtone are both in Domesday, but there is nothing about the others.

Lastly, as to the Charter itself, Mr. J. A. Herbert of the Department of MSS., British Museum, calls my attention to the fact that Bond and Thompson, after a careful examination of all the Charters, formed the opinion that Harl. Charter 83 A. I. is not the original Charter of 814 A.D., but a copy made in the late ninth century.

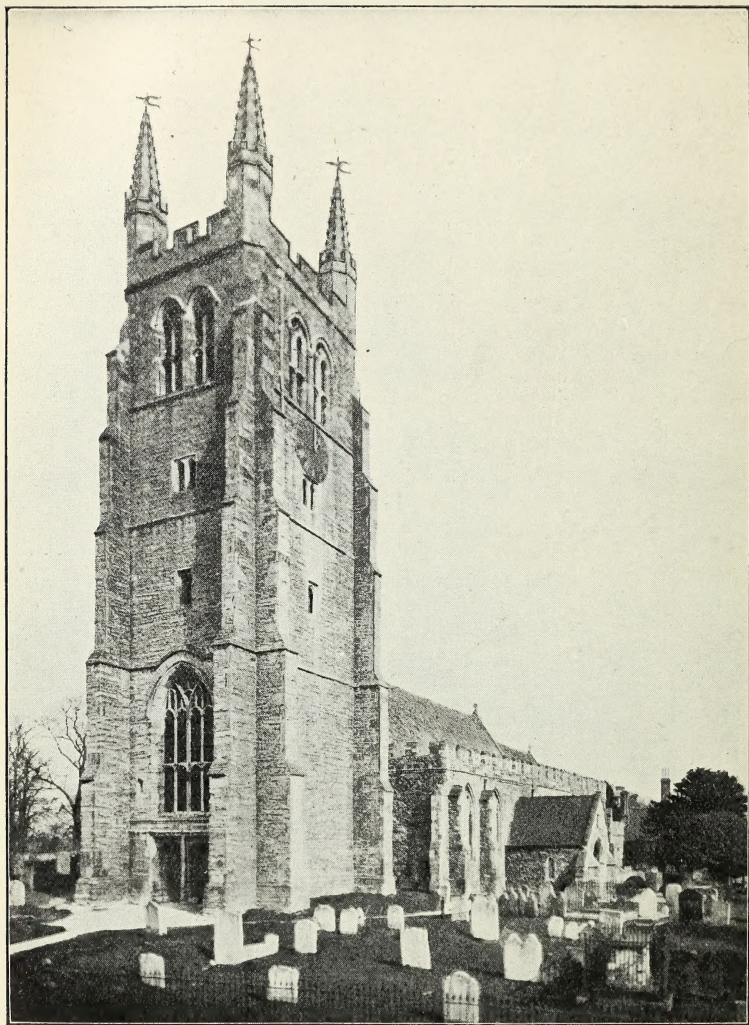


Photo.]

[*Alex. Ridley, Tenterden.*

THE TOWER OF TENTERDEN CHURCH.

THE RECTORS AND VICARS OF ST. MILDRED'S, TENTERDEN.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

BY A. H. TAYLOR.

THE Church of St. Mildred the Virgin at Tenterden—one of only four¹ which bear this dedication in the county of Kent—is a building of much interest. The lofty and beautiful tower at the west end has the uncommon feature of a double doorway, and has been carefully restored within the last few years. It was erected during the second half of the fifteenth century. This tower, or rather one that preceded it, is well known in connection with the legend of Tenterden Steeple being the cause of the Goodwin Sands. The purpose of this paper, however, is not to give a history or description of the building, but to give a list of those clergy who have ministered in the church at Tenterden for over seven hundred years. The earliest name on record is that of—

HUGO NORMAN, clerk, temp. Henry II. and Richard I.,

Who is stated² to have been presented to the Church of Tenterden by the Abbot (Roger de Lurdingden) of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, in the time of King Richard I. (1189—1199). At a visitation by the Archdeacon in the year 1240, he is said to have been Rector for sixty years and more,³ and, because he had held it for so long a time, the right of patronage had come to be in doubt. On the decease of Hugo Norman the Pope (Innocent IV.) nominated

HENRY DE WYNGHAM, clerk, c. 1252,

To the Church of Thendwardenne. His appointment is alleged

¹ The others being the churches at Preston near Wingham, Nurstead by Gravesend, and one in the City of Canterbury.

² Year-books of the reign of Edward III., year xvii (1342-3), 509.

³ Hist. Angl. *Scriptores*, x., 1652, Chronicle of William Thorn of Canterbury.

to have been the cause of an affray and disturbance¹ which led to the death of Henry de Smaleide, who, "coming with armed force to the Church of Tentwardenn, attacked sundry persons and was wounded by them, whereof he afterwards died. . . . The King has already pardoned the said wounding and death." This took place about the year 1252. Henry de Wingham was a native of the parish of that name in East Kent and became much in favour with Henry III., who bestowed on him various Kentish livings. He ultimately became Lord Chancellor of England, and in 1259 Bishop of London. Died at his manor house at Stepney 1262, and was buried in Old St. Paul's.

In consequence probably of the trouble before mentioned, the right of presentation to this church was vested as follows:—

5 Kal. June (28 May) 1255, at Naples. Grant (by Pope Alexander IV.) to the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, of the Church of Tentwardene in that diocese, of their patronage, to take effect on its voidance without the consent of the Diocesan or Archdeacon; a portion for the Vicar being assigned, and the rights of the Diocesan preserved.²

Sir WILLIAM, capellanus, ob. 1259.

In the year 1259 Archbishop Boniface issued a mandate to his official, Hamon Doge, to enquire concerning this vicarage. The result of the enquiry³ shewed that the Church of "Tendyrden" was vacant "per mortem domini Willielmi capellan' qui ultimo fuit vicarius in eadem."

JOHN, c. 1300-1,

Who, with sixteen other Kentish Rectors and Vicars, was excommunicated and imprisoned at Canterbury⁴ by Archbishop Winchelsey during the controversies between him and the Abbey of St. Augustine. "Johannes, Vicarius Ecclesiæ de Tenterdenne" (together with the others), was released from prison by order of the King, who directed a writ to the Sheriff of Kent, dated from Lincoln 18th Feb., 29 Edward I., for that purpose. And on August

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Henry III. (1247—58), 169. See also Furley's *History of the Weald of Kent*, ii., 31, 32.

² Cal. Papal Letters, i. (1198—1304), 322.

³ Thorn's *Chronicles in Decem Scriptores*, 2100.

⁴ *The History of . . . the most illustrious King Edward I.*, etc., by William Prymme, Keeper of the Records (1670), 905. Also Cal. Close Rolls, Edward I. (1296—1302), 427.

14th, 1302, from Westminster the King directed a further order to the Sheriff to "cause all lay or armed force to be removed from the Church of Tenderdenne (and others) in the County of Kent."

Dñs JOHN GLADEWYNE, presb., 131½—1318,

Is the first Vicar of Tenterden whose name is to be found in the archepiscopal registers at Lambeth. He was admitted by the Archbishop at his manor at Teynham on 24th February 1311-12; the record being as follows:—

M^oCCC^{mo}XI^o. "Tentredenne. Itm. eodem anno apud Tenh'm vj Kaln Marcii admisit dñs Johem Gladewyne p'sbrm ad p'petua' Vicari' ecclie de Tenterdenne Cant. dioc. vacantem & ad p'sent'oem Abbis & Co'vent S'i Augustini Cant.," etc.

JOHN SCRYP, presb., inst. 1318,

Succeeded and was admitted by Archbishop Reynolds at Lambeth² on the 2 Id. Junii (12th June) 1318.

JOHN PIKARD, late Vicar, 1323,

Was the next, but the date of his institution does not appear to be entered. He is mentioned as late Vicar in 17 Edward II. Almost at the end of the Archbishop's register³ may be found the record of a prohibition, by writ of consultation,⁴ on behalf of John Pikard, late Vicar of the Church of Tenterden. Edward, King of England, etc., to Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, greeting, etc. Restraining the Archbishop from impleading "Johem Pikard vicari' ecclie de Tent'denne," we being ready to render to you and to all others full and speedy justice in our own court. Witness, etc., at Nottingham, xiiii die Nouemb. anno R. n'ri deci'o septi'o.

Three weeks later, by a further writ dated "Ravenesdale vii die Decemb. anno R. n'ri deci'o septi'o," this prohibition was withdrawn. The King was unwilling to hinder matters appertaining to the Ecclesiastical Court, and gave leave to the Archbishop to proceed against the Vicar of the Church of "Tant'denn" in a Court of Christianity, for not residing on his vicarage, and for other offences.

RALPH DE CLYFFTONE, presb., 132¾—1327.

Admitted "ad Vicariam ecclie de Tent'denne" by Archbishop Reynolds from his manor at Otford,⁵ 7 Kal. Feb. (26th January) 132¾.

¹ Reg. Archbp. Winchelsey, fol. 169.

² Reg. Archbp. Reynolds, fol. 23.

³ *Ibid.*, fol. 308^a, 308^b.

⁴ The statute of the Writ of Consultation, relating to Ecclesiastical Courts, was made in 24 Edward I.

⁵ Reg. Archbp. Reynolds, fol. 251^b.

WILLIAM DE CASTELLO, Diac., 1327—1333.

Admitted "ad Vicariam ecc'ie de Tentrden" also by Archbishop Reynolds (who at the time was at the manor of Orsett in the diocese of London)¹ on the 14 Kal. Oct. (18th September) 1327. Six years later he exchanged benefices with John de Bourne, of St. Martin's, Canterbury, which is recorded on the Patent Roll as follows :²—

26 November 1333. Clarendon. Presentation of William de Castro, King's clerk, Vicar of the Church of Tenterdenne, to the Church of St. Martin without Canterbury, in the diocese of Canterbury in the King's gift by reason of the voidance of the see, on an exchange of benefices with John de Bourne, King's clerk.

JOHN DE BOURNE, King's clerk, inst. 1333.

The third Rector of St. Martin's, by exchange, became Vicar of Tenterden, and was instituted to this benefice by the Prior (Richard Oxenden) and Chapter of Canterbury—the see being vacant³—on 22nd December 1333, on presentation by the King. In 1334 the Abbot of St. Augustine's received from the Pope a ratification of grants made of various possessions, including the Church of Tenterden.⁴ John de Bourne appears as Rector⁵ of Snargate 1320—1324, and he is perhaps the same who became Provost of Wingham College, which he held at the time of his decease in 1351.

Dñs JOHN DE BRADWEY, c. 1342.

In the year 1342 an action was brought by Sir Michael de Ponynges, John de Seagrave of Folkestone and others,⁶ against the Abbot of St. Augustine's in respect of a presentation to the Church of Tenterden. In connection with these proceedings⁷ we have the name of "dominum Johannem de Bradwey Vicarium ecclesie de Tentwardene." The patronage was claimed as being part of the inheritance of the Barony of Averanches, but judgment was given in favour of the Abbot, who produced the grant made by Alexander IV. John de Bradwey afterwards appears to have been Rector of

¹ Reg. Archbp. Reynolds, fol. 265.

² Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edw. III. (1330—1334), 480.

³ *Sede Vacante*, Reg. Q., fol. 177.

⁴ Cal. Papal Letters, ii., p. 401.

⁵ *Arch. Cant.*, XIII., 425.

⁶ Year-books of Edw. III., year xvii. (1342-3), pp. 189, 501.

⁷ Thorn's *Chronicles in Decem Scriptores*, 2080.

Trottescliffe, from whence he exchanged to Itchen, near Southampton. The right of patronage does not, however, appear to have been definitely settled, according to the following presentation :—

WILLIAM MOGGE, pres. 1346,

Concerning whom the following is entered¹ on the Patent Roll of Edw. III. :—

22 December 1346. Eltham. Presentation of William Mogge to the Church of Tenterdenne in the Diocese of Canterbury, in the King's gift by reason of his late custody of the lands and heir of Agnes, sometime the wife of Thomas Ponynge tenant in chief. William Mogge was no doubt followed by—

JOHN GILBERT, exch. 1347,

But at what date I cannot ascertain. He exchanged to the living of Trottescliffe as may be seen from the following :—

JOHN EVERYNG, 1347—1349.

1 January 1347. Eltham. Presentation of John Everyng, Parson of the Church of Trottesclyve in the Diocese of Rochester, to the Vicarage of the Church of Tenterdenne in the Diocese of Canterbury, in the King's gift by reason of the temporalities of the Abbey of St. Augustine, Canterbury, being in his hands, on an exchange of benefices with John Gilbert.² John Everyng had been Rector of Trottescliffe³ since 1341; but he did not remain at Tenterden very long.

Dñs ADAM DE LILLYNGSTON, inst. 1349,

Was presented by the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's to be Vicar of the Church of Tentwarden, and owing to the see being vacant,⁴ the Archbishop-elect (John de Ufford) having died a week previously, he was instituted to this living by the Prior (Robert Hathbrand) and Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, on 28th May 1349. A month later, the 27th June, Adam "Lyvingstan," Vicarius de Tenterden, with other neighbouring clergy,⁵ appointed proctors to parliament and convocation.

Dñs JOHN TAILLOUR, exch. 1390.

The date of his institution to this vicarage I have not found.

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edw. III. (1345—48), 227.

² *Ibid.*, 217.

³ *Arch. Cant.*, XX., 188.

⁴ *Sede Vacante*, Reg. G., fol. 122^b.

⁵ *Cant. Sede Vacante*, Scrap-book, p. 303.

On the 18th May 1390, at Croydon, Archbishop Courtenay¹ sanctioned an exchange of benefices between “d’nm Joh’em Taillo’ p’petum Vic’ eccl’ie p’och de Tentwardyn Cant. diœc” and “Thoma’ Newman p’pet. Vic’ eccl’ie p’och de Middleton Cant. diœc.” Within three months John Taylor again exchanged, this time to the Vicarage of St. John in Thanet (Margate Parish Church).

THOMAS NEWMAN, 1390—1394,

Formerly Vicar of Middleton (Milton Regis), now became Vicar of Tenterden. He remained here four years, when he obtained leave to exchange into the West of England. On the 6th December 1394, at Maydeston, Archbishop Courtenay and Henry, Bishop of Worcester, agreed to “Thoma’ Newman Vicarium eccl’ie p’och de Tynterden Cantuarien dioc.” and “Rob’um Noreys Vicarium eccl’ie p’ochis de Stonehous Wygornien dioc.” exchanging benefices.²

ROBERT NORREYS, inst. 1394,

Previously Vicar of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, then in the Diocese of Worcester, by exchange became Vicar of this parish, but how long he remained here is not shewn.

WILLIAM DERWENT, exch. 1404.

His institution to this vicarage has not been found. On the 26th October 1404, at Coventry, Archbishop Arundel and Edmund, Bishop of Exeter, permitted an exchange of benefices³ between “Will^m Humberston, Rectorem eccl’ie p’och de Schokebrok sue Exonien. dioc.” and “Will’ Derwent, Vicar’^m ecc’ie p’och de Tent’den Cant. dioc.”

Dñs WILLIAM HUMBERSTON, 1404—1407,

Formerly Rector of Shobrooke near Crediton, Devon, held this vicarage for three years only, resigning in 1407.

Dñs WILLIAM ACHECOTE or AYSSHCOT, cap., 1407—1436.

Archbishop Arundel,⁴ on the 26th June 1407, at Lambeth, admitted “d’ns Willm. Achecote, cap^{us} ad p’petuam Vicariam ecc’ie

¹ Reg. Archbp. Courtenay, fol. 276^a.

² Reg. M.D.B.C., Courtenay section, fol. 219.

³ Reg. Archbp. Arundel, fol. 298^b.

⁴ *Ibid.*, fol. 315^a.

p'och de Tenterden Cantuarien' dioc. p. lib'am resignacionem d'ni Willi' Humberston ultimi Vicari ejusdem vacantem." He remained Vicar of Tenterden for nearly thirty years, and resigned in 1436.

Dñs NICHOLAS WIDMERE, cap., 1436—1443,

Succeeded. His admission to this benefice is thus recorded:¹—

"Vicar' de Tendirden. Duodecimo die mensis Septembris anno dni cccc^cxxxvi^{to} in manerio suo de Maydeston. Admisit dominum Nicholaum Widmer capellanum ad Vicariam p'petuam eccl'ie p'ochialis de Tenterdenne sue diœc. p. liberam resignacionem domini Will^m Aysshcot ultimi ibidem vicarii vacantem," etc. Seven years later he exchanged into the diocese of Chichester, being admitted, on the presentation of John, Duke of Norfolk, to the Rectory of West Grinstead near Horsham, on the 6th July 1443, by the Bishop (Richard Praty) of Chichester at his house at Amberley.²

Dñs WILLIAM COVENTRY, 1443—c. 1459.

Previously Rector of West Grinstead, Sussex. He is stated to have been presented to Tenterden by the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, on an exchange with the last. William Cok of Tenterden, by will³ dated 15th May 1449, made a bequest of 3s. 4d. to Dom. William Coventri. On 24th November 1458, at Westminster, a pardon of outlawry in the hustings of London⁴ was granted to William Coventry of West Grenested, Sussex, *alias* of Tenterden, co. Kent, clerk, for not appearing before the justices touching a debt of 40 marks, and another of 40 shillings.

He probably held this living about fifteen or sixteen years, the next of whom we have record being—

JOHN HENTON, clerk, c. 1460—1464,

Who was Vicar of Tenterden in 1461, his name appearing as a witness to the will of Henry Esteagh of Tenterden, dated 31st October in that year. Like his predecessor, he also received a pardon of outlawry,⁵ dated 18th April 1464, at Westminster, "for not appearing before the Justices of the King's Bench to answer

¹ Reg. Archbp. Chichele, i., fol. 212.

² Reg. of Bishop Praty of Chichester, quoted in Sussex Record Society, vol. iv., 128.

⁴ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Henry VI. (1452—61), 450.

⁵ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward IV. (1461—67), 314.

³ Archdeaconry, i., 1.

Walter Stalworth of Westminster, co. Middlesex, "taylor," touching a debt of forty shillings."

A few months later he exchanged into Sussex.

JOHN DEVE, pres. 1464.

Presented by K. Edward IV. to this vicarage, according to the following entry in the Patent Roll:¹—

10 November 1464. Wycombe. Presentation of John Deve, Parson of the Parish Church of Iwerst (Ewhurst) in the diocese of Chichester, to the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Tentwarden in the diocese of Canterbury, on an exchange of benefices with John Henton.

How long John Deve remained Vicar of Tenterden is uncertain. Apparently the living had been vacant prior to the year 1476, as a commission was issued in that year by Archbishop Bouchier to Mag. Simon Hoigges, the official of the Archdeacon, to enquire on the vacancy of the Parish Church of "Tentwarden," and, if found to be still vacant, to admit Mag. Edmund Hovynden to the same.²

Mag. EDMUND HOVYNDEN, LL.B., 147 $\frac{6}{7}$ —1478,

Already, since 1465, Vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury, was now admitted to this vicarage on the same being found vacant. Archbishop Bouchier's commission of enquiry was issued from Lambeth 22nd March 147 $\frac{6}{7}$, but in a little over a year he was permitted by the same Archbishop to exchange benefices³ with Will: Pope, Rector of Blackmanstone, the patrons, the A. and C. of St. Augustine's, and Sir William Hawte, Kt., respectively, consenting.

By his will⁴ dated 17th June 1497, Vicar Hovynden desired to be buried in the chancel of St. Mary in the Church of St. Paul, Canterbury. He made many interesting bequests to the Abbey of St. Augustine, and "to my Church of Blakmanston one vestment," but makes no reference to Tenterden Church.

Mag. WILLIAM POPE, 1478—1479,

Rector of Blackmanstone in Romney Marsh, now became Vicar of Tenterden, but he also only held the living a little over twelve

¹ Cal. Pat. Rolls, Edward IV. (1461—67), 353.

² Reg. Archbp. Bouchier, fol. 115^a.

⁴ Archdeaconry, vii., 9.

³ *Ibid.*, fol. 118^a.

months, dying about the end of the summer in 1479. His name occurs as a witness to the will of one of his parishioners, Thomas Sharpey of Tenterden, made 13th January 147 $\frac{8}{9}$.

Mag. JOHN MOEER, A.M., 1479—1489,

Followed. His admission to this benefice is thus recorded:¹—

“Quarto die mens. Octob'r anno d'ni Mill'mo cccclxxix^{mo} apud Maghfeld d'ns admisit magr'm Joh'nem Moeer in artib's magr'm ad Vicariam p'petua' S'ce Mildrede de Tentwarden Cant. dioc. p. mort' mag'ri Willi' Pope ult^o vicariu' ib'm vacan' ad qua' p. Abb'tem & Conventu' mon' S'ci Augustini ext' muros civitat Cant.,” etc. John Moeer or More, who may probably have been connected with the family of Sir Thomas More, held the vicarage of Tenterden for ten years, dying in 1489. His will, dated on Palm Sunday in that year, is one of much interest, and shews him to have been a man of considerable learning. A brief notice of the same may not be inappropriate.² He desired to be buried in the chancel of St. Mildred of Tenterden, and bequeathed to the repair thereof 10s.; to the repair of the nave 13s. 4d. Bequests to the house of Friars Carmelites at Losenham; the House of Trinitarians at Headcorn; the House of Friars Minors at Winchelsea; the Brotherhood of St. Mary in Tenterden Church; the maintenance of the Chapel of Smallhythe, and to the Chaplain of the same; numerous personal legacies; and a unique list of books which were bequeathed by name to various colleges, etc., and among many of the neighbouring clergy. Those who thus benefited included: the College of Eton; the Students of Christ Church, Canterbury; the Students of St. Augustine without Canterbury; Magdalen College and Canterbury Hall at Oxford; the College of Wye; the College of Ashford; the Ministers of Biddenden, Sandhurst, Chartham, St. George Canterbury, Benenden, etc.; the Church of St. Benedict, Bucklersbury, London; Sir John Gilford, Kt. (a parishioner), and others. In addition to which certain books were to be chained in the eastern part of the choir of Tenterden Church. An interesting bequest is that of ten pounds and some books to Thomas Lynaker, then a student at Florence; this was Thomas Linacre, afterwards known as the famous Greek scholar and physician to both Henry VII.

¹ Reg. Archbp. Bourchier, fol. 122^a.

² For further interesting details see *Books mentioned in Wills*, a paper read before the Bibliographical Society, 19th October 1903, by H. R. Plomer, Esq., to which the writer is indebted for the information regarding the books.

and Henry VIII. The will¹ was proved at Lambeth 16th November 1489.

JOHN HYCHECOKE, 1490—1493,

No doubt became Vicar on the decease of John More, but the date of his institution has not been found in the Archbishopal registers. His name occurs in wills² of Tenterden folk dated 1490 and 1491. Possibly he died about the end of 1493, his successor being admitted early in the year 1494 to the benefice, being then "Vacant per mortem ultimi incumbentis."

Mag. PETER MARSHALL, S.T.B., 1494—1512.

Archbishop Morton, at Lambeth on the 11th March 149³/₄, instituted³ "Mag'r'm Petrum Marchall in sacra theologia bachellar' ad vicariam p'petuam eccl'ie p'och de Tentwarden suo Cant. dioc." Mr. Marshall's name appears as witness to many wills of his parishioners. One, Robert Clerk, by will⁴ of 24 December 1495, bequeathed to Magister Peter Marchall, Vicar of Tenterden, as a mortuary 10s., and to the said Vicar, to pray, etc., 6s. 8d. A Chantry in Tenterden Church was founded about this time, which was afterwards known as Peter Marshall's Chantry. Some interesting particulars concerning this may be found in Appendices II. and VII., pp. 238, 243. Mr. Marshall resigned this vicarage in 1512, and his name occurs as Rector of St. Edmund, Lombard Street, E.C., 1510—1516. By his will,⁵ dated 28 July 1518, he bequeathed to the poor of Tenterden 20s., and in works of charity 10 marcs, but makes no bequest to the Church or Chantry, whereas his brother, William Marshall, left considerable legacies thereto. Possibly he was not so well off as his brother, as he seems to have needed a retiring pension of twenty marks yearly from the vicarage of Tenterden to be paid by his successor, who was:—

Mag. WILLIAM BROKE, A.M., 1512—1539.

The record⁶ of his institution is as follows: "Nono die mensis Septembris anno d'ni M^o Quingentisimo duo decimo apud Knoll d'ns admisit Mag'r'm Will'm Broke artium mag'r'm ad vicariam p'petuam eccl'ie p'ochialis de Tentwarden Cant. dioc. p. liberam resignationem Mag'ri Petri Marschall clerici ultimi incumbentis." This is the last recorded presentation to the vicarage of Tenterden

¹ P.C.C. Wills. 20, Milles.

² Archdeaconry Wills, Cant.

³ Reg. M.D.B.C., Morton's Section, fol. 156^b.

⁴ Archdeaconry, vi., 5.

⁵ Consistory, xii., fol. 158.

⁶ Reg. Archbp. Warham, fol. 346^a.

by the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. On being instituted by Archbishop Warham, Mr. Broke took the usual oaths touching continuous and personal residence, etc., and also agreed to pay an annual pension of 20 marcs (£13 6s. 8d.) to the aforesaid Mag. Peter Marshall, to be paid at the four quarters of the year in equal portions, namely, on the Sunday which is called *Albis*,¹ on the first of July, the sixth of October and the first of January, during the time of his holding the said vicarage. Mr. Broke appears to have been Rector of Fordwich from 1509 till 1512, when he resigned. During his vicariate of 27 years he appears to have carried out his undertaking and to have resided among his parishioners, his name occurring in many of their wills—in some as witness, in others as legatee. He seems to have found it difficult to keep pace with the times in which he lived, as in 1534 we find Sir John Dudley—who at that time held Kenchill in Tenterden—writing to Lord Cromwell² concerning him: "This day the Vicar of Tenterden exhorted his parishioners to stand on their old fashions and to fly this new learning, etc." Dated at Halden, Sunday afternoon, 11 October 1534. The complainant was one of Cromwell's servants named Brikenden, and Dudley would not have written to Cromwell about it "had he not already been before you," which seems to imply that Vicar Broke had been previously called to account. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, which was compiled in 1534-5, Mr. Broke is named as being Vicar here. The particulars relating to Tenterden will be found in Appendix No. III., p. 240. About the year 1521 there appears to have been made a Grant³ of the next presentation to the vicarage of Tenterden (and two others) to John Rest, Alderman of the City of London, and Thomas Perpoynt. The living not falling vacant, however, for some sixteen or seventeen years after that date, the next presentation was made by Dr. Richard Layton, as shewn later. The date of the decease of Mr. Broke has not been found. Administration⁴ of his goods was granted to "Sir" Robert Idley of Ebony, clerk, kinsman of the deceased, on the ex'or renouncing, 16 Jan. 154⁰/₁. The following item is from the Lydd Corporation records⁵: "Paid in reward unto a Priest of Tenterden when he

¹ The first Sunday after Easter, which is called "*Albis*" (*Breviarum Sarum*, p. 547).

² State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. vii., 1251.

³ Catalogue of MSS. in ZA in the Library of Cant. Cath., by Rev. C. E. Woodruff (1911), p. 70.

⁴ Archdeaconry Administrations, vol. viii. (1536-47).

⁵ Lydd Chamberlain's accounts (1520-1521), fol. 59.

came to preach on Mid-Lent Sunday . . . 18^d." The name not being given, it is uncertain whether the preacher was the Vicar or the Chantry Priest of Tenterden.

Dñs PETER BAKER, A.M., 1539—1545.

Probably a native of Tenterden or lived there while young, his father being John Baker (who had a business in the town), and grandfather, Symon Baker of Faversham.¹ William Gervis, Jurat of Tenterden, by his will² dated 1525, bequeathed to Peter, the son of John Baker, 13s. 4d., and also £6 13s. 4d., upon condition that he be a priest. Evidently he was already studying at Oxford, as he took his degree of B.A. there early the following year. His father became Bailiff of Tenterden in 1530, and died in 1539. By his will³ made in 1537, he bequeathed to his son "Sir" Peter Baker a gray gelding, and to his son Xtopher a bay ditto. William Broke the Vicar, dying probably in 1539, Peter Baker was presented to the living by Dr. Layton, and recorded as follows:⁴—

Institutio Vicarie ecclie p'och de Tenterden. "Vicesimo primo die mensis Junii anno d'ni Mill'mo Quingentesimo xxxix^o apud Lambehith d'ns admisit d'nm Petrum Baker artiu' mag'rm ad vicaria' p'petuam eccl'ie p'och de Tenterdem suo Cantuar dioc. per mortem naturalem d'ni Will'mi Broke el'ici ultimi incumben' ib'm vacan ad quam per M'rm Richardum Layton legum doctorem vigore cuiusdam advocacionis ex in hac parte fact hac viro patron', etc."

Mr. Baker, like his predecessor, apparently found it not easy to give up the form of worship in which he had doubtless been trained, and in consequence came under the notice of Archbishop Cranmer. For particulars see Appendix No. V., p. 241.

This Vicar's name occurs in two charters preserved in the British Museum. In the first⁵ he is stated, in conjunction with John Lydyat, citizen and ironmonger of London, to have entered into a bond to pay £3 6s. 8d. to Roger Plat, citizen and merchant tailor of London, at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist then next ensuing (24 June). This is dated 10 May, 36 Henry VIII., 1544, and bears the signatures of Peter Baker and John Lydyat. The second⁶ is a bond by John Maynard, citizen and mercer of London, to pay Peter Baker, Vicar of Tenterden, by the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula next ensuing (1 August) the sum of £40 in consideration of his having failed to carry out certain agreements

¹ *The Genealogist*, vi. (1890), p. 242.

² Archdeaconry, xvi., 12.

³ Archdeaconry, xxi., 9.

⁴ Reg. Archbp. Cranmer, fol. 367^b.

⁵ Harley Charter, 45 F. 26.

⁶ Harley Charter, 53 D. 27.

relating to the tithes of the Church of Tenterden. This bears date 10 July, 37 Henry VIII., 1545, and has the signature of John Maynard with a seal.

Bp. RICHARD THORNEDEN, D.D., 1546—1555,

Succeeded Peter Baker. He is well known to the student of ecclesiastical history as the second Bishop Suffragan of Dover, to which office he was appointed in 1545. It is unnecessary here to recount the varied incidents of his career, and it will be sufficient to remark that he changed his opinions according to the times, and was rewarded with many lucrative benefices. The exact date of his appointment to Tenterden does not appear to have been recorded, but according to the following entry¹ he compounded for first fruits of that living in 37 Henry VIII.: “Vicesimo die Aprilis xxxvij Hen. VIII. Kanc. Rich'us Thorneden el'icus intravit comp' sua' prim' Vicar de Tenterden ext ad xxxij^{li} xij^s x^d xma inde lxvij^s iij^d ob. Obligantur idem Rich'us, Johes ffreman et Thomas Batherst, Ald'ri Civit. Cantuar.” This may therefore be the year in which he became Vicar of Tenterden. In addition to holding this vicarage, Bishop Thorneden also obtained the valuable livings of Lydd 1540, Bishopsbourne 1544, Wrotham 1546, Great Chart 1555, and Adisham 1557. He died at his benefice of Bishopsbourne² in February 1557³, and at Tenterden was succeeded by—

Mag. WILLIAM DARRELL, M.A., res. 1556,

A member of the chapter at Canterbury, being the third Canon in the third prebend, to which he was appointed by Queen Mary in 1554, and which he held till his decease. As in the case of his predecessor, the exact date of his institution to Tenterden has not been found. He was probably a member of the Kentish family of Darell or Darrell of Little Chart, and was an antiquary of some note, writing an account of the castles of Kent and of Dover Castle in particular. He was M.A. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth 1560, Sub-dean of Canterbury between 1565—1570, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor. Nominated to the Archbishopric of Armagh in 1567, but, owing to the opposition of Archbishop Grindal, did not obtain the appointment³. He held many and various livings; those in Kent included

¹ Composition Books, Series I. (1536—1660), iii., 85^b.

² *Antiquary*, vol. xxiii. (1891).

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

Little Chart 1546, Milton Gravesend 1549, Upper Hardres 1559, and Nether Hardres in 1561; to the latter he compounded for first fruits 10th July, 3 Elizabeth. Vicar of Monkton 1562, and of Benenden 1563.

At the primary Visitation¹ of Archbishop Parker held at Canterbury in 1560, each member of the chapter duly appeared, and the answer of Mr. Darrell may be of interest: "D'ns Will'mus Darrell; Prebendarius and Vice-Decanus. M^r Darrell saith that the schollers of the grammer schole goe not orderlie in theirre apparrell; also that Master (Theodorus) Newton, one of the prebendaries, is supposed to be no preste. Also M^r Darrell confesseth that he hath three benefices with cure within the dioces of Canturbury, and hathe dispensacon but for two onlie." Mr. Darrell did not hold the benefice of Tenterden very long, as he resigned it in the summer of 1556. He died in 1580.

The Abbey of St. Augustine having been surrendered on the 31st of July, 30 Henry VIII. (1538), the patronage of the vicarage of Tenterden was bestowed upon the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury,² in whose gift it remains to the present time. "Grant to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury (among many other rectories and advowsons of vicarages) that of Tentwarden *alias* Tenterden in co. Kent, which belonged to the late monastery of St. Augustine by Canterbury. Dat. 16 May, 33 Hen. VIII., 1541."

JOHN SPENDELOVE, presb., 1556—1560,

Was the next Vicar, and was the first, according to the archiepiscopal registers, to be presented by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, "the true and undoubted patrons thereof." The record of his admission is as follows:³—

"Tenterden Vicario Institutio. Anno d'ni millimo quingen^o quinquagesimo sexto. Vicesimo sexto die mensis Augusti anno predicto apud Lambehith d'ns admisit Joh'em Spendelove p'b'm ad vicariam perpetuam eccl'ie p'ochialis de Tenterden Cantuarien' dioc. et jurisdictionis per liberam et spontaneam resignationem Mag'ri Willmi Darrell ultimi Vicarii et incumbentis vacan., etc." Mr. Spendelove appears to have been Vicar of Charing in 1554. His name is not found in the Composition Books, although he held the living about four and a half years.

¹ Reg. Archbp. Parker, i., fol. 304.

² Letters and Papers, Henry VIII., xvi. (1540-1), p. 425.

³ Reg. Archbp. Pole, fol. 69^b.

JOHN BENDALL, clerk, 156⁰₁—1571,

Was admitted "ad Vicariam p'petuam eccl'ie parochialis de Tentwarden Cant. dioc." by Archbishop Parker¹ at Lambeth, on the 7th of February according to the computation of the Church of England 1560, and compounded for first fruits on the 24th of March following². He appears to have been non-resident at Tenterden, and, according to the presentments made at the Archdeacon's visitations, many complaints were alleged against him, *e.g.*, 1560, The vicarage is in decay. 1563, There is no hospitality kept and nothing given to the poor, and the vicarage and churchyard in very decay by the Vicar's default. The Vicar hath two benefices, by what order they know not. 1564, The vicarage and churchyard is in ruin and decay, but they do provide for the amendment thereof. 1565, Our vicarage is not fully repaired but is in great decay. 1566, We present John Bendall, clerk, our Vicar, for that he is not resident with us, but serveth a cure at Halden,³ two miles from us, and that he hath letten out his vicarage to farm, and hath not reserved any part thereof for his curate, which we think inconvenient in both; and further, what relief he doth give to the poor we know not. At the visitation of Archbishop Parker in 1569, Mr. Bendall was reported to be married; not resident there; has many benefices; not hospitable there; preaches and has license to preach, and is a graduate. His Curate, Mr. Cockes, was also reported to be married; has no benefice; does not preach; has no license to preach, and not a graduate. Householders, 194; communicants, 586.

During Mr. Bendall's absence from Tenterden he had William Cockes, or Coxe, as his Curate here; he resided upon the benefice and acted as the friend and adviser of the parishioners, as he is found drawing up their wills and witnessing them, etc. But eventually he fell on troublous times, it being recorded that on the 18th November 1569 William Coxe, "Curatus de Tenterden," was summoned to appear in the Consistory Court at Canterbury,⁴ and admonished to henceforth observe the injunctions of the Queen's Majesty under a penalty of tenpence.

GEORGE ELIE, M.A., 1571—1615,

Or as it is variously spelt, Eley, Elye, Ely, was, on the 16th April 1571, also admitted by Archbishop Parker "ad Vicaria'

¹ Reg. Archbp. Parker, i., fol. 347^b.

² Comp. Books, vii., 114.

³ His name does not appear in a list of the Rectors of High Halden, compiled by Wynford B. Grimaldi, Esq. (1900).

⁴ Consist. Court Acta 1569.

perpetua' eccl'ie p'ochialis de Tenterden Cant. dioc." on the presentation of Dr. Thomas Godwin, S.T.P., the Dean of Canterbury, and also the Chapter of the same.¹ He compounded on the 24th of the same month.² Mr. Elie was an Oxford man, taking his degree there of B.A. in 1566, and M.A. 1569. He was appointed a Lower Master at the King's School, Canterbury,³ in 1568, in succession to Edward Caldwell, but resigned that on being presented to this vicarage three years later. During his long tenure of this office he was at times non-resident, and at the presentments made to the Archdeacon we find the following: "1576. The clarke George Haffenden doth read in the Vicar's absence, not being licensed." Between the years 1584 and 1604 many further presentments were made respecting the condition of the church and churchyard.

In the year 1599 a curious dispute arose between the Vicar and some of his parishioners concerning the right of the latter to use a small door leading out of the north chancel; the record of the whole matter may be seen in Appendix No. IX., pp. 245—250. Mr. Elie, by his will⁴ dated 13 August 1615, made numerous bequests to his family and appointed as his executor his son Samuel, who, however, failed to carry out some of the provisions of his father's will, as the following is to be found in a list of excommunicated persons⁵ for the period 1628—1639. "Samuelem Elie paroch de Tenterden, Cant. dioc.," for not appearing at the instance of Margaret Ely, legatee in the will of Mr. George Ely, clerk, deceased. Dated 28 September 1631. Margaret was a granddaughter of Vicar Elie, being the daughter of his son Nathaniel, deceased. Her portion was £6 13s. 4d. at the age of 18 or day of marriage. A few years later a second excommunication is recorded. "Samuelem Elye p'oc. de Tenterden, Cant. dioc.," executor of the will of Master George Ely, clerk, his late father, for not paying ten pounds of lawful money at the instance of [blank] Elie legatee (legatarii) in the will of the said deceased. Dat. 14 January 163⁵/₈. Shortly after making his will (in which he left twenty shillings to the poor of Tenterden) the Vicar passed away, the parish register recording: "Mr. George Elie Vicar of Tent'den buried 21 August 1615."

¹ Reg. Archbp. Parker, i., fol. 404^a; ii., fol. 66.

² Comp. Books, viii., 243^a.

³ *History of the King's School, Cant.*, by Rev. C. E. Woodruff and H. J. Cape, M.A. (1908), p. 90.

⁴ Consistory Court, 43, fol. 215.

⁵ Liber Shedulorum Excommunicationum, 1628—39.

JOHN SIMPSON, S.T.P., 1615—1619,

Succeeded, and was instituted¹ by Archbishop Abbot on 9 December 1615, "ad Vicariam de Tenterden per mortem naturalem Georgiu' Elie Clerici ultimi Vicarii & incumben. vacan." and compounded for first fruits² on the 9th February following. He was B.A. of Corpus Christi³ Coll., Oxon., 1598, M.A. 1603, B.D. from Lincoln Coll. 1610, and D.D. from Corpus Christi 1614. In the latter year he became a Canon in the seventh prebend at Canterbury. After holding this benefice a little over three and a half years he was collated to the rectory of Aldington with Smeeth, and thereupon resigned this vicarage. In April 1626 the Archbishop gave him the rectory of Sandhurst, which he held by dispensation with Aldington. Dr. Simpson (or Sympson) died in 1630, aged 51, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, where his gravestone remains in the south-west transept.⁴

WALTER PARGITER, M.A., 1619—1626,

Followed. He was admitted⁵ "ad Vicariam eccl'ie p'ochialis de Tentarden predict, per resignac'oem voluntariam Johannis Simpson in Sacra Theologia Professoris ultimi Vicarii et Incumben' ibidem," by Archbishop Abbot on the 1st July 1619, and compounded⁶ on October 1st. Mr. Pargiter was a native of Northamptonshire and matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxon., 1600, when aged 15, B.A. of Oriel Coll. 1604, M.A. 1608. He was instituted to the vicarage of Stone in the Isle of Oxney, an adjacent parish, 2nd September 1618, on presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, but resigned on being preferred by the same patrons to the vicarage of Tenterden. He was twice married,⁷ first in May 1618, being then described as of the Precincts, Canterbury, and secondly in July 1624. By his will⁸ made the 6th February 1625, Mr. Pargiter desired to be buried beside his wife Marie (his first wife) in the chancel of the Church of Tenterden. He left his study of books to his godson Theodor Pargiter "if he prove a scholar and minister, if not, then to my nephew William Pargiter his brother, that now is student and graduate in Oxford." In the autumn of the year,

¹ Reg. Archbp. Abbot, i., 414^b.

² Comp. Books, xv., 3.

³ Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis*, ii., 1358.

⁴ *Memorial Inscriptions in Canterbury Cathedral*, by J. M. Cowper, Esq., p. 298.

⁵ Reg. Archbp. Abbot, ii., fol. 315^b.

⁶ Comp. Books, xvi., f. 26^a.

⁷ Canterbury Marriage Licences, Series I. and II.

⁸ Consistory Court, xlvi., fol. 160.

but in the prime of life, Mr. Pargiter died, and is commemorated in the parish register, "Mr. Walter Pargiter, late Vicar of Tenterden, buried 20 October 1626."

ISAAC BARGRAVE, D.D., 1626—1627.

Born 1586. B.A. and M.A. of Clare Hall,¹ Camb., M.A. (Oxon) 1611. D.D. (Cantab) 1622, Prebendary of Canterbury 1622, Dean of Canterbury 1625. Instituted² by Archbishop Abbot "ad vicariam p'petuam eccl'ie parochis de tendarden (*sic*) predict p' mortem na'lem Walteri Pargetter cl'ici ult' Vicarii and Incumb., etc.," on the 12th December 1626, and compounded on the same day.³ Dean Bargrave held this living but a very short time, resigning about the following March. In September 1627 he received the valuable vicarage of Lydd, but held it scarcely as long as he did that of Tenterden. In June 1628 he became Rector of Chartham, which he retained till his decease. Died January 164 $\frac{2}{3}$, æt. 56, and is buried in the Dean's chapel of the cathedral, where his memorial may yet be seen.

RICHARD SEYLIARD, M.A., 1627—1633,

Also admitted by Archbishop Abbot⁴ "ad Vicariam de Tentarden per spontaneam resignaconum Isaaci Bargrave in Sacra Theologia Professoris ultimi Vicari et incumbentis ib'm," on the 13th April 1627, and compounded on the 30th of the same month.⁵ Mr. Seyliard appears to have been a member of, or connected with, the family of that name in the adjoining parish of Biddenden. He was married⁶ at Kennington by Ashford in January 162 $\frac{8}{9}$, when his age was given as 25; according to this he would be but 23 when appointed Vicar of Tenterden. He held the living a little more than six years, dying in 1633 when still a young man. The parish register records, "Richard Silliard, Vicar, bur. 6 Aug. 1633."

JOHN GEE, M.A., 163 $\frac{3}{4}$ —1639.

Instituted by Archbishop Laud⁷ on "Decimo quarto die mensis

¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³ *Comp. Books*, xvii., 107.

⁵ *Comp. Books*, xvii., 120.

⁶ *Cant. Marr. Licences*. J. M. Cowper, Esq. Series II.

⁷ *Reg. Archbp. Laud*, fol. 308^b.

² *Reg. Archbp. Abbot*, fol. 350^a.

⁴ *Reg. Archbp. Abbot*, fol. 351^a.

Januarii anno d'ni juxta 1633 Johannes Gee cl'icus in artibus mag'ri ad vicariam perpetuam eccl'ie par'alis de Tentarden in com. Kancia per mortem na'lem Richardi Seyliard ultimi vicarii et incumben ib'm." Nine days later, the 23rd of January, he received the rectory of St. Mary's in Romney Marsh, and paid the composition for both livings on the 29th May following.¹ He was born in 1596, being the son of John Gee, Incumbent of Dunsford, Devon; matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxon, 1612, B.A. of Exeter College 1617, and M.A. in 1621. First beneficed in Lancashire in 1622; Vicar of Chislet, 1624—1628; Rector of Old Romney, 1628—1634, and of St. Mary's in the Marsh, 1634—1639. Early in his career Mr. Gee became a member of the Roman Church, and was present at the Fatal Vespers at Blackfriars, 26 October 1623, when many were killed. He escaped unhurt, and shortly afterwards, at the entreaty of the Archbishop and of his aged father, he became re-united to the Church of England in the following year. To prove the sincerity of his conversion, he published a number of pamphlets and works against the Roman Catholic Church, some of which passed through many editions.² He also published a sermon which he preached at Paul's Cross in 1624, entitled "Hold Fast." During his incumbency here, some families emigrated in 1635 from Tenterden to New England in America, members of whom—Hinkley and Tilden—rose to be Governors of Colonies. Mr. Gee as Vicar, together with John Austen the Mayor, and Freegift Stace, a Jurat, each signed their certificates as to their conversation and conformity to the orders and discipline of the Church before they were permitted to embark at Sandwich³. On the inner cover of the parish register at Tenterden, among other matter in a contemporary hand, is this: "John Gee, Vicar of Tenterden in the Countie of Kent, Batchelor of Divinity, beeing Vicar here in Kinge Charles Raighne, 1635, May the 26th." He died at his benefice here in 1639, and according to Hasted⁴ is buried in the Church. From the burial registers: "John Gee, Vicar, was buried y^e 20th of July 1639."

HUMPHREY PEAKE, S.T.P., 1639—c. 1645,

Was the next Vicar, and was instituted⁵ to this living on the

¹ Comp. Books, xviii., 119^a.

² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, xxi., 107.

³ Boys' *Hist. Sandwich* (1792), pp. 750-1.

⁴ *Hist. Kent*, fol. ed., iii. (1790), 102.

⁵ *Liber Institutionem*, v., Series A. 19.

15th October 1639. The composition books record his payment on the same date.¹ Hasted says he was a younger son of the family of Peake, of Hills Court, Ash-next-Sandwich.² He became Prebendary of Lincoln in 1626, and of Canterbury in 1632. Presented by the king to the rectory of Kingsnorth 1626, to Acrise 1628, and to Lyminge in 1634. By reason of his general neglect of the duties of his office, his harsh treatment of the poor, non-residence, and failure to provide a curate to perform the services, a petition of some importance was presented against him to Parliament in 1641, the full text of which may be seen in Appendix No. X., pp. 250—253. This was considered by Parliament, who ordered him to allow a lecturer the use of his pulpit; in default he was to attend before the House and give an explanation. Dr. Peake died about the year 1645.

NATHANIEL BARRY, c. 1645—1654.

Recommended to the parishioners of Tenterden by the House of Commons in answer to the petition against Dr. Peake. The order³ reads as follows: "Mercurius (Wednesday) 13^o Aprilis 1642. Prayers. The humble petition of the parishioners of Tenterden for . . . (*sic*). Ordered: That Mr Barry shall be recommended to the Parishioners to be their Lecturer to preach every Lord's Day in the Afternoon, and every Friday in the week, and that Dr Peake do permit the said Mr Barry the Use of his Pulpit every Sunday in the Afternoon, and every Friday, without any Let or Disturbance. And if the said Dr Peake shall not forthwith yield obedience to this order, he is then required to attend the House to give an account thereof."

Mr. Barry's name appears as Incumbent of Tenterden at the time of the Parliamentary Survey made in 1649 (see Appendix, No. XI., pp. 254-255). Hasted appears to have mis-read his name in this record, and therefore, in his *History of Kent*,⁴ he states that: "—— Barnes was Vicar of Tenterden in 1649." A brief entered in Tenterden register, dated 31 July 1653, is signed "Nath. Barry, Min^r." In the following year he was invited to

¹ Comp. Books, xviii., 30^a.

² *Hist. of Canterbury*, ii. (1801).

³ *Journal of the House of Commons*, vol. ii., p. 524.

⁴ Vol. iii., fol. ed., 102.

become the Minister of St. Mary's Parish Church, Dover,¹ where he remained till 1662. He died in 1675.

GEORGE HAWE, 1655—1662.

On Mr. Barry being chosen as the Minister of the parish Church at Dover, Mr. Hawe was nominated to Tenterden, and, as the record of a presentation made by Oliver Cromwell may prove interesting, it is here quoted in full:²—

“Tenterden. George Hawe, pres. 20 June 1655.

“Know all men by these p'sents that the twentieth day of June in y^e yeare one thousand six hundred ffifty and five. There was exhibited to y^e Commission^{ers} for approbation of publike preachers, a p'sentation of M^r George Hawe, ck., to the Vicarage of Tenterden in the County of Kent. Made to him by his Highness Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c., the Patron thereof under his seale manuell. Together with a testimony in the behalfe of the said George Hawe of his holy and good conversation. Upon perusall and due consideration of the p'mises, and finding him to be a person qualified as in and by y^e ordinance for such approbation is required: the Commission^{ers} above menc'oned have adjudged and approved the said George Haw to be a fit person to preach the Gospell, and have graunted him admission and doe admitt the said George Hawe to y^e Vicarage of Tenterden aforesaid to be full and perfect possessor and Incumbent thereof. And doe hereby signify to all persons concerned therein, that he is hereby instituted to y^e profitts and perquisits and all Rights and dues incident and belonging to y^e said Vicarage, as fully and effectually as if he had beene instituted and inducted according to any such Lawes and Customes as have in this case formerly beene made, had, or used in this Realme. In witsesse thereof they have caused the Com'on Seal to be hereunto affixed and y^e same to be

¹ The following from the Churchwardens' Account Books of St. Mary's, Dover, is kindly communicated by Rev. T. S. Frampton:—

“20 Sept. 1654.

“It is now Ordered that an Answer be given to M^r Barrey of Tenderden to his L^re now read, and he thereby Intreated to preach every Lord's Day in this Parish Church by the space of 6 months, & he to have for his Pains therein 50^{li}, to be levied by way of Assessm^t.”

“10 June 1660.

“A Committee appointed to audite, &c., and to make a sess and to State the Acco^{ts} with M^r Barrey the Minister, and to treat and conclude with him touching his continuance or leaving the s^d Parish as Minister thereof.”

² Augmentation of Livings, etc., 1647—1658, vol. 996, 126.

attested by the hand of the Register by his Highnesse in that behalfe appointed.

“Dated at Whitehall, the 27th day of June 1655.”

In the margin are the names of the Commissioners:—

“George Haw; cert^d afores^d by Ri. Wilkinson.

And: Simpson of Bethersden. W^m Goodrich of Cranbrook.

Step: Man of Woodchurch. Jo: Crawford of Halden.

W^m Hormer of Biddenden. ffra: Drayton of Little Chart.

Jo: Jackson of Harrietsham.”

Mr. Hawe's name appears in the parish register at various dates, and to three briefs, each dated in 1661, is appended, “George Hawe, Viccar.” He was deprived under the Act of Uniformity which came into force on the 24th August 1662, and became the Founder and first Minister of the Presbyterian congregation in Tenterden.

NATHANIEL COLLINGTON, M.A., 1662—1682.

Archbishop Juxon,¹ on the 13th November 1662, instituted “Nathaniel Collington clⁱicus et in Artibus Magister ad vicariam ecclⁱe parochⁱs de Tenterden in Com. Cantii,” on presentation of the restored Dean and Chapter. Mr. Collington was “Chaplayne to the R^t Ho^{ble} the Earl of Winchelsey,” and “Vicar of Godmersham wth the Chappell of Challock annexed,” before coming to Tenterden, but resigned these benefices 10 January 1663³, and on the same day received a dispensation² to hold with the vicarage of Tenterden, then “valued in y^e King's Books at 33^{li},” the rectory of Kenardington *alias* Kenarton, which was valued at 12^{li}, “both livings being wthin the distance of six miles each of other.” In 1668 Mr. Collington appointed Mr. Stephen Haffenden (a native of Tenterden) to be his Curate at Kenardington.³ A note on the condition of the parish⁴ in the year 1663, as viewed from an ecclesiastical standpoint, is interesting, but not very flattering:—

Benefice.	Value in King's Books.	Com. Value.	Patrons.	Incumbent.
Tenterden, V.	33.12.11	100.00.00	Ch. of Cant. Imp. and Pat.	Mr. Nath. Collington.*

* A very good man. S^r Ed. Hales, tenn^t to y^e Church of Cant. A Parish much corrupted. Geo. Haw, late Incumb^t Presbyt.; a great seducer. A corporate towne, and not one honest Justice in it. M^r Hulse lives neere, but hath no power there. The town is a member of Dover. The Court there can only protect y^e minister, who is dayly affronted, but Q: of Dover Justices⁵ (*sic*).

¹ Reg. Archbp. Juxon, fol. 139^b.

² Act Book of the Archbishops, i., 34-35.

³ Act Book, ii., 135.

⁴ “A Catalogue of all the Benefices and Promocons within y^e Diocese and Jurisdiction of Canterbury, with the state of every Particular Parish as it stood at October 1663.” (*Lambeth MSS., 1126.*)

⁵ Q: = quaere = query.

Mr. Collington was twice married,¹ the second time in December 1663, to Catherine Becknam, who survived him. By his first marriage he had a son who bore the same name as himself. This has led to some confusion, as it was the son who held the rectory of Pluckley² for the long period of fifty-nine years, dying there in 1735. He was executor to his father, who, by his will³ dated 5 December 1682, bequeathed to him his house and lands in Thurnham, Kent, and all personal property, etc. Mr. Collington remained Vicar of Tenterden until his decease, which took place soon after he had made his will. His burial is recorded in the parish register: "Mr Nathaniel Collington, Vicar, buried 23 December 1682."

JONATHAN MAUDE, B.A., 168 $\frac{2}{3}$ —1709.

Instituted by Archbishop Sancroft,⁴ "Decimo tertio die mensis Januarii anno domini (Stilo Anglie) 1682^o . . . Jonathanem Maude cl'icum in Ar'bus Baccalaureum . . . ad Vicariam perpetuam de Tenterden per mortem na'lem Nathanielis Collington cl'ici ultimi Vicarii et Incumbentis ibidem." From some cause or other Mr. Maude's christian name was not clearly understood by those whose duty it was to record such matters. In one place⁵ we read, "Thomas Maud, B.A., exhibited a presentation of himself to y^e Vicarage of Tenterden, in y^e County of Kent, and Dioces, from y^e Deane and Chapter of Canterbury, and prayed Institution, thereupon granted by Fiat, 12th January 168 $\frac{2}{3}$;" and in another,⁶ "Jacobs Maude, inst. 13 Jan. 1682."

During Mr. Maude's incumbency the communion table was placed in its present position and railed in; the order of the Consistory Court concerning this may be seen in Appendix No. XII., pp. 255-256. Mr. Maude was chosen to be a freeman of the Corporation of Tenterden⁷ 13 June 1709, but did not enjoy that honour very long, as he died on the 13th of September following, aged 53. From the parish register: "Jonath' Maud, Vic., buried Sept. 17th, 1709."

ROBERT TURNER, M.A., 1709—1723,

Succeeded, and was instituted⁸ to this vicarage on 21 December 1709. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Camb., and was

¹ Cant. Marr. Lic., Series III.

³ Archdeaconry, lxxvi., 24.

⁶ Act Book, iv., 304.

⁷ Corporation Records.

² *Arch. Cant.*, xxii., 92.

⁴ Reg. Archbp. Sancroft, fol. 399^b.

⁶ Lib. Inst., vol. vi., Series B., 50.

⁸ Act Book, v., 340.

ordained D. 1699, and P. 1700, both by the Bishop of Peterborough.¹ Mr. Turner married at Bethersden, in 1719, Mary the daughter of Rev. Jonathan Whiston, Rector of that parish, but she died two years later, November 1721, and was buried in that Church. Six new bells were placed in the Church tower during Mr. Turner's vicariate, according to an inscription formerly on the tenor: "Richard Phelps made these six bells in 1717." In 1884 the tenor and three others were re-cast.

The note book² of a former Archdeacon of Canterbury, commenced about the year 1715, contains some interesting memoranda on each of the parishes in the diocese. From this source the following notes are taken:—

"Tenterden. Vicarage, value £140.

Patrons. The Church of Canterbury.

Robert Turner, vicar, 17 Dec. 1709. Of good manners, honest, proud. Aged 40. Resides. Parish contains 260 families. Service twice on Sundays, once on Festivals, also on the fourth and sixth days [*i.e.* on Wednesdays and Fridays]. He catechises in Lent. Communion on the Great Festivals, also every month."

Of Mr. Turner's qualifications, the first two apparently outweighed the third, as the following tribute to his memory is recorded in the register:—

"172 $\frac{2}{3}$ March 13th. The Rev^d M^r Robert Turner, Vicar of Tenterden died, much lamented by all his parishioners and those who had any acquaintance with him." From the burial register: "172 $\frac{2}{3}$ March 18, M^r Robert Turner, Viccer."

THEOPHILUS DE L'ANGLE, M.A., 1723—1763,

Of Christ Church, Oxon, B.A. 1716, M.A. 1719. Instituted³ to this vicarage, void by the death of Robert Turner, the last incumbent thereof, on the 10th July 1723. Rector of Goodnestone next Wingham from 1745, and in 1756, being "Chaplain to Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Essex, and already possessed of the vicarage of Tenterden, of the real value of about £130 p. ann.," was collated to the rectory of Snargate,⁴ of the real value of about £70 per annum.

¹ Act Book, v., 340.

² *Notitia Diocœsis Cantuar.* (1715—1758), fol. 22. This MSS. belonged to Archdeacon Thomas Green, who was appointed Bishop of Norwich in 1721, and of Ely in 1723. It has been overlooked for some years, and only recently has been placed in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury (see *Cant. Dioc. Gazette*, April 1915).

³ Lib. Inst., vol. ii., Series C.

⁴ Act Book, ix., 245.

Dated 2 April 1756. Mr. De L'Angle resided at Tenterden about sixteen years (see Appendix No. XIV., pp. 257—260). His curate here, the Rev. John Holland, acted as such for twenty-one years and died in 1760. Mr. De L'Angle died at Goodnestone in 1763, and was succeeded in that benefice by his son, John Maximilian De L'Angle, M.A. (who was born at Tenterden 25 March 1727). By his will,¹ dated 22 May, 27 George II. (1754), Mr. De L'Angle appears to have owned property in the parishes of Chartham, Halden, Cliff in or near the Hundred of Hoo, Gravesend, Ivychurch and New Romney. No reference to Tenterden occurs throughout the will, which was proved in the P.C.C. 6 September 1763. The following, in the handwriting of his successor, appears in the parish register: "1763, June 29th, The Rev^d Theophilus De L'Angle, A.M., died at Goodnestone after he had been Vicar of this parish 40 years. He was an accomplished man and excellent preacher. He resided here about 16 years, and then went to the more easy cure of Goodnestone, near Wingham, from whence he only occasionally came to Tenterden."

MATTHEW WALLACE, M.A., 1763—1771,

A native of Moffat, Scotland, who succeeded the Rev. John Holland as Curate of Tenterden² in 1761, was, on the decease of Mr. De L'Angle, appointed Vicar. He was instituted³ on 10th December and inducted on 26th December 1763. Mr. Wallace was M.A. of Edinburgh University. Ordained Deacon 11 May 1760, and Priest three weeks later, 1st May, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace,⁴ by Archbishop Secker. During the time that Mr. Wallace was Vicar, in May 1768, a riot was threatened⁵ in order to induce the farmers to sell their wheat at £10 a load, and threatening the millers if they gave more. The threats included destroying the mills of such millers who gave more than the above price, and the breaking of the right arm of those who refused to assemble and raise a mob! The Home Office ordered a detachment of soldiers to march to Tenterden to assist the magistrates if required.⁶ Mr. Wallace died in 1771, and is commemorated by a

¹ P.C.C. Wills. Cæsar, 425.

² Parish Register.

³ Lib. Inst., vol. ii., Series C.

⁴ Act Book, iii., 388-389.

⁵ *Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1768.

⁶ Cal. Home Office Papers (1766—69), 896.

tablet¹ on the north wall of the chancel, which refers particularly to his being a Scotsman, while the burial register has the following entry: "1771, November 19, The Rev^d Mat. Wallace, Vicar, A.M., Batchelor, aged 43." On the decease of Mr. Wallace the Rev. William Taswell, Vicar of Brookland since 1764, was nominated to succeed him, but before being instituted to this vicarage, obtained the consent of the patrons, the Dean and Chapter, to exchange to that of Rainham in Kent,² where he remained till 1777, going thence to Aylsham in Norfolk, where he died in 1800.

JOSEPH MATTHEW, M.A., 1772—1795,

Therefore followed Matthew Wallace. He appears, according to an entry in the parish register, to have been "presented to this living by the Dean (Dr. Moore) and Chapter of Canterbury upon the particular recommendation of the Hon^{ble} and most Rev^d Father in God (Dr. Cornwallis), by Divine Providence Arch. Bishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan," and was instituted³ on the 11th June and inducted on the 11th July 1772. Mr. Matthew appears to have been well regarded by Archbishop Cornwallis, as in addition to recommending him for this vicarage, he gave him the Lambeth degree⁴ of M.A. 19th February 1770. Before coming to Tenterden Mr. Matthew had been Rector of Newick, near Lewes. He died in 1795, an entry in the parish register stating: "1795, Nov. 17, The Rev^d Joseph Matthew, many years vicar of this parish, deceased."

JOHN LUXMOORE, D.D., 1796—1800.

Born at Okehampton, Devon, 1756. Eton 1775, D. 1779, B.A. and Fellow of King's College, Camb., 1780; P. 1781, M.A. 1783, D.D. (Lambeth, by Archbishop Moore) 1795. Tutor to the Earl of Dalkeith, afterwards Duke of Buccleuch,⁵ who gave him

¹ The inscription reads as follows: "To the memory of the Rev. Mathew Wallace, son of the Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Edinburgh, Vicar of Tenterden, Doctor of Law, who was born on the 28th of November 1728, at Moffat in Scotland, and died at his Vicarage on the 14th of November 1771, aged 43 years and six days. Agreeable manners, great benevolence, and excellent parts united to extensive learning, pastoral fidelity and discourse, uncommonly elegant as well as instructive, rendered him universally beloved, esteemed, and respected in an English parish, even in times during which the natural prejudices that had formerly subsisted were again attempted to be highly inflamed between the Northern and Southern divisions of Great Britain."

² *Hasted*, fol. ed., iii., 102.

³ *Lib. Inst.*, vol. ii., Series C.

⁴ *Act Book*, x., 293.

⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, etc.

the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, Holborn, in 1782, which he held till 1806. Prebendary of Canterbury, by George III., 1793 till 1800. Vicar of Tenterden 1796; instituted to the same 28th April and inducted on 7th May. Dean of Gloucester 1799 till 1808. "The Dean of Gloucester voided this vicarage of Tenterden 29 September 1800" (*Parish Reg.*). Rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, 1806—1815; consecrated Bishop of Bristol¹ October 1807; translated to Hereford² July 1808; Bishop and Archdeacon of St. Asaph 1815; died at the palace there 21 January 1830. He published a few charges and sermons, and is described as being a man of mild manners and gentle and amiable disposition.³

THOMAS COOMBE, D.D., 1800—1805.

Born in Philadelphia, U.S.A., 12 October 1747; came to England and was ordained D. 1769 and P. 1771 by the Bishop of London; went back to America and ministered for a time in his native town; returning to England became Chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham 1771, and to the Earl of Carlisle while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland⁴ in 1780; D.D., Trinity College, Dublin, 1781; Chaplain to King George III. and Minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, 1794. Dr. Coombe was made a Canon of Canterbury by the King⁵ in January 1800, succeeding to the stall vacant by the resignation of Dr. Luxmoore, and at the end of the same year he again succeeded Dr. Luxmoore, the Dean and Chapter presenting him to the living of Tenterden, which the Dean of Gloucester had just vacated. To this vicarage he was instituted 29 December 1800, and twice inducted, 24 January 1801 and again (on account of some informality in the mandate) on the 18th July following, each time by the Rev. J. A. Argles, Curate of Tenterden. Dr. Coombe resigned this vicarage on 30th December 1805, on being presented by the Dean and Chapter to the rectory of St. Michael, Queenhithe, E.C., which he retained together with his canonry till his decease. Dr. Coombe formed a magnificent collection of ancient Bibles, thirty-seven in all, and also other books of great value; after his decease they were presented by his sons to the library at Canterbury Cathedral. He was a preacher of

¹ Gazette Promotions (*Gentleman's Mag.*, 1807), p. 1053.

² *Ibid.* (1808), p. 943.

³ Annual Register, 1830.

⁴ *Misc. Gen. et Her.*; *Novum Repertorium* (Hennessy), etc.

⁵ Act Book, xiii., 57.

remarkable eloquence, and was in close friendship with Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson and Benjamin Franklin.¹ He died at his house in Hertford Street, W., 14 July 1822, and a memorial was placed to his memory in Marylebone Church.

JOHN RICHE COOMBE, M.A., 1806—1830,

Eldest son of Dr. Thomas Coombe by his first wife. D. 1797 by Bishop of Norwich, P. 1800 by Bishop of Dromore. Public Preacher² in the Diocese of Canterbury 1806. Presented to this vicarage on the resignation of his father, instituted thereto 11th January 1806, and inducted on the 22nd of the same month, also by the Rev. J. A. Argles, LL.B., the curate. Mr. Coombe had the old yew tree³ in the churchyard taken down, and himself planted a new one close to the vicarage gates 9th February 1807. He resigned this living on the 25th March 1830, and afterwards lived in the adjoining parish of Rolvenden.

PHILIP WARD, M.A., 1830—1859.

Trin. Coll., Oxon, B.A. 1816, M.A. 1822. Instituted⁴ to this vicarage 10th August 1830, and inducted on the 14th of the same month by the Rev. William Temple,⁵ curate. Mr. Ward married in 1822 Horatia Nelson Thompson, the adopted daughter of Lord Nelson.⁶ She died at Pinner, Middlesex, 6th March 1881, aged 81. One of the principal events of Mr. Ward's tenure of office was the lengthy and expensive lawsuit between himself and the parish in connection with the tithes, which was eventually compromised in 1842. The costs were estimated to be about £6000 on each side,⁷ and much feeling must have been engendered during the progress of the suit; but time, the great healer of most things, did its work here also, and long before Mr. Ward died he became greatly respected and beloved. The churchyard having become too crowded for further interments, an additional burial ground was secured, which was consecrated by Archbishop Howley in 1847; this, however, had to be closed in 1903 and a new cemetery acquired.

¹ From a biographical and obituary notice in an unknown magazine quoted by the late Canon William Benham (1900).

² Act Book, xiii., 251.

³ Parish Register.

⁴ Lib. Inst., iii., Series C.

⁵ Afterwards, for 48 years, Rector of St. Alphege, and Vicar of St. Mary Northgate, Canterbury, and for 37 years Master of Eastbridge Hospital in that city. Born 1797; died 1887.

⁶ *Notes and Queries*, 1891, i., 153.

⁷ Furlley's *Hist. Weald Kent*, ii., 648.

Mr. Ward died on the 16th January 1859, and the parishioners, once so opposed, placed a stained-glass window to his beloved memory in the east wall of the north chapel.

HENRY ROBERT MEREWETHER, B.A., 1859—1884.

St. Alban's Hall, Oxon, B.A. 1840. D. 1842, P. 1843 by the Bishop of Hereford. Having served in various curacies, Mr. Merewether was promoted from that of Latchingdon in Essex (where he had been since 1851) to the vicarage of Tenterden, to which he was inducted on the 9th April 1859. The church was thoroughly restored in 1864, the galleries being removed and the seating rearranged. Mr. Merewether was also instrumental in having the new vicarage house erected in 1872. Chaplain of Tenterden Union 1879—1884. Resigned this vicarage 25th March 1884, on being preferred to that of East Peckham near Tonbridge, where he remained till 1900, when he went to live at Chelsea. Died in London 1904.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL LEPARD, M.A., 1884—1906.

Born 1832. B.A. 1857 and M.A. 1860 at Worcester College, Oxon. His first curacy was at Ashford 1857—1861. Curate of St. Martin and St. Paul's, Canterbury, 1862—1877, Chaplain of H.M. Prison there 1861—1883, Rector of St. Andrew's, Canterbury, 1877—1884. Instituted to this vicarage 29th April, and inducted thereto 17th May 1884 by the late Canon Jefferys, Vicar of Hawkhurst, and R.D. Mr. Lepard was also Chaplain to the Union, Chairman of the Burial Board, and Surrogate for the Diocese. During his ministry many handsome gifts were made to the church: a new clock in the tower in honour of Queen Victoria's Jubilee 1887; a new set of chimes in 1889; new altar rails 1898; new choir seats and screen, chancel screen, pulpit and lectern in 1899—these were dedicated by the late Archbishop Temple on Wednesday, 10th January 1900; while in 1906 the last of a series of handsome stained-glass windows in the north aisle was erected. Mr. Lepard passed away suddenly on 21st December 1906, and is buried in the cemetery.

JOHN ALBERT BABINGTON, M.A., 1907.

Rugby 1858. New College, Oxon, 1864. B.A. and M.A. 1872. D. 1873, P. 1874 by the Bishop of Lichfield. Mr. Babington has

been connected with the scholastic profession for over forty years and, on the decease of Mr. Lepard, was promoted from a mastership at Tonbridge Grammar School to this vicarage. He was instituted on the 16th April and inducted on the 24th April 1907 by the Rev. Canon Bell, Vicar of Cranbrook and R.D. Through Mr. Babington's untiring exertions and unflagging energy, the noble tower of his church was successfully restored in 1909—11 at a cost of nearly £2000. Archbishop Davidson, to mark his appreciation of the successful completion of the work, preached at the Commemoration Service held on the 12th January 1912.

Many useful notes received from my friend Mr. Arthur Hussey, of Tankerton on Sea, have been incorporated into the foregoing list; while the Rev. Claude Jenkins, the Librarian at Lambeth Palace, has very kindly rendered much help in verifying entries in the arch-episcopal registers, etc. To both gentlemen I tender my sincere thanks.—A. H. T.

AN APPENDIX OF ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS RELATING TO THE CHURCH AND PARISH OF TENTERDEN.

I.

At the visitation of Archbishop Warham held in the year 1511, injunctions concerning which were "Dat. in man^{ro} de Knoll xvij die mens' Augusti, anno d'ni mill'mo quingen^{mo} undecimo, et trans' anno octavo," the following presentments were made from Tenterden:—

Ecel'ia de Tenterdene.

Compertum est. That Aleyn Blechynden came before the Official and sware upon a booke for a testame't that shuld have be'n provid that it was the true last will and hole will of oon — (*sic*) dede. And after that came wth anothe^r and testified the same the which was not true.

Itm. That James Godard wthdraweth from the church xx^{li} the which Thomasyn Piers bequethid.

Itm. That William Gervase wthdraweth liiis iiij^d of a pece of lond bequethed to the said church by Will^m Piers.

Itm. There is in the hand of John Clerk and John Netter executors to Thomasyne Pyers for a preest to syng divine s'vice in the said Churche by half a yere iiij^{li} vjs viij^d.

Itm. There is many other somes of money bequethed by the same Thomasyne as may appere more playnly by hir will in the hands of John Netter, that is to say xiijs iiij^d.

Itm. That Johane Henley bequethed iiij^{li} vjs viij^d the which is in the hands of Edward Horden.

Itm. That John Blechenden bequethed to the said churche that Barthu' ffoughill kepith in his hands, xl^s.

Itm. The executors of John William bequethid to the said Churche lxxjs viij^d.

Itm. There is in the hands of Jamys Godard and William Hampton executors to John Duneham¹ for a preest to syng divine s'vice by the space of a q'ter of any yere xxxiijs iiij^d.

¹ John Dounham, will made 26 March 1505, prob. 6 May 1505. (Arch-deaconry ix., 2.)

- Itm.* There is in the hands of John Hodges executor of the testament¹ of William Tobill for a preest to syng divine s'vice by the space of a yere iii^l vj^s viij^d.
- Itm.* That Alice Raynold was detected of heresy and remayneth unexamyned.
- Itm.* That Kateryn Carder was detected of heresy and not examenyd.
- Itm.* That there is buried in the churchyard of Tenterden oon Agnes Roch which was comenly knowen an heretike.
- Itm.* John ffrank wth div'se other evill disposed p'sons use in the tyme of d'vine s'vice to be in the churchyard comenyng and talkyng, and many other use to sit still in the churche atte procession tyme.
- Itm.* John Gorell of Tenterden kepith not his s'vice in his parisshe churche.
- Itm.* William Horneest toke not his eighth this ij yers.
- Itm.* Jamys Godard toke not his eighth oon yere.
- Itm.* Alice the wif of Thomas Sharpe toke not hir eighth by the space of ij yeres.
- Itm.* William Forten toke not his eighth by viii yeres.
- Itm.* Bride ffermer and Kateryn Mannyng are vicious and suspect women of their bodyes.

(*Register of Archbishop Warham, fo. 54^a and 55.*)

II.

Extract from the will of William Marshall, clerk, Parson of the parish church of Werehorn (Warehorne) in Kent. Dated 21 January 1523-4.

To be buried in the conventual church of the Holy Trinity in the City of London, before the altar of St. Gregory in the said church . . . bequests for masses and to pray for the souls of me and my brother Maister Peter Marshall . . .

"Also I will that two substanciall chalyses shalbe made of all my silver plate as well gilt or parcell gilt as not gilt, being in my chamber at Christ Church in London, except ii silver candelsticks. And the one of the said chalises so to be made I bequeth to the use of the said parishe churche of Werehorn, and the other chalesys to the

¹ William Tobill, will made 2 June 1501, prob. 10 December 1504. (Arch-deaconry ix., 3.)

use of the Chauntry lately founded in the parish church of Tenterden in the Countie of Kent, there to deserve for the masses to be said by the Chauntry prest as long as it shall endure, and I will that these chalises shalbe delivered by one of my executours as sone after my decesse as it may be conveniently doon, to that uses to the custody of the churchwardeyns of either of the said churches of Tenterden and Werehorn there to remayne to the said uses. [A bequest of twenty pounds towards vestments for Warehorne Church is followed by:] And I bequeth and wille that iiij^l in like manner to bye a vestment wth th'apparell to be delivered to the Churchwardeyns of the said church of Tenterden to th'use of the said Chauntry prest to say his masse therein in the principall and festyvall daies as long as it shall endure. Also I will and bequeth that ij silver candelsticks which I have in my custody shall by my executours be delivered to the said churchwardeyns of the said church of Tenterden there to remayn, and every principall and festyvall day to be sett at the aulter where the said Chauntry prest useth and shall say his masse and so to deserve in that manner aslonge as they shall endure. . . . *Itm.* I bequeth to pour people in the parishe of Tenterden iiij^{li} vj^s viij^d *Itm.* I will myn executours shall aske, recover, and receyve of George Guldeford, esquier, tenne pounds which he owes me, and then I will that the same tenne pounds be distributed and bestowed by myn executours towards the purchasing, bilding, or making of a convenient house for the said chauntry prest for the tyme being at Tenterden to loige and to teche his scolers accordingly" To Christopher Hales for helping, ayding, and counselling my executours a horse and a silver pott, and if he choseth the said silver pott the same to be deducted out of the bequest made for the chalices . . .

The witnesses include: John, Priour of the said Conventual Church; Master Rowland Phillippe; Mathewe Smythe, principal of the College of Brasenose in Oxford; Xpofer Hales; Peter Hayman; and others.

Prob. in Cath. S. Pauli Lond., xij die mens ffebruarii anno d'ni millmo quingesimo xxij^o.

(*P.C.C. Wills*, 18, *Bodfelde*.)

III.

The survey of ecclesiastical property made in the years 1534-35, and known as the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, contains the following information concerning Tenterden:—

Possessions of the “Monasteriu’ S’ci Augustini extra et prope muros civitat Cantuar.”

Tentwarden Rectoria.		£	s.	d.
Rectoria ib’m valet an’ualim ad firma’ in denariis		xx	0	0
In decas’ redd’us p’tinent ad rectoria’ ib’m		0	ij	0
Et reman’		xix	xviiij	0
The Deanery of Charyng.				
Tent’den. The certificat of S ^r Willm. Broke, Vicar ther’.				
First, a house and an orchard cont’ one acre of land		0	x	0
It’m, one yerd of land		0	0	iiij
It’m, in p ^e diaall p’sonall and other tythes yerly		xxxiiij	x	0
S’ma	xxxiiij	0	iiij	
Whereof to be deducted for p’xies paid yerly to the Archdeacon of Cant’berye. S’ma		0	vij	vj
And so remayneth de claro	xxxiiij	xij	x	
X ^{ma} inde	0	lxvij	iiij	ob.
Decanatus de Charyng (Summary).				
Tenterden. Vicarius Mr Willm ^s Broke	xxxiiij	0	iiij	
X ^{ma} inde	0	xlviij	0	ob.

(*Valor. Eccl.*, vol. i., 19, 62, 96.)

IV.

Looking upon the Bible.

Depositions before Edw. Felyp, Bailiff of Tenterden, John Parker and Thomas Austen, Jurats there, 9th December 30 Henry VIII. (1538), concerning the sayings of Sir John Fuller, priest.

Richard Hope of Tenterden, innholder, says that on 8th September last in his dwelling-house he heard Sir John Fuller say, “That as for the looking upon the Bible men should not be the

nere before Domesday;" and one Stephen Cowper said, "Ye do naught to discomfort any man for looking upon the Bible." Chr. Baker confirms this, and says further that the said 8th September Fuller said in the Parish Church of Tenterden, "Well, ye shall see another world shortly." Baker then said, "I would advise you to speak no more thereof, for if ye do it will be to your displeasure." Fuller replied, "In faith if I die I care not, for there will a thousand die more than I." Chapman and Stephen Cowper confirm Hope's deposition. Cowper says he rebuked Fuller, saying, "The King's Grace hath set it out for every man to look upon." Fuller then denied his words, which denial Hope confirms.

(*Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII.*, vol. xiii., part ii., p. 433.)

V.

Cranmer and the Heretics of Kent.

Preserved in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Camb., is a MS. volume numbered 128, dealing with the above subject. It has already been noticed in *Archæologia Cantiana*, XXVI., pp. 339—42, except that no reference is made therein to Tenterden. Those portions relating to this parish are as follows:—

Depositions against different clergymen, A.D. 1543.

Sir Humphrey Cotton, Chantry Priest at Tenterden.

"He said that there be heresies in the Bible.

"He said that every Christian man being baptized and holpen by the grace of God is in as full state of free will as Adam was before his fall.

"He hath a book of prophesies."

The Vicar of Tenterden [Peter Baker ?].

"He hath not put out of the manual which he daily useth the Bishop of Rome's name, his usurped autoritie and pardon expressed in the rubric and last absolution of extreme unction."

Hugh Cooper of Tenterden.

21 September 1543. On the 18th February last Hugh Cooper of Tenterden said that God was neither pleased with fasting nor discontent with eating. On the 4th March last he preached that neither alms deeds, fasting, nor prayer did help the soul, but faith only; also, that whosoever trusted to have help by the prayers of

any person that ever God made, committed idolatry. He inverted the order of the "confiteor," omitting the name of Mary and All Saints. On the 28th April he preached that God did not regard the prayers but the persons. (Added by Cranmer.) On the 6th May he said, "On Saturday you shall have Whitsun Even; you need not to fast except you will."

These towns are specially to be remembered that in them be placed learned men with sufficient stipends: Sittingbourne, Dover, Folkestone, Ashford, TENTERDEN, Cranbrook, Faversham, Herne, Whitstable, Marden, Maidstone, Wye, and Wingham.

*(Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic,
Henry VIII., vol. xviii., part ii.)*

VI.

Particulars for Sale of Colleges, etc., A.D. 1545.

The Parishe of Tenterden.

- i. The ffraternitye called o' ladyes Brotherhood founded wth in the p'ish Church of Tenterden, by whom it is not known:

The yerelie value of the lande		
thereto appertaininge	. . .	viii ^s
rent resolute	. . .	viiij ^d
and remaineth clear	. . .	vij iiij

- ij. Obit rentes there gyven and bequethed by the last wille and testament of Peter Marshall,¹ William Preston,² and Thomas Woode,³ for the keeping of there sev'all obits wth in the said p'ishe Church of Tenterden for ever.

The same rentes are by the yere . xxij iiij

- iiij. Light rente gyven to the parishe Church there by the laste will and testament of Johan Ingeham⁴ to the finding of ii tapers before the high aulter wth in the said church for ever

The same rente is by the yere . xvij^d

¹ Peter Marshall, Vicar, ob. 1519.

² William Preston, Bailiff of Tenterden in 1486. Will made 19 Dec. 1493; prob. 26 May 1494. (Archdeaconry vi., 1.)

³ Thomas Wood, Bailiff in 1519 and 1525. Will made 19 June 1526; prob. 31 July 1526. (Archdeaconry xvii., 7.)

⁴ John Ingham, of Woodchurch and Tenterden, temp. Hen. VI. and Edw. IV.

iiij. The Chauntrye called Sheryngton's Chauntry founded (within the Cathedrall Church of Saynt Paule in London) by one Sheryngton to the intent that ij prestes should celebrate Divine Service there for the soule of the founder and all Xten soules for ever.

The yerlie value of the land and tent^{ts} to the

same chauntry belonging	.	xx ^l	
whereof in rents resolute	.		ij vj
perpetual tenth	.	.	.
and so remaineth clear	.	.	.

(*Chantry Certificate*, 28, No. 92.)

VII.

Peter Marshall's Chantry.

The Chantry within Tenterden Church called Peter Marshall's Chantry is worth in yearly rent issuing from land—from a messuage called Dinney in the Parishes of Tentwarden and Woodchurch, and in the tenure of George Sorrell, by the year lx^s

A messuage with appurtenances called "Pypars" and all those lands in Tentwarden upon the Denes of South Sandeherst and Igollynden formerly in the tenure of William Gybbon, now in that of Jeffrey (Galfred) Harynden, by the year vj^{li}

And from a messuage called Blossoms upon the Denes of Mynster and Harrynden, formerly in the tenure of William Pyeres, now in that of John ffowle, by the year xlvj^s viij^d

And also from another messuage of land in Tenterden aforesaid, in the tenure of Thomas Bromefield, yearly xlvj^s viij^d

And also from a messuage and garden with land in Tenterden aforesaid, upon the Dene of Castwysell formerly in the tenure of Richard Pyeres, now in that of John Stace, yearly xij^s

Also from a certain rent charge of xvj^s per ann. issuing from a messuage there called the Woolsack formerly in the occupation or tenure of John Hodgys and for the use and support of a chaplain there, as well for celebrating service in the Church aforesaid as for teaching in the Grammar School. Paid by the year

xli x^s

(*Chantry Certificate*, 29, No. 117.)

VIII.

A Seditious Sermon.

A letter (numbered 243) from the Privy Council dated at "Grenewich the 11th of Maye 1546," signed by Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Winchester, and others; addressed to "our assured loving freinde Sir William Petre, Knight, oon of the two principal secretoryes to the Kinges Majeste." Extract: "This daye was also presentid unto us an informacion subscribed by certaine of th'inhabitauntes of Tenterden, Kent, of a mervailous abhominable and sedicious sermone made at Tenterden uppon Easter Wednesdaye, which we send to yow herewith to be signified to the Kinges Hieghnes. In the meantyme we have sente t'apprehende the preacher, and therefore pray you sende again unto us the saide instructions which is the original."

Letter No. 246, dated at "Grenewich the 14th of Maye 1546." From the Council to Sir William Petre, Knight. Extract: "This daye we have also had the men of Tynterden, who affirme that bil, but the prest we have not yet apprehended."

The Privy Council. "At Grenewich the xvij of May 1546," before the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Privy Seal, Bishop of Winchester, etc.

Four persons were committed to the Tower for their 'erronyous opinions,' and "lykewise a prest for making of a lewde sermone at Tynterden in Kent, was committed to Newgate."

The Privy Council. "At Grenewiche the xixth of Maye 1546," before the Council.

"This daye Sir Rychard Blostoke, the parish prest of Tenterden, was examined before the Counseill, and for his asseveracion before them that in the halowing of Holy Brede and Holy Water there was heresie he was com'itted to warde to be further at more leysour examyned."

The Privy Council. "At Westminster the xxiiijth of Julye 1546, before the Lord Chauncellour, Lord Greate Master, the Lord Pryvey Seale," etc.

"Sir — Bostok, prest, late curate of Tynterden, who by himselfe and a light prest which he mayntained in his parsonage had brought sondry of his parisheners to light opinions concerning religion and therefore committed to the Marshalsie, was this daye,

upon repentaunce of his faulte, with a good lesson dismissed upon bond of C^{li} to make his apparance at any tyme within twelve moneths when he shall be called for."

(*State Papers, Henry VIII., Letters, vol. i. Acts of the Privy Council, 1542—1547, pp. 418-9, etc. Also, Letters and Papers, Henry VIII., New Series, vol. xxi., part i., pp. 391, etc.*)

IX.

During the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth a dispute arose between the Vicar of Tenterden and some of his parishioners concerning the right to use the north chancel door of the parish church. The whole controversy is thus recorded:—

6 September 1599.

Before the Archdeacon and his official; appeared personally George Ely, perpetual Vicar of the parish of Tenterden, and Herbert Whitefeild of the same parish, gent., also Thomas Hatche, warden of the same parish, with certain other parishioners and inhabitants of Tenterden.

It was alleged that Martha, the wife of the said Herbert Whitefeild, sat in a certain seat within the parish (*sic*) of Tenterden in a certain place called the north chancel on the north side next to the chancel of the Church, where the said Martha sat at present and her predecessors dwelling in the house of the same Herbert Whitfeild from a time when the memory of man was not to the contrary, and that leading to the seat of the said Martha Whitfeild was a way by a certain door called the chancel door; but George Ely, now Vicar, made objections to the same Martha Whitfield using that way to the seat, saying that the chancel door of the Church was, and is, the door for the Vicar of the Church to enter and go out of the Church both by right and ancient custom.

Reasons alleaged by George Elie, Vicar of Tenterden, why the Chauncell dore theire should not bee common to y^e p'ishoners but private to y^e minister.

Imprimis. It is thought by lawyers and others y^t ye chauncell dores in churches were at y^e firste made and appointed for y^e ease and use of the ministers and if all then this amongst y^e rest.

Item. Ye Chauncell dore at Tenterden is builte on the north side of y^e church nexte to y^e minister's house as such like dores bee in other parrishes.

Item. This dore is a very little lowe dore by y^e w^{ch} theire can but one passe at once far unlike y^e other three dores by w^{ch} y^e p'ishioners do usuallie passe in and oute.

Item. There is noe handsome waye made for ye p'ishioners to go in and oute into ye church by y^t dore and in winter and fowle weather it is soe fowle and deepe, y^t women w^{thout} some trouble cannot passe that waye except it bee frostie weather.

Item. It can not bee proved y^t ye p'ishe clarke hath at anie time had y^e keepinge of y^e key of y^e chauncell dore to open and shutte upon Sondayes, Holidayes, and other service dayes, as he hath y^e keyes of ye other dores.

Item. Onelye y^e minister of Tent'den hath kepte y^e key of ye chauncell dore, who in favour suffered some other to have keyes to come in y^t way for theire ease, as namelie, old M^{rs} Hales whome this gentlewoman y^t now is succeedinge, and findinge a keye of that dore doth many times but not alwayes come in y^t waye wth her famelye. Also theire was one olde M^{res} Nethersall y^t had a key to that dore before mye cominge; and theise as they had keyes to open y^e dore so did they diligentlie looke to y^e lockinge of it when they went oute, and soe doeth M^{res} Hales now.

Item. Touchinge M^{res} Whitfild shee never had a key till wthin theise fowre yeares, and then shee p'curred it by a sinister and indirecte meanes.

Item. Whereas theire are above fiftie houshoulds in Tent'den y^t come in at the same church gate y^t M^r Whitfild dothe, and might wth as good righte challenge ye benefit of ye chauncell dore as hee, yet none of ye said houshoulders come in at y^e saide dore, nor challenge it for a common dore for ought y^t I heare or knowe, thoughte theire seates bee nearer to that dore then anie other.

Item. Whyleste olde M^{rs} Nethersall lived, havinge a keye, she came y^t waye, but not her husbände, and soe now M^{rs} Whitefild comes that way, but not her husband.

Untruths in M^r Whitfild's information.

First. It is not trewe y^t M^r Whitfild wth his wife doe usuallie passe into y^e church by y^e chauncell dore, but shee w^{thout} him.

Secondly. It is untrewē y^t anie other housholders goe usuallie into ye church by y^e chauncell dore beside M^{rs} Hales and M^{rs} Whitfild accompanied wth theire famelies excepte they leauinge y^e dore open and unlocked, some boyes and youtnes and negligent fellowes cominge late to y^e church, slide in y^t way, fearinge to come in at ye common dores leaste they should be seene and noted.

Thirdlie. It is untrewē y^t latelie I have caused y^e dore to bee kept shutte, but I confesse ye key that was lefte to me by my p^rdicessores I have kepte to my selfe, neither have I used to set open ye dore for others, nor thinck my selfe bound so to doe.

Inconveniēces followinge y^e leauinge open y^e dore in time of divine service.

Imprimis. There is muche runninge in and oute of y^e church when y^e chauncell dore is left unlocked in time of divine service, to ye offence of manie.

Item. Ye openinge and shuttinge of y^t dore because it makes a greate noise, doth disturbe ye hearers, who finde them selves greeved wth it.

Lastlie. M^{rs} Hales her pew beinge directlie opposite againste y^e chauncell dore and verie neare unto it, y^e winds and stormye weather arisinge oute of y^e northe if ye dore bee lefte standinge open, doth verie greatlie annoie her and those that sit neere unto her to y^e indangering of theire healths.

M^r Whitfild and Richard Holman contrary to them selves in this chalenge.

First. As longe as M^{rs} Whitfild's key would open the dore, neither M^r Whitfild nor Richard Holman nor any other that I knowe or heard of did chalenge the chauncel dore to bee common.

Item. Whether in this monthe M^r Whitfild said that his owne mother in her life time had a key of that chauncell dore.

Item. Sithens ye time y^t M^r Whitfild and Richard Holman toulde me in y^e hearinge of John Roberts and Mathew Austen, y^t ye lock should be set on againe conditionallie y^t I would keepe y^e keye to my selfe and lett none come in.

Depositions.

Thomas Harris of Tenterden in the Countie of Kent, black smithe of ye age of lx yeares and more. Confesseseth uppon his owne knowledge yt he knewe a locke on y^e chauncell dore for fortie yeares agoe at leaste; and to this if hee bee lawfullie caled hee will bee sworn. Confessed in the p'sence of Daniell Pickard and Elizabeth Leedes.

Signum dicte
Thomæ × Harris.

Margaret Browne, widow of Thomas Browne, late Bailife of Tenterden, deceased, beinge of the age of three score and ten yeares and upwards, doth well remember and doth confesse y^t one M^{rs} Nethersall had a keye of the chauncell dore aforesaide longe afore M^r Elie's time, and that she used to have y^t key with her dwellinge neare the Churche for feare she should forgett it at home or lose it, or should come afore old M^{rs} Hales and soe bee driven to goe aboute; and this she will affirme upon her oathe if it may bee wthout her trouble or travill. Confessed in the p'sence of Daniell Pickard and Elizabeth Leeds above writte'.

Maye it please your worship, that we whose names are under written are readye to testifiye uppon our othes y^t the churche doore now in controversie betwene M^r Whitfeld and o'r nowe Vicare M^r Elye, hath bene ev^r since we can remember used as a doore for ev'ryone toe goe in and oute thereof that would, both before M^r Elye his tyme alsoe many yeares since he was Vicare till of late it hath been otherwise restrayned, and that the said doore hath allwayes bene opened and shut by the p'ishe clarke as other the churche doores have bene, and that the parishe hath alwayes kept the reparations of that parte of the chansell and not the Vicare or Parson.

by me John Funnel.
by me Clement Whytfyld.¹
by me Roger Leuknor.
by me James Mede.
by me Peter Wolball.

The Thirde of September 1599.

That yt I can saye touchinge the chauncell dore is this, that about a xxx or xxxi yeares agoe at what tyme I was a scoler in

¹ Brother of Herbert Whitfield.

Tenterden, I do very well remember that one Mr Coxe beinge then Curate to o'r Mr Bendall had a keye to the chauncell dore, and did also use to unlocke and locke the same at his cominge in and goinge out; this of my knowledge I am able to saye he did, and am readie to justifie the same when so ever I shalbe called thereunto.

By me John Hache.

The Court ordered :

That, whereas M^{rs} Mary Hales the wife of John Hales¹ of Tenterden, esquier, and the said M^{rs} Martha Whitfeld have had in times past two several keys to the said chancel door for to pass that way to hear divine service and to receive the Sacraments in the said Church of Tenterden; that when they pass in and out shall lock or cause to be locked the door after them, and lest any damage might happen to the Church goods by reason of these keys, it is ordered that both of them shall yearly pay some gratuity to the parish clerk there, so that every Sunday and Holy day, at night after evening prayer, and at other times, he shall bolt the door from within, so that none can go into the Church by that door before the clerk have unbarred it again.

It is likewise ordered that Mr Elie, now Vicar, and his successors for ever, shall pass that way and have a key to that door as heretofore it hath been used.

(*Archid. Visitat. Comperta*, vol. for 1596—1600.)

[It is unfortunate for the reputation of Herbert and Martha Whitfield that the records shew each of them to have been addicted to expressing their opinions somewhat too freely. Thus we find among the State Papers of James I., on a parchment of letters, grants, and pardons, dated 15 Feb. 1607-8, the following: "A pardon graunted to Herbert Whitfield of Tenterden in the Counte of Kent for certaine misdemeanour and offering of defamacon or slander against some of his neighbours; out of w^{ch} are excepted all contumelious speeches against the word of God, his ma'ty p'son, or any noblemen or Bishops or other of like rancke. Subscribed by Sergeant Phillips and proved by Mr. John Levingsone." And a little further on, another, dated 16 Martii 1607-8, as follows: "A pardon for Herbert Whitfeild, gent., for matter of defamacon

¹ John Hales, the last Bailiff of Tenterden, 1598-99, and first Mayor, 1600.

against John Elyot and others. Which pardon passed before and was stayed at the Great Seale in regard of some over liberall wordes therein conteyned. Subscr: and pruned as above.

J. Wood."

(*S.P. James I., Docquets, 1608-9.*)

Two years later Martha so far forgot herself as to cause a disturbance in church, for which she was duly 'presented.'

1610. Mistress Martha Whitefield, the wife of Mr. Herbert Whitefield, gent., for chiding and brawling in the church with the wife of Mr. Thomas Short, to the offence of the congregation—about the beginning of June last.

(*Archdeacons' Presentments, vol. 75, fol. 20.*)

Martha died in 1613, and her husband at the beginning of 1623, and are commemorated by a stately monument having kneeling figures, erected against the north wall of the north chapel immediately adjacent to the chancel door which was the cause of so much trouble.]

X.

The petition against the Vicar which was presented to the House of Commons, and which is referred to on p. 226 is as follows:—

"To the Right Honourable the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the Commons House of Parliament: The humble petition of the inhabitants of the Towne and Parishe of Tenterden in the County of Kent:

Sheweth—That, whereas the said town and parish, beeing an auncient Corporacion and a very populous place, which heertofore flourished under the teachinge of godlie and paynefull ministers, who, for these forty yeeres last past and upwards, have beene for the most part resident amongst them, and provided for them sermons on Sondayes both forenoone and afternoone to their great comfort. But now of late, M^r Doctor Peake, one of the prebends of Canterbury and parson of Acris in Kent, being presented to the Vicaridge of Tenterden, which is of the yeerely value of two hundred pounds, or neere thereabouts, by the Deane and Chapter of Christ Church, Cant., thereof Patrons, who are also proprietors of the

Rectorie improprieate of Tenterden aforesaid, beeing of the yeerlie value of one hundred pounds and upwards; hee, the said Mr Doctor Peake, hath not beene resident, nor will reside himselfe upon the said Vicaridge, nor provide your petitioners a Curat that will preach or catechise on Sondaies in the afternoone. But hee hath given an expresse charge to a late Curat of his not to preach on Sondayer in the afternoone as the said Curat hath reported, nor will the said Mr Doctor Peake, although he have better than five hundred pounds per annum spiritual livings, allowe a Curat competent mayntenance for the serving of the said cure; neither will hee suffer your petitioners (though they have made it their suite to him) to provide and maynetaine at their owne charges a conformable minister to preach on Sondaies in the afternoone. Neither hath hee at this present, nor hath hee hadd since the beginning of January last, any Curat at all resident amongst them, but sometimes one, sometimes another, such as could or can be gott at the cheapest rate, viz., for a noble, or seaven shillings and eightpence a day at the utmost, are procured to supply the Cure on Sondayer.

And beesides, the said Mr Doctor Peake hath so much neglected his charge, that at the generall Fast enjoined to bee kept throughout the whole kingdom in July last, the duties befitting so holy and religious a work were to their great grieve very slightly performed, neither the Curat nor himselfe beeing at all present that day to doe the service, insomuch as hadd it not been for a schoolmaster of the parishe newlie entered into the ministry, the place hadd not beene at all supplied, and as it was supplied, the exercises of the Fast not being continued a competent and convenient time as hath beene heertofore used, a good part of the day was, by the ruder sorte, spent in the ale houses, to the great dishonour of Almighty God.

And moreover he exacteth of the inhabitants of the said parishe many undue and unaccustomed fees, as namelie, twelve pence for the ringing of the great bell at a buriall, a fee never heard of there till now late. And whereas the ancient and accustomed fee to the Vicar there for a marriage hath beene but eighteene pence, hee doth now exact sometimes two shyllings, and sometimes fower shillings, for evrie couple married. Neither will hee suffer his owne Curat, nor any other conformable minister to preech at any buriall unlesse hee (though absent and resident about twenty miles off) may bee paid tenn shillings a sermon if his Curat preach, and

twentie shillings a sermon if a stranger preach, for the hire of his pulpit.

And further also, hee exacteth of poore servants more than their accustomed offerings at Easter; and hath threat'ned, unlesse they will give him his demands, to sue them in the Ecclesiastical court for the tithes of their wages, beeing a tithe never paid, nor scarce ever heard of in the said parishe.

And hee also at Easter communions in the yeere 1640, did disgracefully put back some poore servants of the said parishe from receiving of the holy sacraments, beeing there ready with the rest of the congregation to receive the same, meerlie because they would not pay him twelve pence a peece for their offerings, although they hadd before tendred him their accustomed offerings or more. And, beesides, he threat'ned many more that unlesse they would pay him twelve pence a peece for their offerings it should cost them twelve pence a peece before he hadd done with them, or used words to that effect.

And hee also caused tenn poore servants, or labourers, of the said parishe to be unjustly cited into the Ecclesiasticall Court at Canterbury beeing about twenty miles distant from Tenterden, meerly for vexacion upon pretence that they did not pay him their accustomed offerings at Easter in the year 1640, nor did they receive the holy sacrament then; whereas they did all of them then receive the Sacrament at his owne hands and hadd beefore paid or tendered him their accustomed offerings or more; and, accordinglie they did all of them so depose in the said Ecclesiasticall Court excepting two onlie, who, upon his said citation, fled the parishe and thereupon they were all of them dismissed the said court. But, though the Judge thereof did publikelie manifest his great dislike of such oppression, yet hee neither did, nor could, as was then said, allowe them any costs or charges, though in truth it cost or stood them in about fiftene or sixteene shillings a peece.

By reason of all which doeings of the said M^r Doctor Peake, diverse of the said parishe have, and are like to remove their dwellings from thence, which beeing of late tould him, hee, not at all moved therewith, hath given out speeches that though the houses there stood emptie, yet hee is sure he shall find the lands there, or to that effect.

All which your petitioners have thought fitting to represent to this honourable assemblie, humbly intreating that you would bee pleased to take the same into your pious and grave consideracions,

and to give your petitioners such relief therein as in your great wisdoms shall thinke meete.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, etc.

[*Here follow eighty signatures, fourteen of whom filled the office of Mayor of Tenterden, in some cases more than once. Their names are marked with an asterisk. The eighth is that of the Town Clerk.*]

*Tho. Shorte.	*Jo. Austen.	Thomas Iggulden.
*John Witherden.	Thos. Selherst.	Richard Elphicke.
*Freeg. Stace.	Samuell Wiellcock.	John Sander.
John Reade.	Tho ^s Bedingfield.	Peter Philpot.
*Samuell Curtis.	Samuell Finch.	John Hooke.
*William Plummer.	Tho. Iden.	Nath. Posier.
*Thomas Huckstepp.	*John Finch.	Rob ^t Ashenden.
Jo. Baker.	Thos. Taylor.	*Peter Shorte.
Ric. Keete.	William Stretton.	*George Tilden.
Ric. Scriven.	Tho. Brett.	Thomas Butler.
Nich. Emyot.	George Haffenden.	Tho ^s Simons.
Lewes Clements.	Robert Wolball.	John Crouch.
Daniel Hopper, the elder.	Thos. Haffenden.	James Wide.
Richard Masters.	Richard Haffenden.	Daniel Baytop.
Job Cushman.	Henry Gyrdler.	Abraham Caffinch.
Mych. Keete.	Tho. Baytup.	Anthony Weller.
Richard Lucas.	W ^m Playfer.	Edward Boys.
Clement Widon.	Luke Younge.	Edward Caffinch.
Richard Highestedd.	Geo. Humphrey.	Stephen Neate.
John Fuller.	Aminadab Henley.	John Bear.
Jo. Smith.	Daniel Duncke.	Ric. Swanten.
Jo. Hamper.	Thos. Houlting.	Dan ^l Hopper.
Simeon Dartnell.	James Duncke.	John Gyrdler.
William Gilliebald.	John Scotchford.	Rob ^t Willes.
Richard Seath.	Thomas Tilden.	Sam ^l Bedar.
Sa. Shorte.	W ^m Stretton, jun.	John Wood.
	John Waters.	Thos. Eldredge.

[On the back of the petition is endorsed, by Sir Edward Dering, "1641, 10 July. Petition. Tenterden v. D^r Peake."]

(*Proceedings in Kent in connection with the Parliament called in 1640. L. B. Larking, Camden Soc., 1862.*)

XI.

The survey of Church property and land in the parish of Tenterden, made by order of Parliament in the year 1649, is as follows:—

The Parsonage of Tenterden.

Decanat Cantuar. } All that close of pasture ground beinge gleabe
S^r Edward Hales. } land conteynninge by Estimacon ffive acres more
or lesse wherein Standeth a large Barne and other outhouses
com'only called the parsonage Barne and all the tythes of Corn
ariseinge and growinge within the parish of Tenterden. And alsoe
severall Rents Issueinge out of lands and Tenements in Tenterden
amountinge in the whole unto the sume of xxvj^s viij^d, receaved and
taken in right of the Parsonage of Tenterden, Together with all
Wayes, passages, yards, proffitts and advantages whatsoever to the
said p'misses belonging or appertayninge or with the same or any
parte thereof leased, occupied or enjoyed.

Memorandum. All w^{ch} last menconed p'misses were by the
late Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Christ, Can-
terbury, by their Indenture dated the second of Julye 1640, demised
unto S^r Edward Hales, Knight and Baronett, to hould from
Michaelmas before the date unto the end of xxi yeares. Payeing
therefor yearely the sume of xx^{li} vj^s viij^d att the twoe most usuall
ffeast by equall porcons. But are worth upon Improvement over
and above the Rent reserved, p' ann' C^l. The Lessee to repayre
and mayntaine the Buildings and Inclosures about the p'misses,
and likewise to repayre the Chauncell of the parrishe Church of
Tenterden. And if the Rent bee unpayde xiiij dayes after either
of the saide ffeasts, the Lessee to fforfeite l^s. There was xi yeares
and one quarter of a yeare to come and unexpired of the Tearme
aforesaid att Midsom'er last. The advowson, Right of patronage,
Nominacon and p'sentacon to the Church of Tenterden belonged
to the late Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Christ,
Canterburye. The p'sent Incumbent there is M^r Barry.

Returned (amongst other thinges) into the Regist^r Office the
8th of September 1649,

Ex^d Ra. Hall,
Regist. Deput.

By John Browne, }
Will. Eles, } Surveyors.
Will. Jones, }

Marginal notes:—

Redd. xx^l vj^s viij^d. Entertayn^{mt} coi'bus annis xxxiijs iiij^d.

This is returned in another survey and is apor'coned therein,
25 Nov. 1650.

Tenterden Rectory.

All that Parsonage or Rectory of Tenterden consistinge of one great large Barne, newly erected, togeather with one close of pasture wherein the Barne now standeth, abuttinge to Tenterden Streete on the west, cont' by estimacon v acr. v^{li}. Togeather with the Tythes of corne and other profits to the said parsonage belonging, all which wee estimate to bee worth coi'bus annis xcv^l.

Memorandum. S^r Edward Hales, Knight, holdeth the said parsonage and Rectory by an indenture from the Deane and Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, dated 11^o July 1640, for the Tearme of xxi yeares from Michaellmas before the Date, payeinge there fore yearely xx^l vi^s viij^d att the twoe most usual ffeasts by equall porcons. But are now worth upon Improvement over and above the said Rent reserved per ann. lxxvij^l. The Lessee covenanteth to repair the Barne and to provide for the Deane and Officers or pay xxxiijs iiij^d. The xx^l vi^s viij^d reserved on this Rectory ys aporconed, viz^t:—

To bee sold with the lands	. 01 . 00 . 08
To remayne upon the Tythes	. 19 . 06 . 00
In toto .	. <u>20 . 06 . 08</u>

Dat. Nov. 26, 1650.

Will. Webb.

Marginal note:—

Redd. xx^{li} vi^s viij^d ffor enterta'ment xxxiijs iiij^d.

(*Parliamentary Survey of Church Lands,*
vol. xix., 3, 4, 44.)

XII.

Among the records preserved in the office of the Town Clerk at Tenterden is one which seems to merit inclusion here, being a faculty issued by the Consistory Court at Canterbury regarding

the removal of some old seats from the chancel, and placing the Communion Table in its proper position.

“Decimo Octavo die mensis Junii anno d'ni Millimo sexcentimo nonagimo quarto. On w^{ch} day appeared Peter Gleane, Notary Publique, and exhibited this proxie for John Holman and Jeremiah Curtis the p'sent Churchwardens of Tenterden in the Diocess of Canterbury, and alleaged that it is the desire and request of the said Churchwardens, as also of Mr Jonathan Maude the p'sent Vicar there, and divers others of the Cheife Inhabitants of the said parish, that they may have leave to place the Com'union table of the said Church of Tenterden at the East end of the Chauncell of the said Church, and to raile in the same for the more decent and com'odious administraction of the Sacrament to the Parishioners there; and that they may have leave and license to amove and take away some old seates now standing in that part of the said Chauncell which is designed to be railed in, they being of little use to the parish, none sitting there but some poore antient people whom the said Minister and Churchwardens will take care to seate in some more convenient part of the said Church, and that the said Gleane did exhibit a certificate of what he prayed as to the amoooving the said seats under the hands of the said Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the said parish. Whereupon the Judge inspecting the said certificate did interloquendo order and decree that the said churchwardens have license and leave to amove and take away the said old seats and to place such persons as usually sett there in some other convenient place of the said church; and that they have leave to raile in the Com'union table of the said church in such manner as may be for the most convenient and decent administraction of the Lord's Supper to the parishioners there, the said Gleane accepting thereof, etc.

Jo: Stockar, Surr: Pa: Lukins, Reg. Dep'tus.”

18 June 1694.

(*Corporation Records, Tenterden.*)

XIII.

Visitation of the Diocese of Canterbury. Articles of enquiry were addressed to the Incumbents by the Archdeacon (Dr. J. Head), dated Canterbury 17 May 1750.

Tenterden Church.

i. The North and West doors to be repaired.

- ii. Provide a new bason for the font, and the cieling and Pews in the North Chancel to be repaired, and the walls plaistered and whitewashed.
- iii. Nil.
- iv. Provide a carpet for the Communion Table.
- v. Make an inventory of the church goods and return a copy into Court.
- vi. Nil.

The Churchyard.

The rubbish to be got from the church walls, and the wood to be removed from the churchyard.

The two broken bells by an order of the vestry are to be new cast as soon as the roads are passable.

Everything else is done according to the above orders.

Witness our hands : Theoph: De L'Angle, Vic^r.

Thos: Winder. Tho. Paine.

The minister and churchwardens are to certify of the performance of these Injunctions at next Easter Visitation.

(*Lambeth MS., No. 1134.*)

XIV.

In 1758 Archbishop Secker held his primary visitation of the Diocese and Peculiars of Canterbury. Printed letters of enquiry were addressed to all Incumbents, etc., dated from the Deanery of St. Paul's, 1 May 1758. Signed, "your loving brother Tho: Cant."

The record as it concerns Tenterden is as follows :—

- i. Extent of parishes, houses, population, etc.

The extent of the parish from East to West is about four Miles, from North to South about five Miles. It is divided into five Boroughs. There are about 260 Houses. There are no families of Note.

- ii. Number, if any, of Papists.

There are no papists in the parish.

iii. Any Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, Methodists, or Moravians.

There are about 300 Presbyterians, no independents, about six anabaptists, no Methodists or Moravians. There is a Presbyterian meeting house. I have enquired of the Teacher and others, but cannot get any certain Information whether it be duly licensed¹ or not. The Presbyterian Teacher's name is Hancock, who tells me that he himself is properly qualified. The number of Dissenters has rather lessened than increased of late years.

iv. Any Quakers, and do they pay their tithes.

There are about six quakers in the parish; they have no meeting house in the parish. They pay their tithes regularly without compulsion.

v. As to attendance at Church.

The parishioners in general go regularly either to church or meeting house every Lord's Day.

vi. As to your residence in the parish, if not, where and why.

I did constantly reside in this cure sixteen years, when my health would permit me to stay no longer. I now reside on my donative, or, as my Patron calls it, Royal Peculiar of Goodnestone, where I do the duty, though I still spend some part of the year here. I have a curate who lives in the Vicarage house, his name is John Holland,² A.B., he was ordained priest on my title, he has served this cure ever since I have had my Diocesan's leave to be absent, I allow him forty Pounds a year with other Perquisites, he serves no other cure.

vii. As to services in your Church, any other Chapel in the parish and distance from the Church, and catechising.

There are two sermons preached every Sunday in this Church,

¹ At the General Quarter Sessions held at Tenterden, 9 May 1760, "The house . . . which for severall years last past hath been and now is used as a Presbyterian Meeting House, is Certified to this Court by the Reverend M^r Cornelius Handcock . . . to be an house fit for the Exercise of Religious Worship therein . . . Recorded accordingly." (*Corporation Records*.)

Mr. Handcock was the minister of this congregation (founded by Rev. George Hawe, 1662) for thirty years, 1744—1774. He is buried in the churchyard of St. Mildred, where his tombstone may still be seen. "1774 May 24. The Rev. Cornelius Handcock, widower, 84." (*Parish Reg.*)

² Buried in the churchyard. His tombstone bears this inscription: "Here lieth interred the body of y^e Rev. John Holland, aged 56 years. He was Curate of this parish 20 years. Died 30 of April 1760."

and Prayers read there on Wednesdays, Frydays, and all Holy Days. There is a Chappel¹ in the parish about two miles from the church. The Chaplain's name is Thoresby. The children are instructed in the Catechism on Wednesdays and Frydays in Lent. I do not know that any unbaptized Persons frequent Publick Worship. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is admistred on the first Sunday in every month, there are usually about 150 communicants at the monthly sacraments, and on the great Festivals near 200.

viii. Any Free School, Hospital, or Almshouse.

There is a Grammar School. One Hayman gave a house for the use of the Schoolmaster. Mr. Reginald Mantle² gave 200 pounds to the Schoolmaster. This money is laid out in land which now lets for ten pounds a year, and one William Marshall, clerk, gave ten pounds³ a year to the School Master with which the estate of Sir Edward Hales, Bart., is now charged. The Mayor and Corporation of Tenterden are trustees, and see these several sums annually paid to the School Master for whose use they were given. There is no hospital or alms-house in the Parish.

ix. Any voluntary or charity school.

There is no voluntary charity school in the parish.

x. Any lands, tenements, tithes or pensions for the poor.

Lady Norton gave 50 pounds a year to be equally divided between the parishes of Tenterden and Hollingbourne. This she has ordered to be divided into seven divisions; four parts to be applied in putting out apprentices, the children of parents having no parochial relief; the other three parts, twenty shillings to the Ministers of each of the said parishes for two annual sermons to be preached in each of their respective churches on the first day of January, and the first day of November, the residue of the three parts to ten poor widows, one year in money, and the second year

¹ Smallhythe Chapel. Richard Thoresby, chaplain, 1736—1766. (*Arch. Cant.*, XXX., 185.)

² Reginald Mantell was elected Mayor of Tenterden on the 29th August 1710, but refused to serve, "Whereby he hath forfeited the sum of forty pounds." At a Common Hall held on the 13th October following, the amount was reported "now paid." Refusing also to serve as J.P. for the Borough, was fined £20, but this was remitted. (*Corporation Records*.)

³ See extract from his will, p. 239 *ante*.

in black and white cloth, and so alternately for ever, such persons having no parochial relief and hearing the said sermons in their respective churches.

xi. As to disposal of the Offertory.

The money given at the offertory is disposed of by the Minister to those poor who attend the Sacrament, or are confin'd by sickness.

xii. Are there any other matters.

I know of no other matter relating to my parish of which I can give your Grace any information.

Theoph: De L'Angle,
Vicar.

(*Lambeth MSS., No. 1134, IV., 234.*)

XV.

Extracts from the wills of Tenterden folk relating to their Parish Church; being bequests towards the building of the fabric, its repair and maintenance, the provision for church furniture, lights, and altars, and other matters of interest.

Many parishioners of Tenterden during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries bequeathed money and goods towards the building and edifying of their parish church.

A selection from their wills, indicating such purposes, is here given:—

i. Thomasine Adam, widow. 20 April 1519.

To the use of the church, my tablecloth “myled” or mixed with blue thread, to adorn the high altar in times requisite and on festival days. To the buying of one candlestick to serve before Our Lady of Pity, 5^s. (A. 14, 1.)

ii. Richard Aylonde, y’oman. 14 November 1513.

I wooll and bequith to the Church of Tenterden to th’use of the same churche ij Kyne to be lettyn out by the yere at a resonable pryce, and I wooll that xiiij^d of the rent of the same Kyne comyng and growing be gyven unto xiii poore men of the same p’isshe ev’y good ffryday for evermore yf they wooll receyve hit or

ells to be dysposed unto other poore folkys . . . Itm I wooll that the mony of a cloth that Petur Maister bought of me be bought with all a payer of orgonnes to do s'vyce in the church foresayd. (P.C.C., 8, Holder.)

iii. Richard Baker. 8 April 1504.

To the reparation of one spring called the Churchewell in Tenterden, 2^s. (A. 10, 3.)

iv. John Baker. 1 October 1537.

To the maintenance of the Light of St. Nicholas, 3^s 4^d. (A. 21, 9.)

v. William Bate. 31 May 1463.

To the reparation of the parish church of Tenterden, 6^s 8^d. (A. 1, 6.)

vi. William Beche, of Smalhithe. 12 January 1518-9.

To the reparation of the church of Tenterden, a cow. (A. 14, 2.)

vii. Garard Beryngham, of Smalhithe. 8 January 1527-8.

To the light of Our Lady in the church of Tenterden, 12^d, and to the reparation of the same church, 6^s 8^d. (A. 18, 1.)

viii. Robert Brekynden, senior. 11 November 1482.

To be buried in the Chapel of St. Mary in the parish church of Tenterden . . . For an image of St. Mary in the chapel of the same, a silver "cheyne." (A. 3, 26.)

ix. William Brickenden. 18 September 1628.

And whereas there hath been speech of building a gallerie in Tenterden Church I do will that if there shall be a gallerie builded there within one year after my death, that then my ex'or shall pay to the Mayor and Jurats of Tenterden towards the building thereof, the sum of ten pounds, but if the same shall not be builded within one year after my death, then I will the same gift and legacy of ten pounds to be void. (Con. 48, 257—60.)

x. Thomas Bishopyn den. 4 February 1511-12.

To the buying of a pair of organs to serve in the church, 12^d. (A. 128.)

xi. Robert Bosshopynden. 7 April 1523.

A taper of one pound of wax before St. Peter in the church, every year to be renewed against the feast of St. Peter. (A. 15, 10.)

xii. Lora Blossom, widow. 6 March 1532-3.

To the making of a new cover for the font in Tenterden Church, 20^d. (A. 19, 15.)

xiii. Thomas Blussh. 23 January 147³/₄.

To the reparation of the church my best cow, and that 3^s 4^d which is in the hands of Robert P'syt. (A. 2, 12.)

xiv. William Borne. 30 September 1509.

My ex'ors at my cost and charge shall cause the "revestrie" of the church of Tenterden to be well and workmanly sealid (ceiled). Certain lands to be sold, and from the money thereof—To the church, 10 marcs (£6 13s. 4^d). (A. 11, 3.)

xv. Robert Bregges. 15 April 1484.

To the light of St. Katherine in the church of St. Mildred, 3^s 4^d. (A. 4, 1.)

xvi. Laurence Brodestret. 5 April 1525.

To the light of St. Erasmus, 2^d, and the light of St. Clement, 2^d. (A. 16, 13.)

xvii. Thomas Carpynter. 21 April 1498.

To the work of St. Mildred's Church, 6^s 8^d . . . and if daughter Joan die before she is married, then 10 marcs for an ornament to serve in the church. (A. 7, 2.)

xviii. Katernyn Carpenter, widow. 3 October, 1510.

To the use of the church my best diaper towel . . . a taper of three pounds of wax to burn before the image of St. Mary in the same church. (A. 11, 7.)

xix. John Castelyn. 8 January 150⁷/₈.

To the reparation of the nave of Tenterden Church, 20^s. (Con. 9, 65.)

xx. Katherine Castlyn, widow. 17 January 1510-11.

To the lights of the Holy Cross, St. Mary, St. Mildred, and St. Katherine, two pence each. (A. 11, 7.)

xxi. Joan Caston, widow. 4 May 1512.

That Richard Piers shall pay that £3 he owes unto me, unto the church of Tenterden, to the buying of a Crismatory of silver and gilt. (Con. 11, 41.)

xxii. Richard Castewesill. 1 September 1477.

To the church, for one coverlet to be bought to serve in the same church, 6^s 8^d. . . . To the reparation of the church, 6^s 8^d. (A. 3, 11.)

xxiii. William Claidich. 22 April 1505.

For making an image of St. Katherine in the church, 12^d. (A. 10, 1.)

xxiv. Robert Clerk. 24 December 1495.

To the lights of St. Mary, St. Mildred, St. Nicholas, the Calefecary, and the Torches in the church of Tenterden, 8^d each. (A. 6, 5.)

xxv. William Cok. 15 May 1449.

To the reparation of the church, 6^s 8^d. To the making of the new bell tower there, 5 marcs (£3 6s. 8^d.). To the lights of St. Nicholas, St. Christopher, St. Mary, and before the Cross on the north side of the church, 20^d each. To the light of St. Mildred, 3^s 4^d. To the brotherhood of St. Mary, 20^d. (A. 1, 1.)

xxvi. Thomas Cok. 20 April 1473.

For the whole of a new window in the west part of the new tower of Tenterden, viz.: 'glasyd' and with other work in the same, from my goods as my ex'or shall think best to be done. (A. 2, 6.)

xxvii. Stephen Couper. 10 February 151³/₄.

To the buying of one new pair of organs to serve in the church, 3^s 4^d. To the gilding of the image of St. Mark in the church, if so be that there be no new image of St. Mark there made, 20^d. To the making of one new image of St. George to serve in the church, 20^d. To the use of the church two kine, price twenty shillings, upon a condition that the Wardens yearly distribute to poor people on Good Friday. (A. 12, 8.)

xxviii. William Cowper. 4 October 1518.

That my ex'ors at my cost and charge within a year after my death make one convenient parclose or "seelyng" behind the High Rood or Crucifix in the church, betwixt the arches dividing the nave and the high chancel. Also that they do make, prepare, and substantially set up, one convenient window, mullioned and glazed, with all other work necessary and expedient, upon and in the roof

on the south side of the church next to the said Rood and Crucifix, as it can be thought most necessary by the Curate and other honest men of the parish. Also that they do prepare and make ready in as short time as they conveniently may, all and every such altar cloths and curteyns as I of late did put to painting to one paynter of Hederon, which I will and bequeath to the use of the church, and so to be hanged there about and upon the altar where the Mass of Jesus is used to be celebrated. To the buying of one pair of laten candlesticks continually to stand upon the said altar, 6^s 8^d. To the buying of one convenient white cope to serve in the church to one white "sute" there now, being most necessary, £13 6^s 8^d. To the Brotherhood priest 20^d yearly, and for two tapers to be renewed twice yearly, 2^s. (Con. 12, 174.)

xxix. Stephen Cowper. 10 October 1551.

My bodye to be buried in the church porch of Tenterden, and I will to the Church of Tenterden xl^s to be buried at the sought (south) dore in the waye. (P.C.C., 28, Bucke.)

xxx. John Crotehole, senior. 3 December 1496.

To the church, a torch of the price of eight shillings. (A. 6, 7.)

xxxi. John Davy. 1 March 1467-8.

Itm. lego ad rep'acionem eccl'ia de Tentyrden vj^s viij^d. Itm. ad rep'acionem magne cruce apud le north frith in eadem eccl'ia vi^s viii^d. (P.C.C., 25, Godyn.)

xxxii. Denis Davy, widow. 12 August 1520.

To the use of the church of St. Mildred, my best towel. (A. 14, 10.)

xxxiii. John Donnyham. 26 March 1505.

To the lights of St. George and St. Christopher, a taper of 1½ lbs. (A. 9, 2.)

xxxiv. Henry Esteagh. 31 October 1461.

To the work of the new tower, twelve pieces of my best timber, which the wardens of the same work or the parishioners there shall choose, standing and growing at Botford in a certain wood there, near the garden called Botford garden. (A. 1, 11.)

xxxv. Margaret Finch, widow. 1 April 1483.

A piece of my land in Tenterden shall be sold . . . and from

the money a processional cross shall be bought for the church, 5 marcs. (A. 3, 26.)

xxxvi. Thomas Finche. 6 March 1504-5.

To the work of repairing or new making of the Rood loft in the church of Tenterden, by the advice of the Bailiff and most honest men of Tenterden, £3 6s. 8d. (A. 9, 2.)

xxxvii. John Flecher. 20 August 1510.

To the buying of a cloth of velvet to hang before the high altar, 16s 8d. (A. 17, 1. Con. 11, 44.)

xxxviii. William Foughill. 17 November 1496.

Five marcs to the use of the church. (A. 6, 9.)

xxxix. Katherine Foule, widow. 12 October 1519.

To the use of the church a coverlet. To the buying of one pair of silver candlesticks to serve in the church, 6s 8d. (A. 15, 3.)

xl. William Gemyne, of Smalhith. 5 December 1501.

To the buying of one new chalice for the church of Tentreden, 40s. (A. 8, 9.)

xli. Joan Gerves. 11 December 1504.

Towards a certain new slab for the high altar, 13s 4d. (A. 10, 1.)

xlvi. William Gerves. 18 April 1525.

To the making of a new covering for the "Founte" in Tentreden Church, 20s. (A. 16, 12.)

xlii. Thomas Gybon. 20 March 1495-6.

To the work of the nave of the church, 20d. (A. 8, 1.)

xliii. John Godday. 10 September 1471.

For a new bell for the tower of Tenterden, £10. (A. 2, 3.)

xliii. Alice Godard, widow. 17 May 1521.

Two tapers of wax, one of 2 lbs. to set and burn before the Blessed Sacrament, another of 1 lb. before the image of Our Lady of Pity, to continue for 12 years, renewed every year. (A. 14, 11.)

xliiii. Edward Gilford (Guldeford) of Rolvenden. 16 October 1448.

"Also y bequethe to ye high auter of Tenterden, iiis iiiid." Prob. 21 September 1449. (Lambeth Will. Reg. Abp. Stafford, fol. 175b.)

xliiii. Sir John Guldeford, Kt. 20 March 1493.

My body to be buried in the churche of Saint Mildred of

Tentirden before the Image of the same where the resurrection of our Lord is made.¹ To the high auter of the seid church for tithes forgote, xx^s. (P.C.C., 29, Doggett.)

xlvi. Margaret Harryes, of London, "wedowe." 5 July 1490.

"I bequeth vj torches to the parisshe church of Tentirden in Kent where ynn I was cristened; in the said church to serve to the laude and p'ysing of allemighte God and his saints as longe as they maye endure thereto." (P.C.C., 38, Milles.)

lviii. Agnes atte Hille. 11 May 1472.

For wax candles to burn before the images of St. Mildred the Virgin, and St. Mark the Evangelist, 2^s. To the work of the tower of Tenterden, the 10^d which Robert Simpeok owes to me. To the use of the church, one coverlet. (A. 2, 3.)

lxi. William Havynden. 21 April 1477.

To the work of the church, 6^s 8^d. (A. 3, 10.)

li. Thomas Hicks. 11 January 1522-3.

To the buying of two images of Crispin and Crispiane for to stand in the church of Tenterden, 6^s 8^d. (A. 15, 7.)

lii. William Holme. 17 February 1501-2.

To the repair of the church of Tentreden, 3^s 4^d. To the repair of the spring called Churchewell, 2^d. To the repair of St. Katherine in the church of Tentreden, 6^d. (A. 9, 6.)

lii. John Hoore. 22 September 1469.

To the work of the new tower of Tenterden Church, 12^d. To the light of St. Mary, 6^d. To the light of St. Katherine, 4^d. (A. 2, 1.)

liii. William Iden. 5 May 1476.

For one "chyme" to be made in the tower of Tenterden 5 marcs, to be received from my wood lands at Elnothys, for this purpose to be sold. (A. 3, 1.)

¹ In the Guldeford pedigree (see *Arch. Cant.*, XIV., 4) it is stated that Sir John Guldeford was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. In his will above quoted, in addition to specifying the place of his burial in Tenterden Church, he directed: "Also I will that at my yeres mynde be leyde on me a playne stone and noe tumbes, with suche epitaphe as by me or myne execut^{rs} shalbe devised." There is no mention of Canterbury throughout the will. Sir John was son of the before mentioned Edward Guldeford.

liv. Thomas Ilande. 23 August 1529.

To the mayntenance of Jesus Masse in Tenterden, vj^s viij^d, to be paid xx^d a quarter. To the high awter for tithes and oblacions forgotten, ii^s. (P.C.C., 11, Jankyn.)

lv. John Ingram, of Smalhith. 23 November 1473.

To the work of the church those 19^s which are in the hands of Robert Brekynden. (A. 2, 14.)

lvi. Thomas Jan. 14 May 1470.

To the high altar, 8^d. To the Rector there, 6^d. To the lights of St. Mary, the Great Cross, and St. Nicholas in the church, 6^s 8^d. (A. 1, 12.)

lvii. William John. xxiiij yere of King Henry the viij.

"Also I bequeth unto Saint George and Saint Xpofer iiij^{lb} of wax in Tenterden churche; this wille written wth myn owne hand whan I was hoole in harte and mynde." Prob. 14 February 1532-3. (P.C.C., 23, Thower.)

lviii. Edward Jonys, of the Kyngs Chappell. MV^cXI.

"A m^rke for an obite at Tenterden as far as the mony will stretch." Prob. apud Lamehith, 30 April 1512. (P.C.C., 7, Fetiplace.)

lix. John Lilly. 27 January 1504-5.

To the use of the church of Tenterden two cows, the wardens of the church for the time being to distribute yearly on the day called "Godefryday" twelve pence to twelve poor people, and any residue to the church. (A. 10, 1.)

lx. John Lowdewell. 4 September 1534.

For to buy a banner cloth of silk for the cross that is borne in procession every Sunday in the church, 13^s 4^d. (A. 20, 3.)

lxi. William Leuconour, of Tenterden. 7 August 1517.

"My body to be buried in the churche yerde of the p^risshe church of Saint Margaratt in Bridgestrete beside the Bridge wthin the Citie of London. Itm. I bequeth to the Churche of Saint Mildrede Virgyn of Tenterden foresaid vj viij^d. Itm. I bequeth one taper of waxe of the weight of one lb. to be sett before the Image of Saint Erasmus in the seid church of Tenterden." (P.C.C., F. 33, Holder.)

lxii. Richard Lucas. 24 September 1508.

To the light of the Rode, 4^d. To the light of St. Katherine, 2^d. A taper of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of wax before the image of St. John the Baptist in Tentreden Church. (A. 11, 2.)

lxiii. John Moeer, Vicar of Tenterden. Palm Sunday, 1489.

"Corpus sep'eliri in cancello Sancte Mildrede de Tentwarden p'dict . . . ad rep'acionem eiusdem cancelli, x^s . . . ad reparacionem navis dicte eccl'ie, xiijs iiiid." (P.C.C., 20, Milles.)

lxiv. Thomas Pedyll. 2 December 1507.

To the fabric of the church, a cow. (A. 9, 10.)

lxv. John Pelland. 30 May 1511.

To the reparation of the said church, 40^d. To buy a new pair of organs for the church, 16^d. (Con. 10, 154.)

lxvi. Richard Pellond. 8 April 1525.

To poor people of the parish every Goodfriday, 40^d, for the space of 16 years. (A. 16, 11.)

lxvii. Thomas Petlesdene (First Bailiff of Tenterden). 1 December 1463.

"Corp' sep' in cancello Sancte Katerine in ecclesia de Tenterdene¹ . . . ad reparacionem ecclesie de Tenterden xx^s. Also I wille that myne oder by quethe that is by hynde of the C. marcs to the stepille of tenterdene yerly be payde of my londes & tenementes rentes and services as longe as it is a werkyng." (A. 1, 6.)

lxviii. John Pett. 4 January 1489-90.

To the fabric of the church, 3^s 4^d. To the maintenance of the chaplain of the Brotherhood of St. Mary in the church, at the disposition of the vicar, my best cow. (A. 5, 8.)

lxix. Thomas Pette. 14 September 1494.

To be buried in the chapel of St. Mary in the parish church of St. Mildred. To the reparation of the nave of the church, 10^s. (A. 6, 3.)

lxx. Joan Pyers. 14 July 1471.

To the work of the new tower of Tenterden Church, 5 marcs. To the repair of the high cross in the same church, 20^s. (A. 2, 1.)

¹ See *Arch. Cant.*, XI., 376—378.

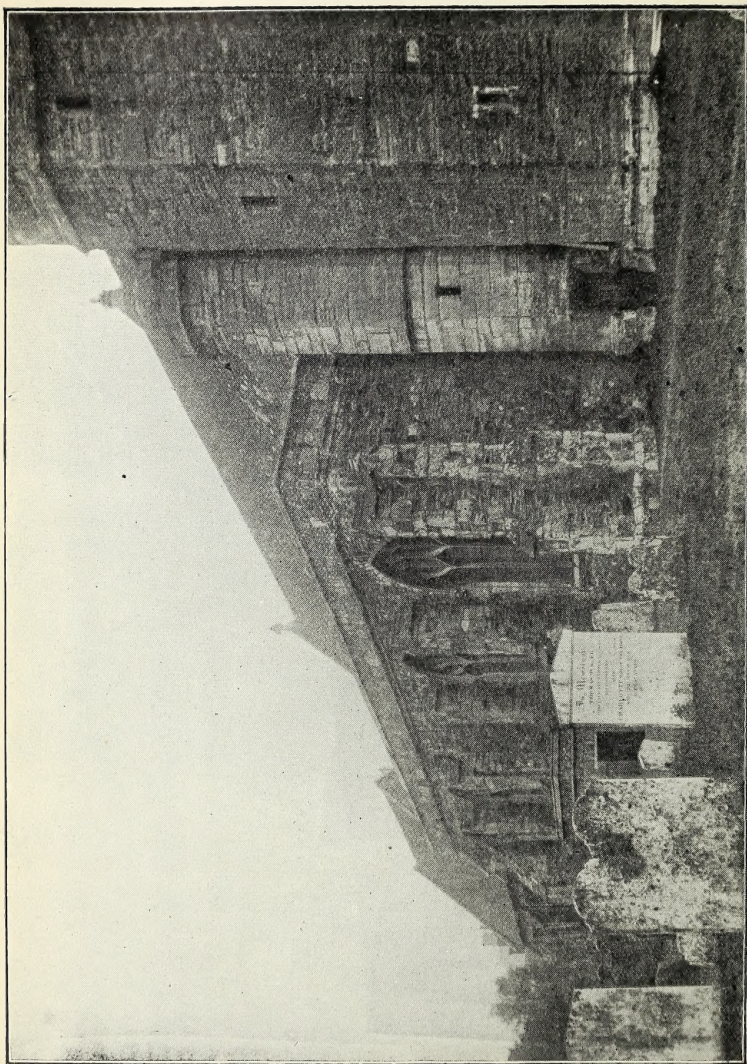


Photo.]

TENTERDEN CHURCH.

The north side, shewing the "Vice" or stair turret.

[*Alex. Ridley, Tenterden.*

lxxi. Lawrence Phelipe. 5 March 1510-11.

To the buying of a pair of organs for the church, 6^s 8^d. (Con. 10, 124.)

lxxii. Stephen Philip. 25 June 1523.

The lights of St. Katherine, Jesus, St. Mildred, and St. Mary Magdalene, 4^d each. (A. 16, 2.)

lxxiii. Thomas Sharpe. 19 January 1524-5.

My ex'ors maintain the two tapers of Alice Godard, my mother-in-law. (See will xlv.) (A. 16, 7.)

lxxiv. Stephen Smyth, fuller. 21 January 148 $\frac{2}{3}$.

To the reparation of the north wall of the church, 26^s 8^d. (A. 3, 26.)

lxxv. John Spert. 7 August 1500.

To the reparation of the spring or well called the Church Well, 6^s 8^d. (A. 8, 2.)

lxxvi. Thomas Strekenbold. 20 March 1495-6.

To the reparation of the nave, 6^s 8^d. To the light of the torches, 12^d. Five marcs to the marriage of Isabelle Harold, but if she dies, the money to buy two silver candlesticks for the church. My son John to make or cause to be made and finished within three years next after my death, on the north side of the church of Tenterden, in such place as by the parishioners there can be thought most convenient and behovable, a sufficient vice and stayr inclosed of lyme and stone, and all other things to the same required from the ground up to the ledd in the same north side, with closur and covering, according as to the same unto apperteynyth, as a man may easily go up in the same vice to visett and search the said leed in seasons needful and expedient. And if the said John in making and finishing of the said vice be negligent then my Feoffees shall sell as much of my lands and tenements as will perform the residue of this my will not fulfilled. (A. 6, 5.)

lxxvii. George Strekenbold. 18 March 1524-5.

Ten pounds to the reparation of the church where most needful, by the advice of Master Vicar, Master Bayly and his brethren the Jurats. (A. 16, 12.)

lxxviii. Robert Swoffer. 16 March 1517-8.

To the reparation of the ornaments pertaining to the altars of St. Mary and St. Katherine, 16^d. To the repair of the church those 6^s 8^d which Robert Preston oweth unto me. (A. 13, 10.)

lxxix. John Tilar. 17 September 1471.

To the work of the new tower, 3^s 4^d. For a new set of vestments for the church, £20. (A. 2, 1.)

lxxx. Thomas Wode. 19 June 1526.

To the buying of an ornament to serve in the church as shall be seen most needful and necessary by the most discreet men of the parish, 66^s 8^d. Twenty pounds to be bestowed in the church in or about the new "sealing" in the roof of the body of the church, or in making a new window on the north side of the high altar near to the image of St. Mildred. (A. 17, 7.)

A view of the north side of the church facing the preceding page shews distinctly the 'Vice' or turret before mentioned. Thomas Strekenbold was elected Bailiff of Tenterden for the years 1476, 1481 and 1485.

NOTE.—Extracts from wills proved in the Archidiaconal and Consistorial Courts at Canterbury have been kindly supplied by Arthur Hussey, Esq. Those from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury have been extracted by myself.—A.H.T.

FURTHER NOTES ON PHIL. SYMONSON,
MAKER OF THE MAP OF KENT DATED 1576—1596.

BY THE HON. H. HANNEN.

IN the short paper on Phil. Symonson's early Map of Kent, which I contributed to the last Volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, I had to say that I had failed to obtain any information concerning him. Since then I have, through the kindness of Mr. A. A. Arnold, F.S.A., learnt several particulars about him and his work.

It appears from entries in the Rochester Bridge Warden's accounts, which Mr. Arnold has been good enough to extract for me (the originals of which, by the courtesy of the Bridge Wardens, I have been permitted to examine), that Symonson was appointed "Expenditor,"* Superintendent and Surveyor of the Bridge and Bridge Estates, and was also employed to "plot" several of the latter. He was appointed at Whitsuntide 1592, and held the office until his death on the 30th of September 1598.

The Bridge Wardens still possess three plans of certain of their estates, all, apparently, made by him. They are Nashenden and Little Delce, the Manor of Langdon (near Faversham), and Lands near Dartford. The "plot" of the Warden's estate at Tilbury in Essex, though referred to in the accounts, is not now to be found.

That Symonson was a man of local importance is shewn by the fact that he was Mayor of Rochester for the year 1597-8. He succeeded a Mr. Richard Harlowe as "Expenditor for the Bridge," who was Mayor for the years 1570, 1571, 1573, 1578, 1579 and 1586.

* More particularly an officer appointed to expend or disburse money collected by tax for repairs of sewers; in this case for repairs to Rochester Bridge.

The following are the references to Phil. Symonson and his office that appear in the Bridge Warden's accounts, as extracted by Mr. Arnold:—

Account for the year, from Whitsuntide 1591 to Whitsuntide 1592. (Vol. II.)

[The following is the first reference to Symonson, and is entered on an almost blank page near the end of the account, and in a different hand from what precedes or follows it. Mr. Arnold suggests that it may be very likely in the handwriting of Symonson himself.]

Huc usq. Mr (*sic*) Richardus Harlowe, qui obiit Mortem die Mercurii viz. xxi^{mo} die Februarii Anno domini juxta computacōem Ecclīe Anglicanæ 1592 Annoq. regni Dñe Regniæ (*sic*) Elizabethæ nunc tricesimo quinto, et sepultus fuit die Saturni viz. xxiiij^{to} die mensis supradicti in Ecclīa Cath. Roffen.*

Et Philippus Simonson (*sic*), generosus, predicti Richardi officium expeditoris pro ponte Roffense die et anno ult. suprascriptis in manus suas cœpit ex dono et concessione gardianōr et communitatis Pontis predict.

1592-3. Paid to Phillip Symonson, gentleman, for his fee, due unto him at this present accompt heretofore granted to him for his paynes in Sounding the gulleets, and furnishing the Bridge with chalke, the sum of iiij^{li} vi^s viij^d

1593-4. (Vol. iii.) Paid to Phillip Symonson, gent., for his fee for his paynes taking about the affairs of the Bridge, the sum of x^{li}

1594-5. [Thomas Fludd and William Lambard, Wardens for the year.] Paid to Phillip Symondson (*sic*), gent., paye master of the Bridge work, for his fee x^{li}

Paid and allowed to the said Phillip Symons (*sic*) for his paynes in plotting ye Manorst† of Nashenden and Little Delce in Kent, and for the Manor of East Tilberye in Essex, and for a survey

* There exists no record of his burial in the Cathedral so far as can be ascertained.

† These Manors still belong to the Wardens.

and certificat to be made of the Stadles* in the Coppis wooddes and hedge rows of Nashendyn and Delce aforesaid, to be exhibited at the next generall assembly of the Wardens and Assistants vi^{li} viij^s iiij^d

[After the closing of the account and, evidently, an addition made at the time, there is this entry:—]

And at the present Audit it was granted that the said Phillip Symondson (*sic*) shall have for compensation (?) yearlie lii^s iiij^d (durante complacito) for marking and surveying the tymber trees and Standels* standing and to be left withyn the coppess woodes and grounds of Nasshendyn and Little Delce, and for exhibiting it (*sic*) at the daye of Audit a declaration of the true estate of them.

1595-6. To Mr Phillip Simonson for his fee due unto him at this present Audit the some of x^{li}

To him more for his paynes in taking about the over-seeing and looking to the Bridge woodes for the preservation of the Tymber liij^s iiij^d

Phillip Symonson, gent., prayeth to be allowed the some of xix^{li} xvij^s ix^d ob., which was in surplusage on the foote of the accompte begynnyng 1593 and endyng 1594, for the which some he hath not since had any allowance by reason the same was not demanded in the last accompte xix^{li} xvij^s ix^d

More for foure loades of Chalk at 5^s the load, also omitted at the last accompte xx^s

More for horse-hier for Richard Wood, travelling for the Shepey rent iiij^s

More for two plots of the Manor of Langdon and the bridge lande in Dartford liij^s ij^d

1596-7. Paid to Phillip Simonson, gent., for his fee due unto him this present Audit x^{li}

To him more for his paynes in over-seeing and looking to the Bridge Woodes for the preservation of the tymber liij^s iiij^d

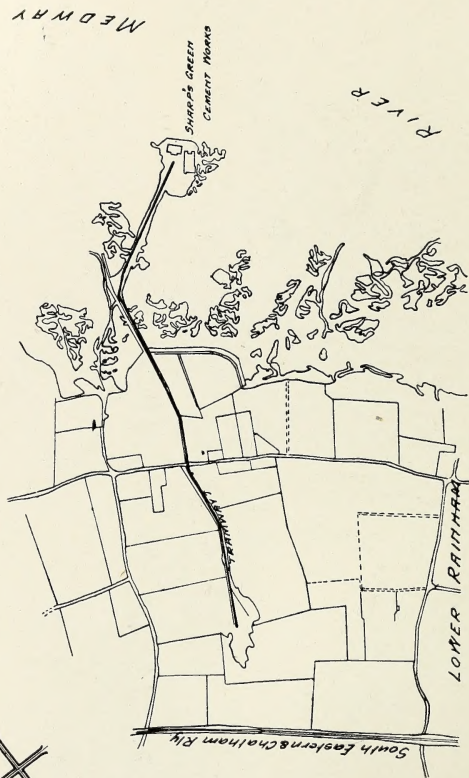
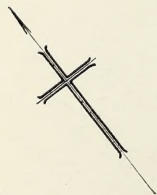
* Stadle: "The root or stump of a tree, that has been felled, left by the wood-cutters for the next crop of underwood to grow from;" "standel," young timber trees that are usually left in the felling of copses." (Wright's E. D. D.)

1597-8. The like two entries for this year x^{li}
 liij^s iiij^d

1598-9. Paid unto M^{rs} Symonson for the fee due to her said
 husband from the eight day of June 1598 unto the xxxth
 daie of September then next following, on which daie he
 died iiij^{li} iiij^s iiij^d

I should mention that my statement that "I had not come across a coloured impression of Symonson's Map as mentioned in the original 'Description'" should have had a note attached to it, to the effect that "colour" as used in the "Description" meant only contrast of light and dark, *i.e.*, shading.

It may be noted that a certain Thomas Symondson was Head Master of the Maidstone Grammar School and a member of the Maidstone Common Council in 1585, and it is more than likely that he was a relative of the map maker.



SCALE OF FEET



RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT, 1912—1915.

COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

TWYDALL.—For some years past chalk for cement-making purposes has been excavated in the orchards of Twydall (pronounced "Twiddle") on the property of Mr. Walter Stunt, of Lorrenden, Faversham, and the material conveyed away to be manufactured at the Sharp's Green Cement Works, which are situate along the shore of the river Medway.

In order to facilitate the removal of the chalk a light tramway was laid down, which runs from the quarry through a short tunnel under the "Lower Road to Rainham" to the river. Towards the river the "saltings" necessitated a formidable causeway being constructed across the marshy ground so that the engine and trucks might proceed clear of the tides. All this is clearly set forth in the accompanying plan. The whole of the material, useless for cement-making, was conveyed to the marsh, not only for the erection of the causeway, but also for the gradual filling up and levelling of the "saltings" adjoining. While all this was proceeding the daily tides, especially in rough weather, played havoc with the sides of the causeway, washing out the flints and loose earth, distributing it upon the mud-flats on either side for some hundred and fifty yards, converting them into a stony beach. Upon this newly-made shore my trusted scout, George Baker, and I found during the year 1908 several hundreds of flint implements of various forms and types. Now all these flints were brought down with other material from the quarry as already stated, the position of which is indicated by the irregular line upon the plan beyond the word "TRAMWAY." During the removal of the "callow" along the eastern face of the quarry a large filled-up cavity in the chalk rock beneath was broken through and the greater part utterly destroyed; that portion which remained was cleared out under my directions, but nothing was found except several burnt flints (pot-boilers) towards the floor. My impression was, and still is, that the

majority of the implements we found came from this chamber; but no man could prove it. The quarrymen had been singularly unobservant, and had not even noticed the weapons and tools which they must have seen daily clattering down into the trucks forty or fifty feet below.

The greater part of the implements we discovered are as fresh as the day they were made; the remainder, which are slightly water-worn, doubtless became so by being subjected to several years of grinding upon the flint-strewn mud-flats at the base of the causeway.

I am tempted to write much more upon this discovery, but in the utter absence of substantial evidence my remarks would be purely theoretical, and as I prefer to deal only with facts the matter must be left for the present.

The importance of the site in close proximity to the Lower Road to Rainham cannot be over-estimated. Of that ancient way and its relation to other discoveries in the neighbourhood I have written at great length in *Collectanea Cantiana*, pp. 155, 159—163, to which the reader must be referred. Since that was written every year or two has furnished further proof of the statements made therein. During recent years hundreds of flint implements have been found by my friend the late Mr. Richard Jones, of Welling, upon the lands around Twydall, all of which he generously bequeathed to the Rochester Museum.

The accompanying plates contain a fairly representative series of the types from Twydall, which with few exceptions are of palæolithic age; the small scrapers and thumb-flint shewn upon PLATE VII. doubtless belong to the neolithic period and probably came down in the surface soil. The measurements are given in inches.

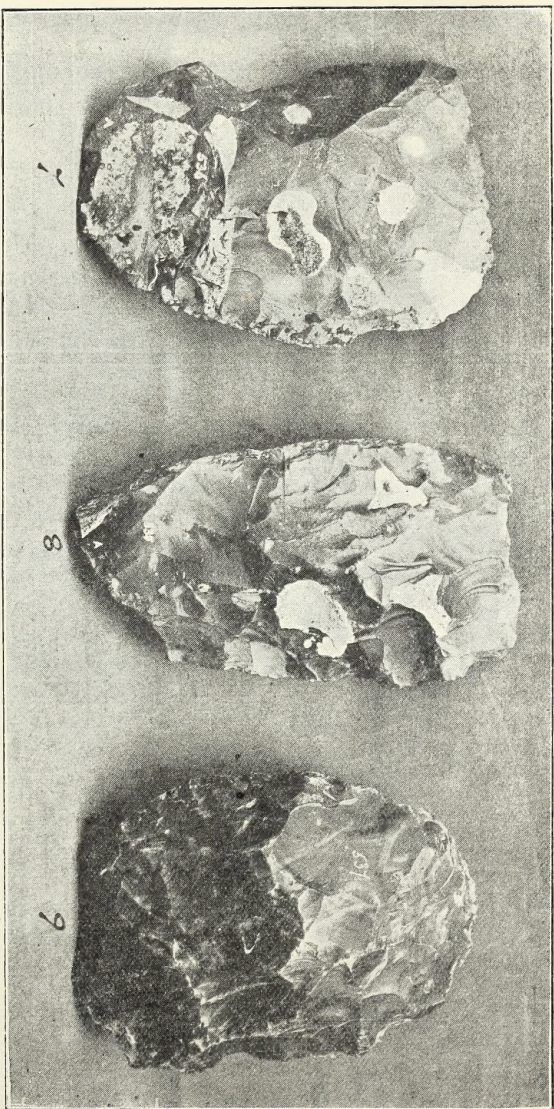
PLATE I.

		Length.	Width.
1.	Axe, ochreous - - -	9	4
2.	„ black-brown - - -	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
3.	„ light brown. Skin of the flint left on the butt -	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$

PLATE II.

4.	Axe, drab - - - -	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$
5.	„ grey - - - -	$7\frac{1}{2}$	4
6.	„ brown, freckled flint -	8	$4\frac{1}{4}$

PLATE III.



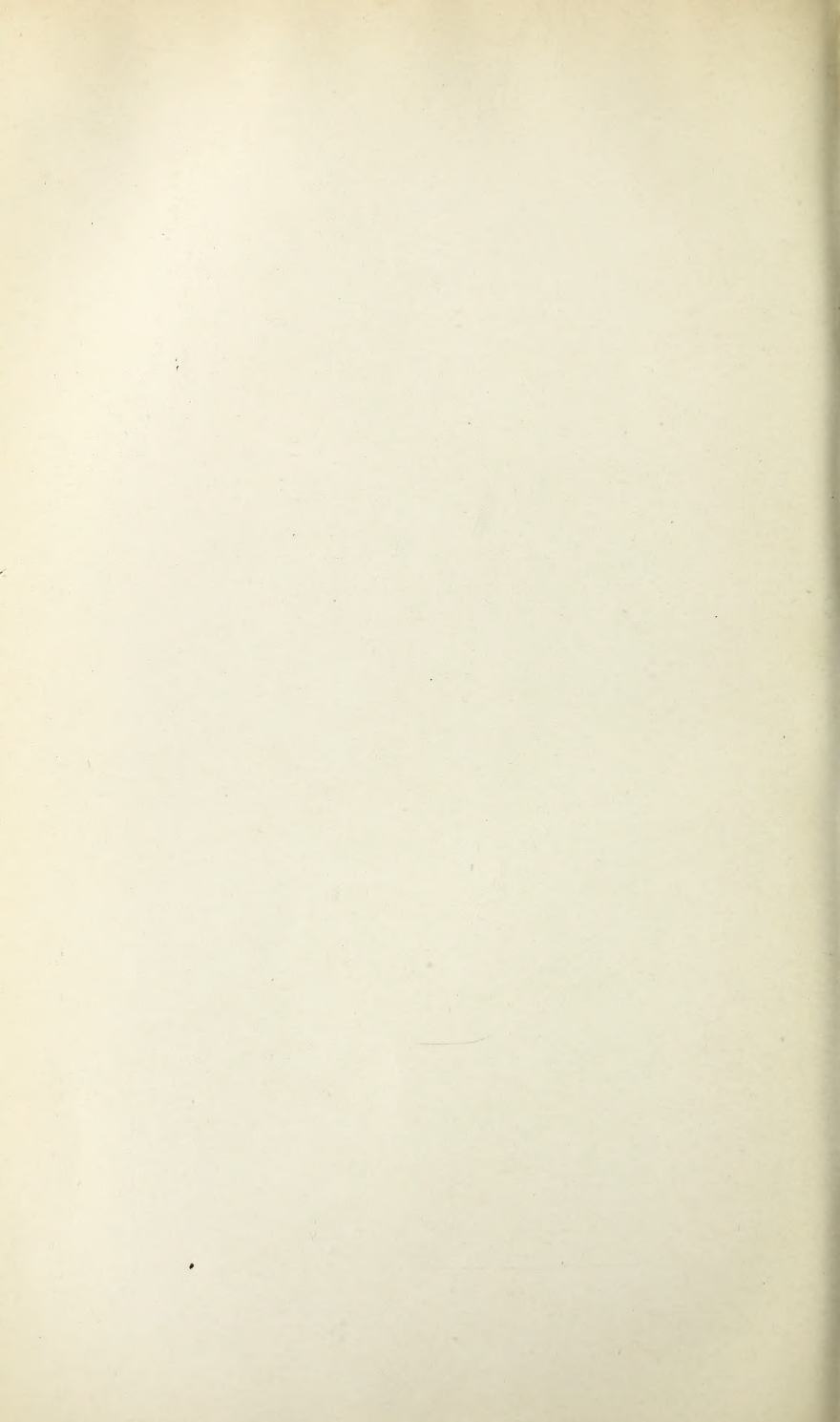
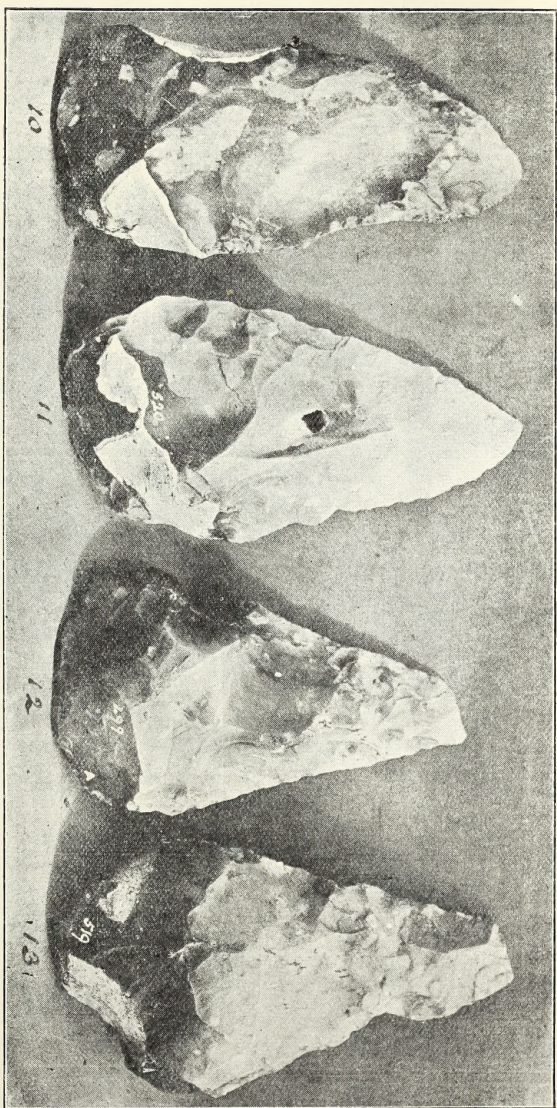


PLATE IV.



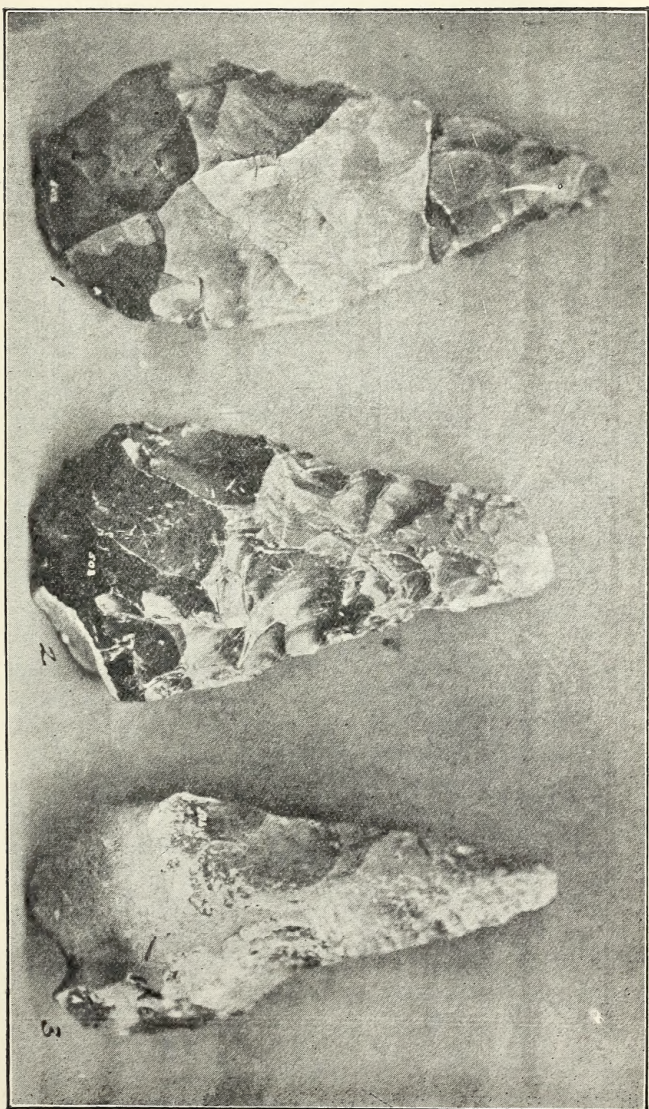
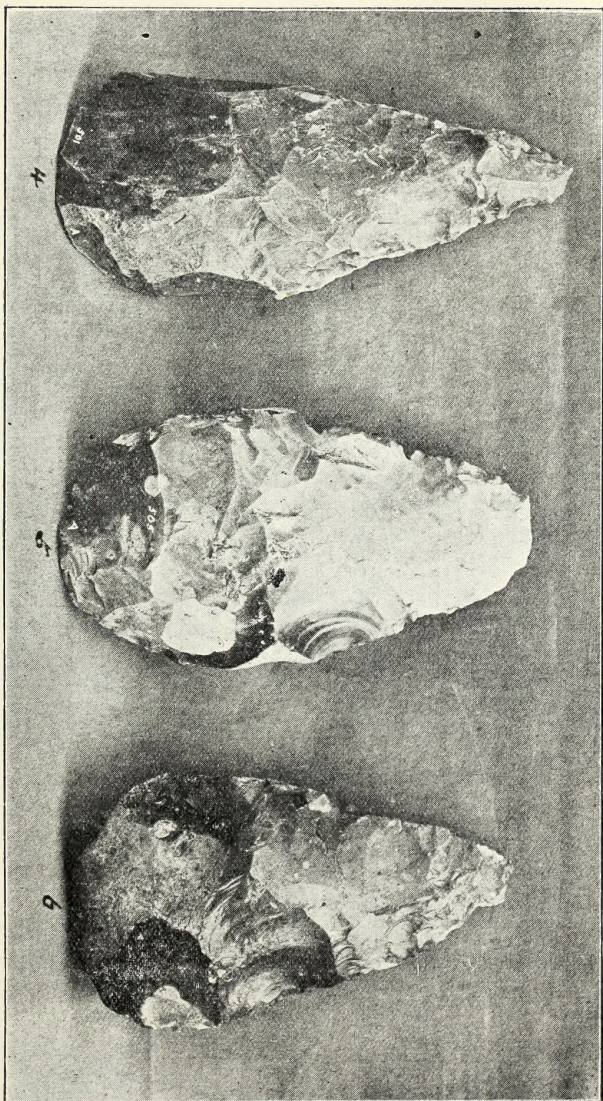


PLATE I.

PLATE II.



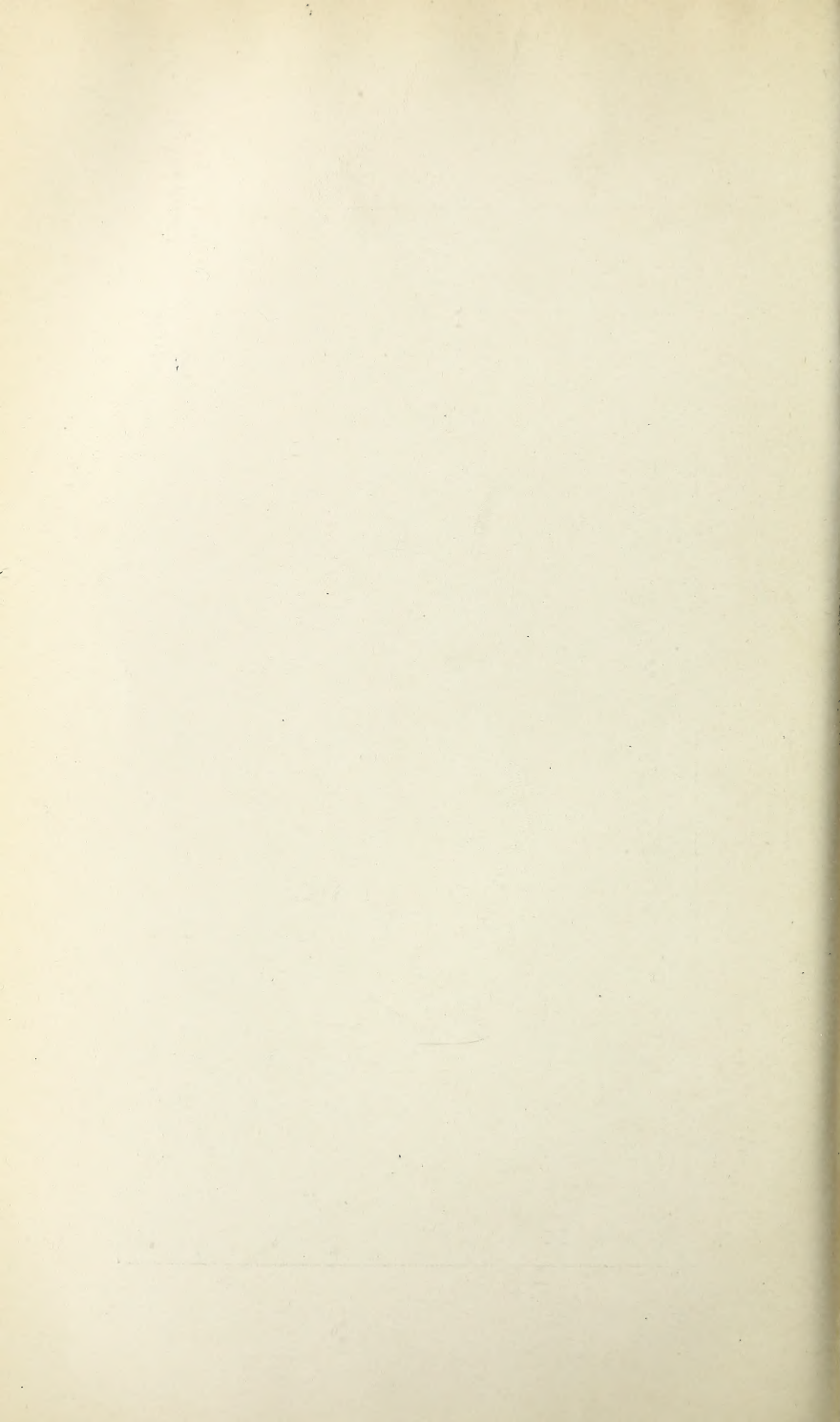
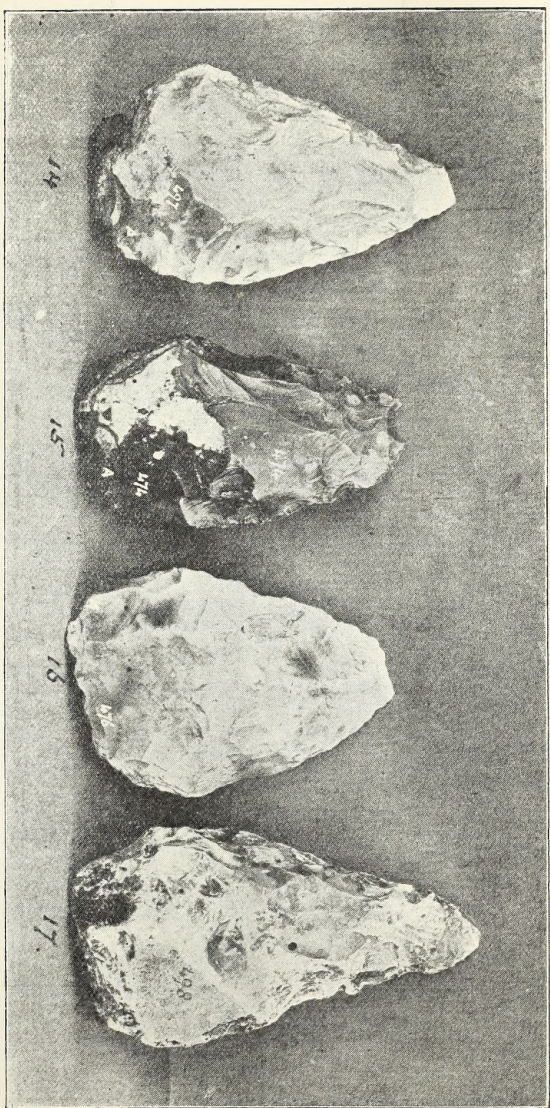
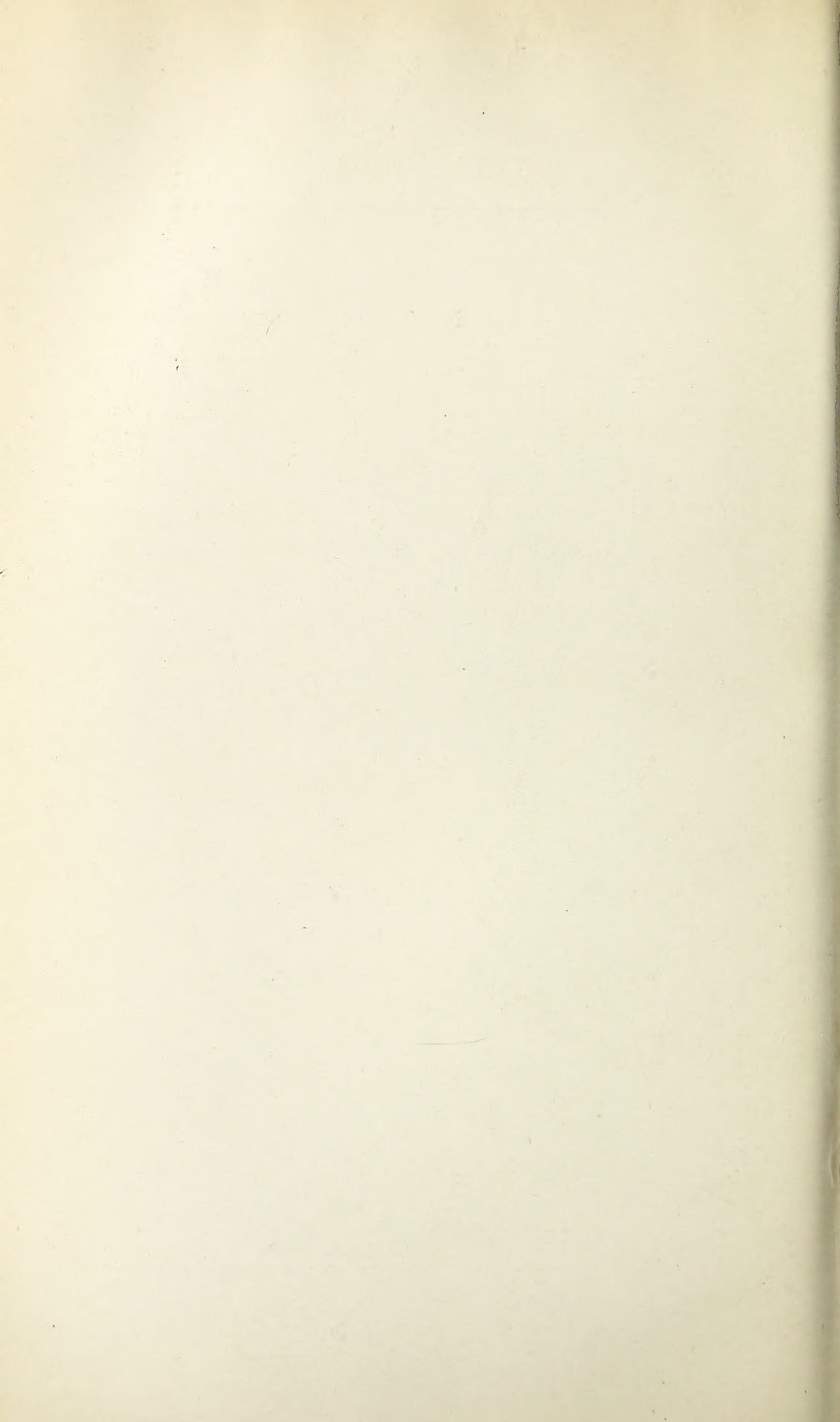
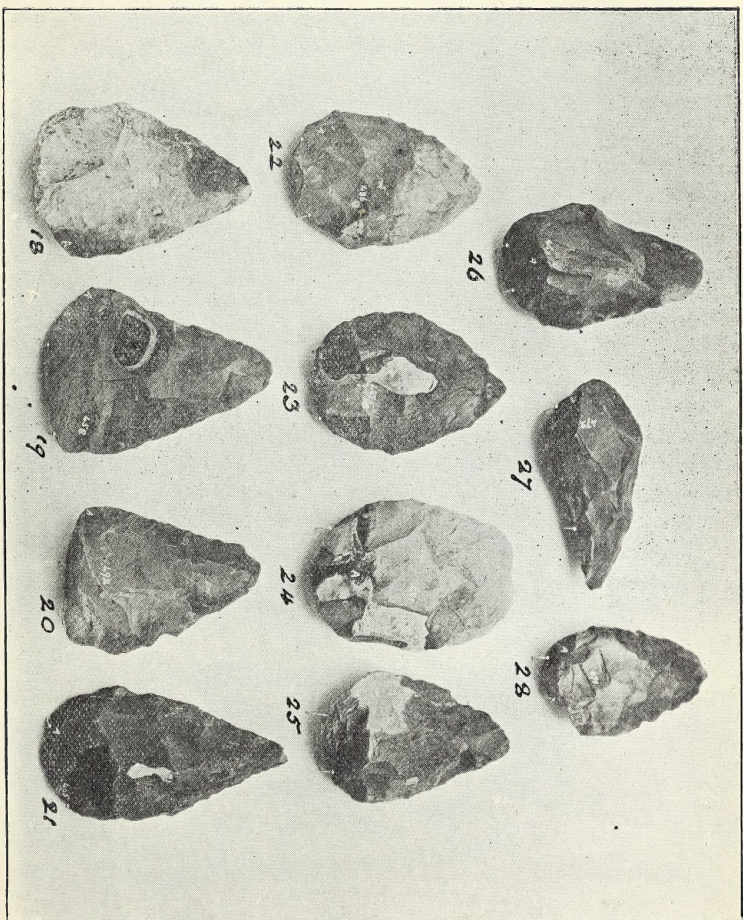
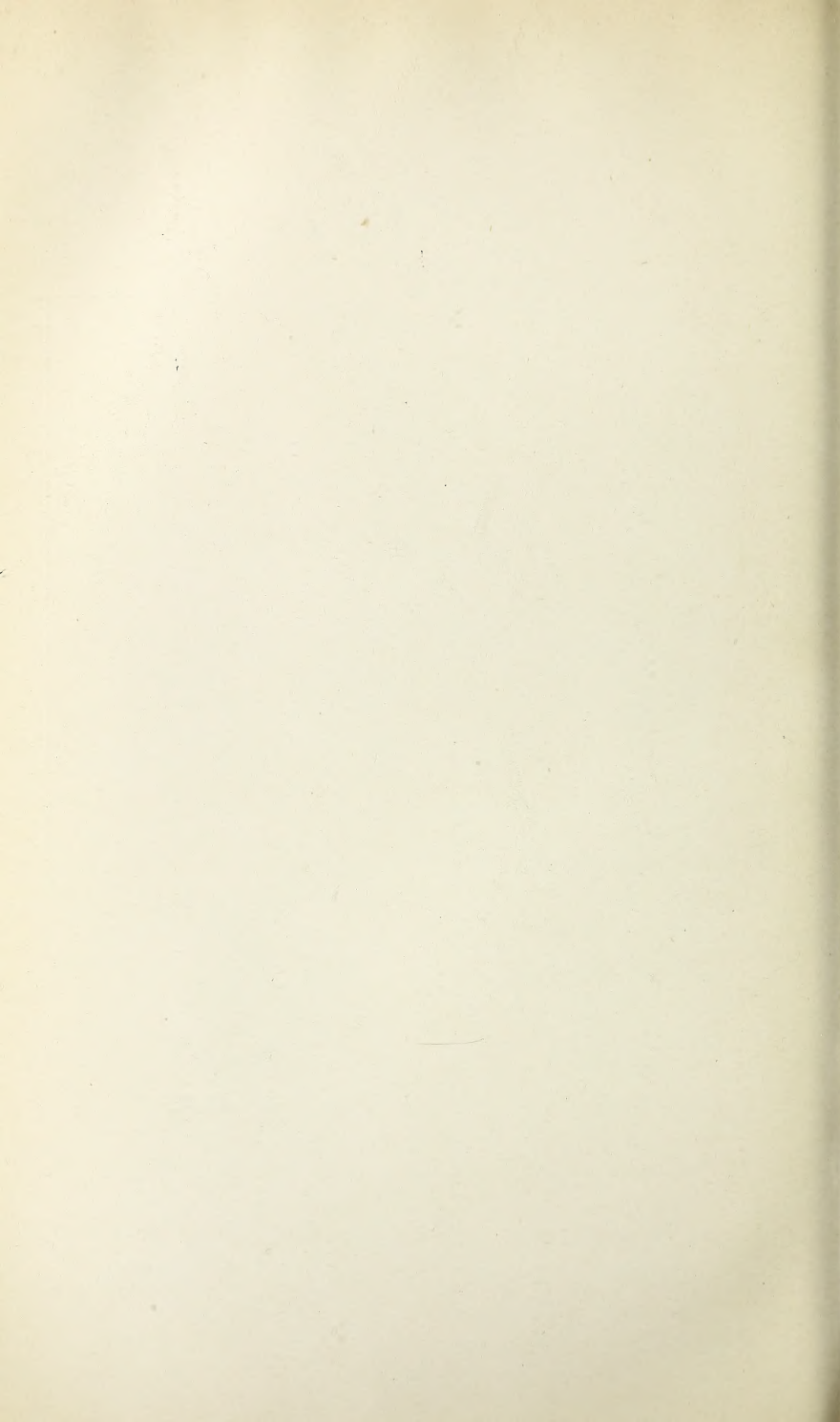


PLATE V.









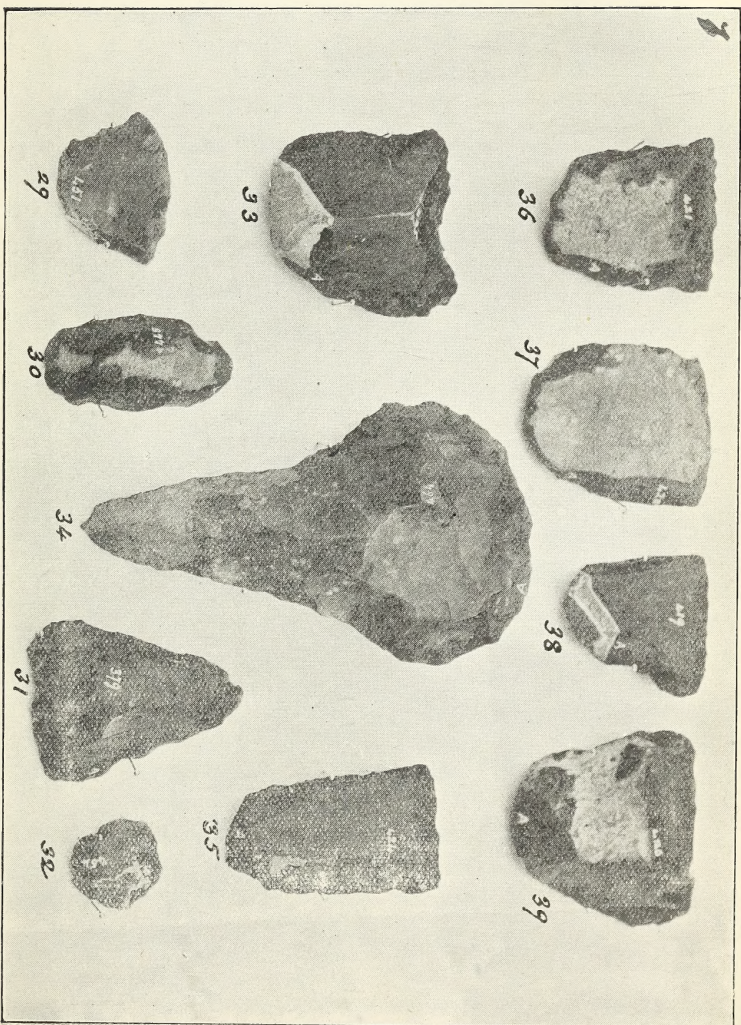


PLATE III.

	Length.	Width.
7. Axe, ochreous - - -	$6\frac{1}{4}$	4
8. „ brown - - -	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Both these axes have straight edges.		
9. Weapon well worked on both sides, and is 2 inches in thickness in the centre -	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$

PLATE IV.

10. Celt, grey freckled flint. Skin of the flint left partially on the butt - - -	6	3
11. Celt, grey - - -	6	3
12. „ drab - - -	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
13. „ grey - - -	6	$3\frac{1}{4}$

PLATE V.

14. Celt, grey - - -	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
15. „ ovate, brown - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
16. „ grey - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3
17. „ brownish with milky veins	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$

PLATE VI.

18. Celt, pear-shaped, grey with milky veins - - -	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
19. Celt, pear-shaped, brown -	$4\frac{1}{4}$	3
20. „ pear-shaped, ochreous, rough butt - - -	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
21. Celt, pear-shaped, ochreous, flat on one side. Several of this type found - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
22. Celt, ovate, drab - - -	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
23. „ ovate, brown - - -	4	$2\frac{3}{4}$
24. „ oval, grey - - -	$4\frac{1}{4}$	3
25. „ pear-shaped - - -	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
26. „ pear-shaped, brown -	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
27. „ curved pear form, brown	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$
28. „ black-brown - - -	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$

PLATE VII.

		Length.	Width.
29. Scraper, black	- - -	—	2
30. Fabricator, black	- - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$
31. Scraper, black	- - -	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$
32. Thumb-flint or circular scraper		—	$1\frac{1}{4}$
33. Scraper, black	- - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
34. Kite-shaped weapon, ochreous freckled flint	- - -	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$
35. Scraper, black	- - -	3	$1\frac{3}{4}$
36. „ brown	- - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
37. „ brown	- - -	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
38. „ brown	- - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2
39. „ brown. Many of these found	- - -	3	3

With the exception of No. 34 these are all neolithic.

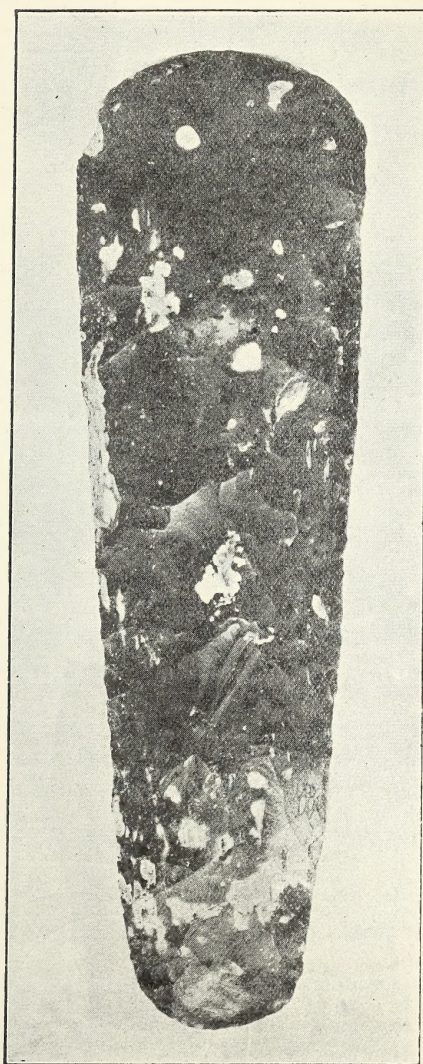
A large number of rough or unfinished implements were met with, and several flints of very tough character left rough at the butt, but all worked on both sides at the point, which would have served the purpose of knapping tools in the fashioning of weapons.

Many large natural flints occurred: oblong blocks of great weight. One saved as a specimen measured $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 3 inches thick. These were all stained with oxide of iron, and as the majority of the implements present the same tough characteristics and are of the same colour, one was naturally led to the conclusion that they were fashioned out of similar blocks of flint.

Having described and illustrated a few of the more noteworthy types in this collection, it gives me pleasure to record that their discovery was entirely due in the first instance to Mr. George Baker, whose quick intelligence enabled him to grasp the various lessons I had previously given him in the art of detecting implements fashioned from flints by early Man. We worked together subsequently in the field for many months at convenient opportunities, and I hope the vast experience he then gained will be profitable to him in after life. To my friend, Mr. Walter Stunt, I am especially indebted for freely allowing me to overrun his lands, and to retain for the Rochester Museum all that was, or might be discovered at Twydall and elsewhere upon his property.

On PLATE VIII. is figured a superb implement of the finest workmanship recently found near Knight's Place, Cuxton; length $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 3 inches wide.

PLATE VIII.



ROCHESTER.—In 1912, during the extension of Messrs. Charles Leonard & Sons' premises in the High Street on the site of the house and garden lately occupied by Mr. George Neves, the garden in rear was excavated to a depth of about 18 feet, revealing numerous objects of Roman and later date, all of which by the courtesy of the Messrs. Leonard I was able to acquire and retain for the Rochester Museum. The Roman level was reached at 16 feet, which is double the depth of the usual measurement. From this *stratum* several vessels of pottery, eighteen coins and other objects were obtained.

The coins are as follows:—

Antoninus Pius - - -	middle brass	1
Claudius Gothicus - - -	small brass	1
Carausius - - - - -	„	1
Constantine the Great - - -	„	2

Reverse: A celestial globe placed on a *cippus* inscribed VOTIS-XX, stars above, BEATA TRAN-
QVILLITAS. PTR (Treves mint mark).

Another from the same mint bears on the reverse two soldiers with spears, a military ensign between them.

GLORIA EXERCITVS	small brass	1
------------------	-------------	---

Julius Crispus - - - - -	„	2
--------------------------	---	---

Reverse: VOTX within a wreath CÆSARVM
NOSTRORVM. PLON (Mint mark of *Lon-*
dinium); the second was minted at Thessalonica
(TSA . . .).

Constantine II. - - - - -	small brass	2
---------------------------	-------------	---

Reverse: Globe, *cippus*, stars, etc. Mint mark
PLON.

Constantine Gallus - - - - -	middle brass	1
------------------------------	--------------	---

Reverse: FEL(*ix*) TEMP(*orum*) REPARA-
TIO. A military figure pierces with a spear a
prostrate horse and its rider. A (1st mint) PARL
(money struck at Arles).

Constantius II. - - - - -	small brass	1
---------------------------	-------------	---

Reverse: GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two
soldiers with spears, between them two military
ensigns, a star over P CONST (Constantinople
mint).

Arcadius - - - - small brass 1

Reverse: VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory standing on a human-headed serpent and holding in right hand a cross and globe (?). T CON (mint mark).

Undecipherable - - - - - 5
—
18

At the same level as the coins occurred a bronze cloak-pin with sliding ring at the head, a bronze nail-pick, and a bone netting-needle, measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$, 2 and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length respectively.

The pottery found consisted of—

	Height.	Diameter	Diameter	Diameter
	ins.	of bulge.	of base.	of neck.
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
A good goblet of reddish ware with handle -	10	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$
Vase of Upchurch ware -	$7\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$

and two other small Upchurch vases.

The articles of later periods, ranging from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, included posset pots, pipkins, portions of glass rummers, and glass wine and spirit flagons.

HOO-NESS MARSH, 1912.—During sea-walling operations on the river-front opposite Hoo by the Chatham Dockyard authorities, Roman interments were met with about four feet below the level of the marshes, consisting of cinerary urns, vases, and a few pateræ of pseudo-Samian ware, the latter being in an excellent state of preservation. This marsh lies about a mile from Hoo St. Werburgh Church in a south-westerly direction. The “saltings are bounded on the north by creeks dividing them from the mainland, on the west by Short Reach, on the south by Gillingham Reach, and on the east by Pump Reach—all “reaches” of the Medway. During the operations—through the kindness of my friend, Mr. H. E. Oakley, Superintending Civil Engineer of the Dockyard—every facility by water and otherwise was afforded me of watching the excavations. As the work proceeded clear indications were noticed of earlier marsh-levels much below that now existing, pointing to either a change in the level of the land in these parts or a great increase in the tidal influence of the river Medway.

BRIDGEWOODS, near ROCHESTER, 1913.—In widening a road in these woods called “Colepit” or “Copit” lane on its eastern side, when the bank was cut back a Roman interment came to light, the skeleton being accompanied by two vases, both of which were smashed by the workmen; the fragments of one of them shewed that it was decorated with a scroll of yellow colouring. The skull was submitted to Professor Karl Pearson, of University College, London, who most kindly furnished the writer with the following measurements of it.

“ F	= 183	}	Lengths.
L'	= 182.8		
L	= 183.5		
B	= 143	}	Breadths.
B'	= 97.8		
H	= 128	}	Heights.
OH	= 113		
LB	= 99.2		
PL	= 83° (?)	}	Profile angles.
PL'	= 81° (?)		
Q	= 308	}	Circumferences.
Q	= 310		
S	= 371		
S ¹	= 130 (?)		
S ²	= 131 (?)		
S ³	= 111		
S ³	= 93		
U	= 524		
GH	= 66.7	}	Face.
GB	= 91 (?)		
J	= damaged		
NH	= 49.8(53)		
NB	= 27		
O, R	= 41	}	Orbits.
O, L	= 36 (?)		
O ₂ R	= 30		
O ₂ L	= 32.3 (?)		
G' 1	= 49	}	Palate.
G 1	= 52 (?)		
G 2	= 38.3 (?)		
GL	= 97 (?)		

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{fnl} & = & 33.8 (?) \\ \text{fml} & = & 30.7 (?) \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{fnl} \\ \text{fml} \end{array}} \right\} \text{Foramen.}$$

Mandible.

$$W^1 = 110$$

$$W^2 = 92.5$$

$$22 = \text{damaged}$$

$$L' = \text{damaged}$$

$$B/L \text{ Cephalic} = 77.9$$

$$H/L = 69.8''$$

“The skull, I think, is that of an old man.”

The presence of this grave by the side of the lane suggests the antiquity of the way, but on the other hand the Rochester-Maidstone road is only a few yards distant, hence the grave may relate to that road.

BARNSOLE, GILLINGHAM, 1913.—This property lies between the Lower Road to Rainham and the main (London to Dover) road to that place; through it from north to south runs an ancient way called “Barnsole Lane.” This estate has recently been laid out for building purposes and the old lane widened. During the laying of water-mains along the road a Roman interment occurred at six feet from the surface, the large cinerary urn containing calcined bones which the writer unearthed; any other objects that might have accompanied it must have been destroyed by the workmen during the excavation of a “man-hole” at the spot, which was large enough to enable the following section to be taken:—

		feet.	inches.
1. Vegetable mould	- - - -	2	6
2. Black burnt earth	- - - -	—	2
3. Mould	- - - -	1	1
4. Burnt earth containing débris of animal bones	- - - -	—	6
5. Mould containing the sepulchral deposit		2	10
6. Natural chalk	- - - -	—	—

The charred earth and mammalian remains are suggestive of funeral rites, and there was everything to indicate that the body had been cremated close to the spot where the remains were afterwards buried. The opening out of further ground would have so interfered with the drainage operations that one did not suggest it, otherwise more light would have been thrown upon the matter. I am indebted to Mr. W. M. Newton, junr., for prompt

notice of this discovery, and to Mr. Redfern, Surveyor to the Gillingham Corporation, for valuable help rendered.

RICHBOROUGH.—Mr. W. Denne, of Herne Bay, kindly sends particulars of the discovery of a fine gold coin of Honorius, said to have been found in a grave accompanying a skeleton covered over with tiles. It appears that Mr. Solley, the caretaker at the *castrum*, was present at the time of the discovery and pointed out the site to Mr. Denne as on the eastern side *within* its walls, a statement which I am bound to say is open to doubt. The presence of a coin in the grave does not prove that it was placed there at the time of the interment. The soil at Richborough has always yielded innumerable coins, hence it would be an easy matter for one or more to be accidentally thrown in when the grave space was filled in, and moreover the custom of burying the "*obolus*" with the deceased does not seem to have been in vogue in Kent at any rate. The coin is now deposited at the Beane Institute, Canterbury, and a good rubbing of it was kindly taken by Mr. Mead, the City Librarian; this I forwarded to Mr. G. F. Hill, M.A., Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum who favoured me with the following description:—

"The coin of Honorius reads COMOB in the exergue and MD in the field of the reverse. COMOB is for COM(itis) OB(ryziacus solidus)—i.e., solidus of refined gold issued under the supervision of the Comes, the official in charge of the coinage in the Western Empire. MD is the mint mark (Mediolani)."

DEAL DISTRICT.—My friend Mr. Charles Newington kindly communicates the following note of discoveries in his neighbourhood.

At Mongeham during excavations for gravel a Celtic urn was met with, and at another pit three bronze *fibulæ* and an urn. From the Roman cemetery in front of Upper Walmer Church during main drainage works a skeleton, Roman pottery and other fragments were met with.

At Deal a Roman vessel and portions of other urns were found in a stone pit above Knight's Bottom.

At Guston a remarkably fine and perfect neolithic adze-blade came to light, polished at the cutting edge and along the sides; length $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch thick.

NEWNHAM VALLEY.—In the valley west of Syndale Park, Ospringe, for some years gravel has been excavated at a great depth. In the summer of 1913, through the kindness of Mr. Charles H. Drake, of Faversham, I was informed that discoveries were being made at the pits of Roman interments, resulting in my making many visits there. Unfortunately the gravel was water-worn to such an extent and the stones so rounded by attrition that the slightest touch of the pickaxe brought down barrow-loads of material at a time, bringing with it the fragile contents of the six graves met with, thus rendering it impossible to make accurate notes of the disposition of the objects they contained. All one could do was to gather up the fragments from the wreckage of each grave, and after sorting them out make the following notes:—

Grave 1. A small vase with two handles of elegant form of a red-brown ware, the lip and handle of a small glass jug, a glass unguent phial, the fragments of a bronze vessel and a black dish containing calcined bones.

Grave 2. Two pateræ and three cups of pseudo-Samian ware, and a black patera.

Grave 3. Two buff goblets, a black patera with flat rim, a pseudo-Samian patera, a black cinerary urn containing calcined bones, and scraps of two other pots.

Grave 4. Black urn containing calcined bones and two black pateræ.

Grave 5. Black urn with calcined bones, and a red vase.

Grave 6. Black urn with calcined bones, a red goblet, a red patera, a black patera, two black vases of Upchurch ware, and two other vases of black ware.

Graves 3, 4, 5 and 6 were in close proximity to each other. No. 1 was six feet from them, and at a distance of twenty-three feet No. 2 was met with.

The site of this burial-place is about fifty yards from the road running at the bottom of the valley from the London road at Syndale through Newnham, Doddington to Ringlestone, and close to the great *oppidum* in Syndale Park. For further particulars of this ancient road the reader is referred to my *Collectanea Cantiana*, pp. 165—9. For valuable help in connection with these discoveries I am indebted to Captain George Wheler (21st Lancers), of Ospringe Place, the owner of the property; to Mr. Wm. Whiting of Ospringe; and the Rev. Robt. Wyllie, who took away daily, for safety, to the Old Vicarage, near at hand, the objects enumerated.

ROCHESTER.—Gill's barge building yard, next Acorn wharf, having been closed for some time, the writer embraced the opportunity afforded by prosecuting further research into the history of the Roman wall of the city at its northern angle by the river Medway. Mr. Herbert Gill kindly consented to excavations being carried out, and Mr. W. Banks, A.M.I.C.E., the City Surveyor, favoured me by arranging that a man should be spared for the work. In the writer's account of the identification of the Roman Wall of Rochester (*Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXI.), at page 8 reference was made to the existence of a bonding course of tiles in the wall at the north end, which he had seen below ground. As a result of our present operations, we are now able to give an illustration, from a photograph, of the continuation of this feature in the masonry, which clearly shews the course of tiles *in situ*. The main object in referring to this section is to place on record the fact, not ascertainable before, that this northern wall was found to continue much further towards the river than our previous researches revealed, but how far could not be determined, as it appeared to have been broken down to a great depth; hence our work was brought to a termination by the oozing up of the tide, and had to be abandoned.

UPCHURCH MARSHES.—After the death of the late Mr. Robert Elliott of Camberwell, his daughter placed in my hands his note book, which contains a meagre account of his extensive collection of pottery and other objects that he spent many years of his life in gathering together from London, Kent, and elsewhere. In that book he records the discovery, in 1883-4-5, of three Roman kilns in the Upchurch marshes, from which he obtained about a dozen urns, vases and pateræ, of which he gives the dimensions. With regard to the kilns, unfortunately he gives no particulars, which would have been useful, especially in these days when doubt has been expressed, in some quarters, as to the manufacture of pottery by the Romans in that locality, in spite of all that has been written upon the subject. My friend Mr. Seymour Wakeley of Rainham has recently, at considerable cost, revived the pottery-making industry upon the ancient site, selecting a spot, to begin with, a mile north of the parish church, and has met with marked success in the production of glazed ware suitable for table and decorative purposes. The clay used is found two or three feet below the surface of the marsh, and Mr. Wakeley further states that his

workmen have come upon the remains of Roman kilns and numerous fragments of pottery during the progress of their excavations.

HOO ST. WERBURGH.—My friend Mr. J. J. Robson, M.I.C.E., kindly sends an account of Roman discoveries in this parish not hitherto recorded, which we give in his own words accompanied by a plan reproduced from the Ordnance Survey. Of the Greek coin he refers to, Mr. G. F. Hill favours us with the following description:—

“Your coin is a tetradrachm (silver) of Philip II. of Macedon (359—336 B.C.); obverse, Head of Zeus, laureate, r.; reverse, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Jockey on horseback, r., holding palm branch; below a small thunderbolt. Weight, 221.4 grs. troy.” This is the second Greek coin found in Kent which has come under my notice. The first was a gold stater, also of Philip, on the reverse of which was a Victory driving a *quadriga*, found in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne.

ASH, near WROTHAM.—Mr. George Day kindly informs me of the discovery in 1914 upon his farm of foundations of a Roman building covering a considerable space of ground. I have been unable personally to visit the spot, but Mr. E. C. Youens, our honorary photographer, has favoured me with a plan of what has been uncovered by members of the Dartford Antiquarian Society, which shews foundations of walls extending upwards of a hundred feet in length by fifty-four feet in width, divided up into several rooms at one end. Mr. Youens states that much broken pottery was met with during the excavation. We may look for a further report later on from the Dartford Society.

ROMAN REMAINS AT HOO ST. WERBURGH.

BY J. J. ROBSON.

Before the introduction of railways, population and trade usually followed the rivers prior to the construction of roads.

There is little doubt that ancient Hoo stood on the banks of the river Medway on Hoo Creek, or between there and Cookham Woods. In confirmation of this opinion it should be noted that the ancient entrance of Hoo Church is on the south side facing the river, the present entrance porch on the north side having been built at a more recent period after the present village had been built on the main roads, the ancient porch being then converted into a vestry.

It is evident that the parish of Hoo St. Werburgh was the most important in the Rochester district in Saxon times, inasmuch as it was the largest contributory parish to the maintenance of Rochester Bridge (Chatham being the smallest).

From the earliest times the position of Hoo on the river Medway has been one of strategic value: it is therefore not surprising that the Romans after having fortified the city of Rochester, and built a bridge across the Medway, should establish a camp or outpost at this point.

The top soil of the fields marked Nos. 451 and 184 on the Ordnance Survey contains much broken pottery of Roman origin, viz., broken roof tiles, pottery, etc. In some instances the roof tiles have been dug out in perfect condition, whilst much of the pottery had been beautifully glazed, but none had figures or ornamental enrichment.

In one case a Roman roof tile had the perfect impress of a dog's foot, which must have been made when the clay was soft prior to drying and burning, and which doubtless provoked some strong language from the Roman brickmaker (in Latin of course).

The Roman cemetery was situated in field No. 451 on the Ordnance Survey, about 100 yards south of the roadway on the north side, and the same distance from the hedge on the west side.

The cinerary urns were found in the bottom of a straight trench running north and south about 3 ft. 6 in. deep from the surface, which had been filled with top-soil. In most cases the urns were very underburnt and fell to pieces on exposure to the atmosphere, whilst others were in a better condition, but were promptly broken by the workmen to see what they contained. In one urn it was rumoured they had found a snake bracelet which looked like gold, so they tested it by breaking it into pieces, which they threw away. This statement may be received with caution; in all probability they sold it.

All the urns contained calcined bones and ashes which the men scattered abroad; the urns were of various sizes, some being quite small as though for children, and in one or two cases very large.

The author endeavoured to stop their destruction, but only partially succeeded. One very large urn was preserved intact, and presented to the late Mr. G. M. Arnold for his collection at Milton Hall, this being prior to the establishment of the Rochester Museum.

The discovery of these remains took place in 1894, when the brick earth was being excavated for brickmaking in the Hoo Lodge brickfield.

All these Roman urns had been turned on a potter's "wheel," but a more interesting discovery was that of a small burnt clay box, about 12 in. by 10 in., covered with a flat tile, containing calcined bones, which was found at a lower level than the urns in the same trench, denoting an earlier origin. This was preserved by the writer for many years, but ultimately lost.

In the winter of 1895, whilst digging drains to carry off rain-water from the villa-grounds on the west side of the tramway, foundations of permanent buildings were discovered at a few feet below the surface, but owing to the presence of a large quantity of water the operations were stopped. Their position would be about 60 yards west of the tramway shewn on the Ordnance Survey, and 30 yards from the footpath on the bank of the river.

In the opinion of the writer, this is about the site of the ancient Roman villa or settlement.

In the year 1903 a silver coin was found in the brickfield, which had doubtless been excavated with the soil overlying the brick earth. It is in excellent preservation, and has been pronounced by experts to be a "drachma" of Philip of Macedon,

B.C. 359 (father of Alexander the Great). This coin has had very little wear, and must have been practically new when brought to this country and lost. It has been presented by the writer to the Rochester Museum. We may certainly accept this incident as corroborative proof of the Roman occupation, but why not go back a little further and conclude that the Phœnicians traded here before the Roman occupation.

Indeed, may not the Romans have heard of Britain from the Phœnicians, whose trade they coveted, but lacking their knowledge of navigation, were compelled to wait until their conquest of Gaul placed them within sight of this country.

ANCIENT WALLING OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY.

We have received the following interesting communication from Dr. C. Cotton:—

Accident has lately brought to my notice a short length of walling within the precincts of St. Augustine's Abbey at Canterbury, which may well be contemporary with the original foundation of that monastery.

The wall in question has at its western extremity the north-eastern angle of the cemetery gate of the Abbey bonded into it. This gate formerly faced the Burgh gate of the city, with the Burgate way (now Church Street) lying between the two gates.

In post-Dissolution times this wall served as a partition between the garden of the house* formed out of the cemetery gate and that part of the conventual buildings which in Tudor times was fitted up as a Royal Palace, and which after many vicissitudes became in the last century the Missionary College of St. Augustine.

On its southern side this wall for a length of 96 feet is built entirely of narrow red bricks, laid in even courses, the joints being filled with a very hard white mortar, the work being in all respects almost exactly similar to that found in the ruined church of St. Pancras, a little further to the east. The northern face of the wall, however, has been refaced—probably in Tudor times—with flint work mixed with ashlar stone taken from the monastic buildings, and it is to the fact that the southern side was only to be seen from the private garden of the Gatehouse before mentioned that the early masonry displayed here has hitherto escaped notice.

The height of the wall from the ground level to the ridge of

* The Gatehouse has been purchased recently by the College, and by the courtesy of the Rev. R. U. Potts, Sub-warden, I was permitted to inspect it and the garden, where I at once noticed the great antiquity of this piece of walling.

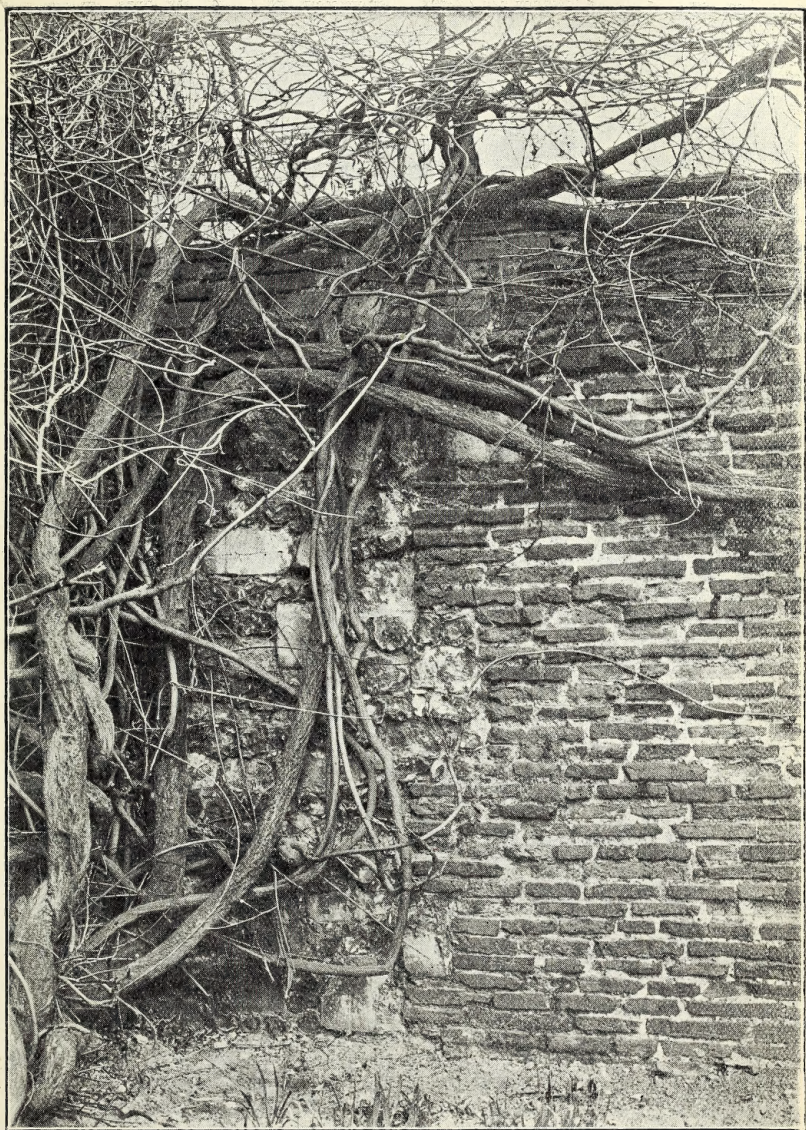


Photo.]

[*E. C. Youens, Dartford.*

SAXON WALL AT ST. AUSTIN'S, FROM THE GARDEN
NEAR THE CEMETERY GATE.

the coping is 8 ft. 6 in., and a hole sunk to discover its footing shewed that this was now 3 ft. 3 in. below the present surface of the ground. The level, however, of all this part of the monastic precinct has been raised many feet above the level of Longport Street, which bounds the garden to the south, owing to the fact that for centuries the ground here was used as a cemetery for those parishes in the city which did not possess burial grounds attached to their churches.

Leland says that even during the Roman occupation this locality was used as a burial ground, since, in his *Collectanea* (Hearn's Edition, 1774, vol. iv., p. 9), he writes: "Near by the chapel of St. Pancras within the holy cemetery was discovered an urn, in which a heart was hidden. All this place, from both gates of the monastery of St. Augustine as far as the ditch which adjoins the walls of the city, was the area of a very old cemetery, which at this time is well covered with a great number of buildings. A short time ago was discovered here an urn, in which, from an inscription upon it, was hidden a body."

It would appear that Leland here is quoting from Goscelin, who was present in Canterbury at the translation of the relics of St. Austin on 6th September 1091, of which he wrote an account. He also wrote a life of St. Austin, of Canterbury, taken, he tells us, from ancient records, hence he was doubtless familiar with the locality of the monastery; at any rate, a Roman burial ground outside the city gate would be quite in accordance with custom. Bede states that one of the foremost objects which Augustine had in view when erecting the church of SS. Peter and Paul was that it should serve as a burial place for the kings of Kent and the bishops of Canterbury.

Ethelbert's charter gives as the southern boundary of the monastery (as originally laid out by Augustine), "the Burgate way,"* and it seems likely that the road at one time led in a direct line from Burgate to St. Martin's Hill, and that at some subsequent date, in order to enlarge the monastic precincts, the

* This charter purports to be dated 605. It is regarded by Mr. de Grey Birch as of doubtful authenticity. It was, however, produced at London before Archbishop Richard and others in the year 1181, and therefore may be quoted here with reference to the boundaries of the abbey at that date. The clause which bears on present purpose is the following: "This land is surrounded by these bounds: on the east by the church of St. Martin; on the south by the Burgate way; on the west and north by Drouting Street." Thus at this date we have the Towngate of the city mentioned, and its street or way as bounding the south side of the abbey precinct.

road was diverted further south, so as to form a right angle on entering Longport. This diversion may have been carried out in the twelfth century, since we learn from Gervase that in 1185 Archbishop Baldwin visited the monastery and consecrated two cemeteries there, though no mention is made of their exact position. There were cemeteries both for the religious and laity here from the time of St. Austin, and Baldwin may merely have been enlarging the existing burial grounds.

Somner, writing in 1640, says: "By this gate (Burgate) lies the road between the city and Sandwich and the bordering parts, and that only by Longport at this day (1640), whereas in former time there was also a common foot-way lying through St. Augustine's churchyard, by the gate at either end, the one yet standing against St. Paul's Street, called Church Street, at the one end (The Cemetery Gate), and the other directly opposite to it, where a new gate was lately made (*still there 1914*) opening into St. Martin's Street. Besides tradition, which retains the memory of this common way, the wills of some of our townsmen buried in St. Augustine's said churchyard make mention of it by appointing and laying out their burial in the 'Cemetery of St. Augustine in the Highway' and the like." And he goes on to mention a law suit between the monks and the citizens, concerning boundaries occasioned by the monks barring the way against the Mayor and citizens in the time of Henry VI.

The case apparently went against the monks, since that part of the precinct on the south side adjoining to the public high road of Longport has always been within the jurisdiction of the city, while the rest of the Abbey precinct is within the jurisdiction of the justices of the county.

The common way, however, through the churchyard was still a common way in Somner's time, and according to most topographical writers, was the earliest public road from Canterbury to Sandwich, and if so, the old wall bounding its northern side just through the cemetery gate may well be part of the wall enclosing the monastic property in St. Austin's own time. Its materials, its mode of construction, its height, the way the cemetery gate is built into the wall, and not the wall into the gate, and lastly its alignment with the north side of Burgate Street and Church Street, and the directness with which it trends to the road up St. Martin's Hill, all go to prove its extreme antiquity. It is to be hoped that further excavations will be made in the hospital

grounds towards the east, with a view of ascertaining whether the foundations of this wall extend in the direction of St. Martin's Street, since their existence would considerably strengthen the theory here put forward.

I may mention that the wall was seen by Sir William St. John Hope, who writes to me under date of December 14th, 1913, as follows: "Both the material and manner of building justify the claim for a very early date for the wall at St. Austin's, and I do not see why it should not be practically contemporary with the chapel of St. Pancras, which it seems to have enclosed. The eastern continuation of it might be sought in the hospital grounds."

CHARLES COTTON.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT ST. AUSTIN'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

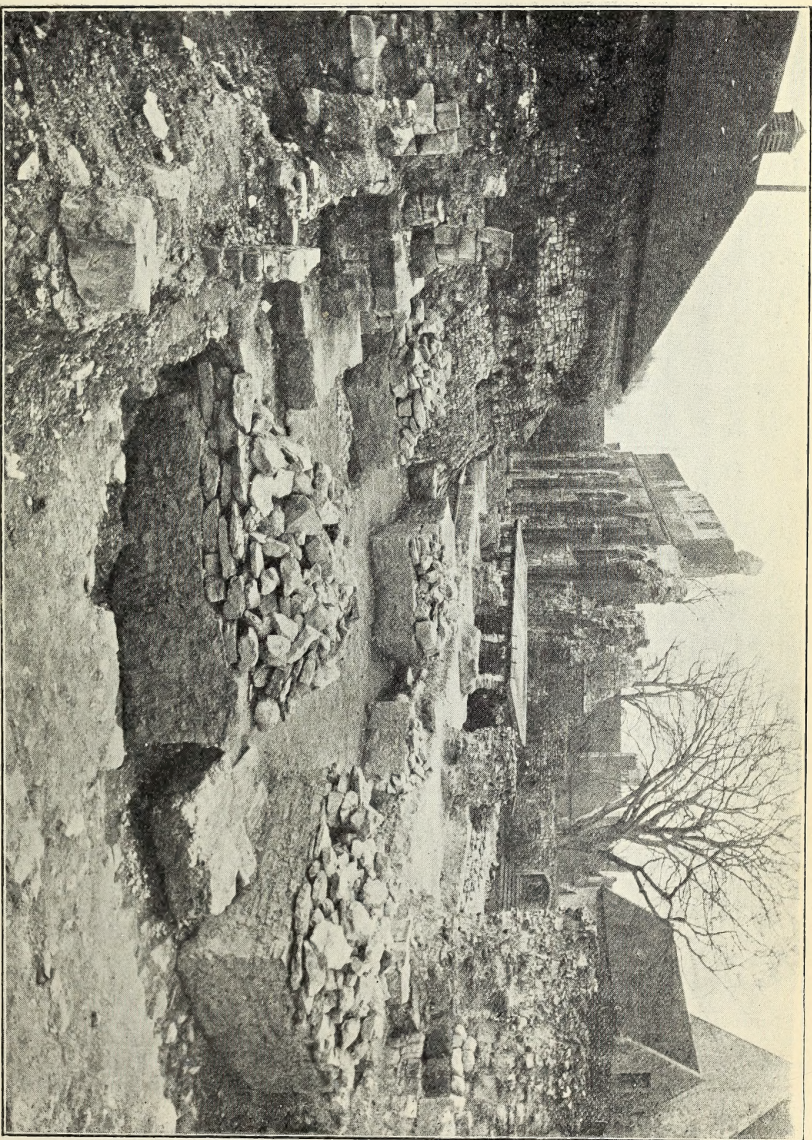
BY SIR WILLIAM ST. JOHN HOPE, LITT.D., D.C.L.

IT will probably interest the members of the Kent Archæological Society to hear something about the remarkable discoveries that have lately been made at Canterbury in the Church of St. Austin's Abbey.

Some months ago it was thought advisable to remove the layer of earth which marked the level of the monks' quire at the Suppression and to excavate beneath it for traces of earlier buildings. The result was quite unexpected, for there were gradually disclosed the foundations or lower parts of huge piers, and part of the encircling wall of the surrounding ambulatory of a large circular structure. It underlay the area of the crossing and of the first three bays of the nave, and extended north and south into the aisles and transept. Further investigations shewed that the principal area was over 24 feet in diameter, that it was surrounded by eight piers nearly 9 feet through for a continuous circular arcade, and that the ambulatory wall was eight sided externally. The total width was about 70 feet.

Since this building was everywhere overlaid by the work of Abbot Scotland, who built the crypt, presbytery, tower, transepts and quire between 1073—1087, it is obviously of earlier date; and there are both historical and architectural reasons for assuming it to be "the new work" begun by Abbot Wulfric between 1056 and his death in 1059. We are told that he raised the walls and constructed piers and arches, and that "Kent rejoiced in the new work, although the inexperience of the builders made it unsuitable for monastic habitations." It was for this reason perhaps that Abbot Scotland pulled down the unfinished structure, which seems to have been built upon the site of the former presbytery.

In any case, the raising of such a work in the eleventh century while St. Edward was King of England is a very exceptional



[Photo.]

ST. AUSTIN'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.—REMAINS OF THE ROUND TOWER BEGUN BY ABBOT WULFRIC.

[E. C. Townes, Dartford.]

circumstance, and when its remains have been uncovered a little further measures can perhaps be taken for the permanent exposure of one of the most remarkable ecclesiastical buildings in England.

But the recovery of the plan of Abbot Wulfric's round tower, as we may perhaps call it, does not exhaust the recent discoveries. It has for a long time been an article of belief with some of us that whenever the opportunity should present itself there would be found under the floor-level of the Norman nave the remains of the very church which was begun for St. Austin himself in the year 598 by Ethelbert king of Kent, and hallowed in 613. Now there has been laid open for some months in the north aisle of the nave a tangled mass of stonework and foundations from which it was impossible to evolve order or frame reasonable theories without a more extended excavation round them. These remains had not been found by accident, but searched for at this particular spot, because the historians of the Abbey were emphatic in stating that this eastern part of the aisle marked the site of the *porticus* in which St. Austin and his five immediate successors had been buried. We have also a minute account, by the twelfth century chronicler Goscelin, of the translation of their remains to Scotland's new presbytery in 1091, and a special chapter on the order in which the bodies of the Saints were arranged, written, he tells us, because "it is a kindness to posterity to let them hear, what is no longer to be seen, in what position the Saints formerly rested here."

Within the last few weeks it has been possible to extend the earlier operations westwards and to clear up our puzzle, and with most surprising results; for there are now actually to be seen the veritable remains of the despoiled tombs of Archbishops Laurence, Mellitus and Justus, with portions of the original flooring and part of what may be the altar of St. Gregory that stood between the tombs of Laurence and Austin. There is also the empty grave in which the body of St. Mildred was laid by Wulfric when he destroyed the presbytery. The tombs of the three archbishops lie in a row, as described by Goscelin, against the base of a thin outer wall built of Roman bricks and plastered within and without.

Whether there are any corresponding remains of the tombs of St. Austin and of Deusdedit and Honorius, which lay to the south, has yet to be seen. At present their sites are overlaid by the huge sleeper wall 10 feet wide of the Norman arcades; but it may be possible, without actually destroying this, to burrow

underneath, and meanwhile explorations are now in progress further south.

In any case there seems to be no reasonable doubt that we have established the place of the actual *porticus* or aisle in which Austin and his brethren were originally buried, and that the thin outer wall belongs to King Ethelbert's church, which ought therefore to have been of basilican plan.

To the east of the *porticus* are the beginnings of a much later and wider apse that evidently belonged to some extension of the building at this point; perhaps in the tenth century, for there is a record of a second dedication of the church by Archbishop Dunstan in 978, a statement that implies a rebuilding or enlargement.

Here we must stop for the present until further finds have been made and fuller details can be laid before you. But meanwhile we may surely congratulate ourselves that a discovery that takes us straight back to the very beginning of the English Church has been reserved to our own time, and there is no saying at present to what it may lead.

I would also venture to remind you that important investigations such as these cannot be undertaken for nothing, and that funds are needed to carry them on. This is a difficult time for raising money for such objects, but if you will remember that every guinea subscribed practically pays the wages of one man for one week, some of you may be induced to help to that extent.

I ought to add that although I am responsible for these brief notes, the credit of the noteworthy discoveries recorded therein is entirely due to the authorities of St. Augustine's College, and in particular to the Subwarden, the Rev. R. U. Potts, but for whose energy and care, with the help of a few willing students, the work would never have been brought to so successful and desirable an issue.

March 7, 1915.

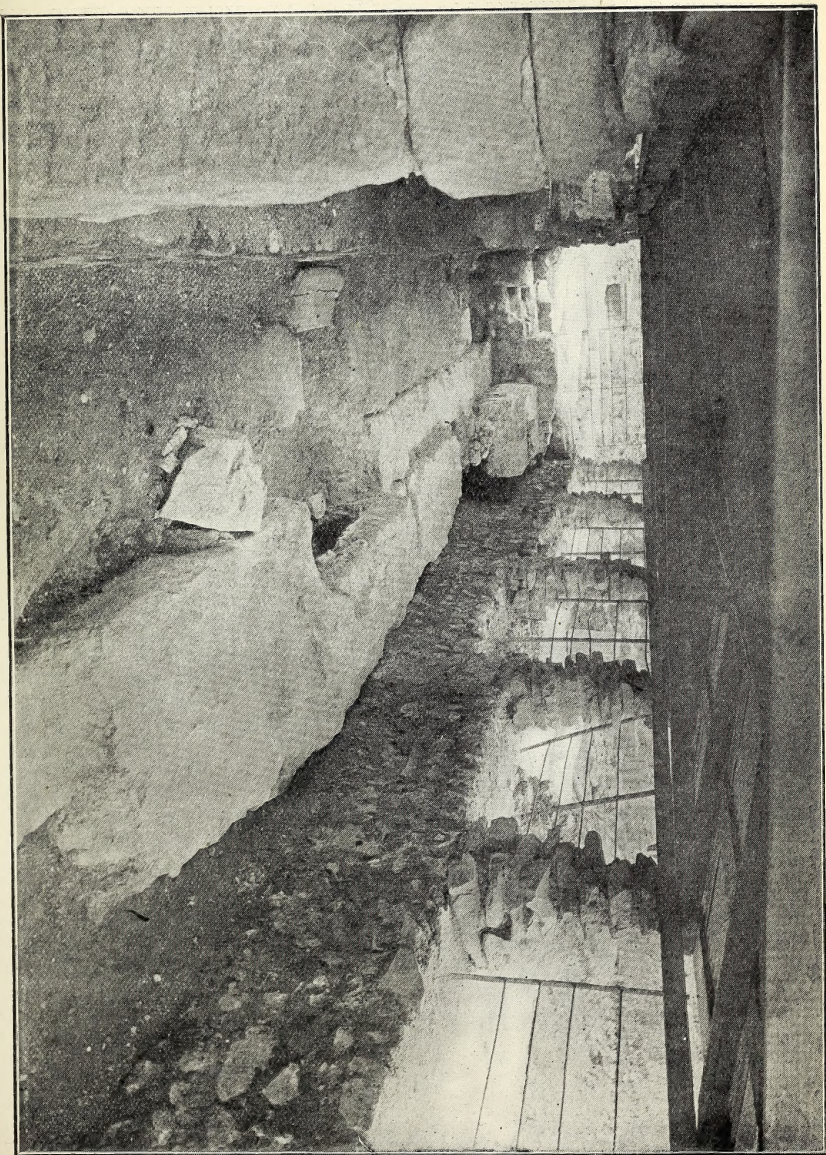


Photo.]

TOMBS OF EARLY SAXON BISHOPS, LATELY DISCOVERED AT ST. AUSTIN'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

[*E. C. Ivens, Darford.*

SANDWICH AND DEAL DISTRICT.

Mr. Stephen Manser, Local Secretary for the Sandwich district, sends the following Notes :—

RICHBOROUGH.—Since the Castrum was taken over by the Office of Works the following work has been done: The walls have been cleared of ivy and grouted at the top.

The foundations of the Postern Gate have been revealed.

The concrete platform under the Cross has been cleared of earth, bringing to light the remains of a surrounding wall, the missing parts of which have been marked by loosely packed pebble stones, and steps have been placed to enable visitors to reach the platform, but they are not allowed to walk on the Cross.

While the above excavation was in progress several marble slabs, which formed apparently a lining to some building, were found, together with a large piece of a stone cornice, some fragments of bronze statuettes, other pieces of bronze, and a fine gold coin.

On the south side of the Castrum the undergrowth has been cleared from the bank next to the railway, revealing some remains of foundations.

At the north-east angle (near the road leading to the Cottage), the earth has been cleared away from fallen portion of the wall.

In order to protect parts of the walls from damage a wire fence has been erected outside.

The various finds have been placed in glass cases in huts; these, however, are of wood and not fireproof.

While the Light Railway Company were digging a trial hole near where the footpath joins the road to Sandwich, Roman foundations were discovered.

Mr. Manser thinks that the whole of the Richborough "Island" should be placed under the control of the Office of Works, as the Amphitheatre and site of the Roman town are now unprotected, being outside the area taken over by the Government, and should a railway cut through this area irreparable damage might be done.

HULL PLACE, SHOLDEN.—Mr. Gilbert Elliot, the owner of this property, and a member of our Society, reports that when laying out the gardens a number of bones, both human and animal, were found, also a peculiar knife of bone, a bronze buckle, pieces of pottery and fragments of Roman tiles. [Mr. Manser sent photographs of these objects to the British Museum, with the result that the authorities report that the buckle is of seventeenth-century workmanship, the “bone-knife” a dairy implement, and that one piece of pottery is apparently part of a box-tile from the flue of a Roman building.]

The above objects, together with a comb of ivory or bone found “under the house,” and apparently of very early date, have been presented by Mr. Elliot to the Town Hall Museum, Deal.

Hull Place stands just on the border between marsh and upland. The house contains a good deal of Tudor work, and this has been carefully preserved by the present owner during recent alterations.

While laying out a road in the marshes not far from the above house a number of very large bones were dug up, which Mr. Manser thinks may possibly be those of a whale.

UPPER DEAL CHURCH.—The interesting seventeenth-century tower of brickwork has been carefully repaired.

Dr. S. J. Smith, a member of our Society, has communicated to Mr. Manser the following list of earthworks noted by the former gentleman in the vicinity of Deal :—

Winkland Oaks Farm : Irregular lines of entrenchments.

At Whitfield, near Ringwould Church, at Knight’s Bottom, near Kingsdown, and at Hawk’s Hill, Walmer : Earthworks.

Singleton Farm, near Dover : A well-defined quadrilateral entrenchment, containing remains of mediæval buildings.

LIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS ADDED TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY SINCE 1911.

- "The Records of Rochester Diocese." Rev. C. H. Fielding, M.A.
Purchased. February 1911.
- "Report of the Exploration at Lesnes Abbey, 1910."
Presented by the Woolwich Antiquarian Society. February 1911.
- "The Registers of Staplehurst, 1558—1596." Transcribed by the
Rev. J. S. ff. Chamberlain, M.A.
Presented by the Author. March 1911.
- "Catalogue of the Manuscript Books in the Library of Christ
Church, Canterbury." Compiled by the Rev. C. Eveleigh
Woodruff.
Presented by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. June 1911.
- "Pipe Roll," Vols. 26 to 31.
Purchased. June 1911.
- "Eltham in Past Times." Compiled by E. A.
Presented by Miss E. Anderson. July 1911.
- "Records of Lydd." Translated and transcribed by Arthur Hussey
and M. M. Hardy. Edited by Arthur Finn.
Purchased. July 1911.
- "The Roman Pottery in York Museum." Thomas May, F.S.A.
Presented by the Author. July 1911.
- "Dode in Kent." G. M. Arnold, F.S.A.
Presented by Bernard Arnold, Esq. November 1911.
- "Chilham Castle, Kent." Arthur Bolton.
Presented by the Author. March 1912.
- "Kentish Items." Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.
- "Note on the Brass of William Holyngbroke, 1375, in New
Romney Church, Kent." Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.
- "The Sidney Tombs at Penshurst and Ludlow." Ralph Griffin,
F.S.A.
Presented by the Author. March 1912.
- "The Victoria History of Kent," Vol. I.
Purchased. March 1912.

300 BOOKS, ETC., ADDED TO SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

- "The History and Antiquities of Otford." C. Hesketh.
Presented by the Author. August 1912.
- "Lesnes Abbey and Newington-next-Sittingbourne." G. W. Hewett.
Presented by the Author. August 1912.
- "Kentish Manorial Incidents." H. W. Knocker.
Presented by the Author. August 1912.
- "Special Land Tenure." H. W. Knocker.
Presented by the Author. August 1912.
- "Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Sevenoaks." John Rooker, M.A.
Presented by the Author. August 1912.
- "Words and Places." Isaac Taylor.
Presented by Richard Cooke, Esq. August 1912.
- "Reproduction of Matthew Pomeroy's Original MS. Map of the
Romney Marshes, 1617." 2 Copies.
Presented by Dr. Cock, F.S.A. August 1912.
The original map is now in the Maidstone Museum.
- 21 Vols. of the Journal of the Archæological Association, Vols.
XII. to XXXII. inclusive.
With the exception of Vols. X. and XI. the Society's Library
now possesses a complete set of the Association Journal.
September 1912.
- "Memorials of Canterbury Cathedral." By the Rev. C. E.
Woodruff and the Rev. Canon Danks.
Purchased. December 1912.
- "Kentish Items." "Preston-next-Faversham." By Ralph Griffin,
F.S.A.
Presented by the Author. October 1912.

The following Books and Guides were presented to the Library
in February 1913, by C. J. Phillips, Esq. :—

- "Sketch of Knole." John Bridgman. 1817.
- "Guide to Sevenoaks." Cid. 1864.
- "Guide to Knole." John H. Brady. 1839.
- "Biographical Sketches" from Portraits at Knole. 1795.
- "Antiquities of Canterbury." W. Sommer. 1st edition. 1640.
- "Antiquities of Canterbury." W. Sommer. Edited by N. Battely,
1703.

- "Perambulation of Kent." W. Lambarde. 3rd edition. N.D.
 "Perambulation of Kent." W. Lambarde. 1656.
 "A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury." W. Gostling.
 1825.

- "Dover Corporation." E. W. Knocker. 1898.
 "Some Memories of Old Dover." M. H.
 "Lady of Rochester Castle." Romance in Rhyme. J. Hearnden.
 1891.

- "History of the Castle, Town and Port of Dover." S. P. H.
 Statham. 1899.

- "History of Dover Castle." Rev. W. Darell. 1786.

* * * * *

- Plan of the Anglo-Saxon interments found at Folkestone in 1907.
 Presented by A. E. Nichols, Esq. March 1913.

- "James Abree of Canterbury." Henry R. Plomer.
 Presented by the Author. March 1913.

- "The Dooms," or the "Saxon Laws of Kent." Edited by A. J.
 Dunkin.

Presented by the Rev. C. H. Wilkie, M.A. March 1913.

- "Notes on Sussex Churches." F. Harrison, M.A.
 Presented by R. Cooke, Esq. May 1913.

- "The Registers of Staplehurst, 1596—1653." Transcribed by the
 Rev. J. S. ff. Chamberlain, M.A.

Presented by the Author. July 1913.

- "Rochester Cathedral; some Indents of Lost Brasses." Ralph
 Griffin, F.S.A.

Presented by the Author. September 1913.

- "The Gentleman's Magazine Library." (English Topography.)
 Parts XVI. and XVII.

Presented by Miss Wood. October 1913.

- "The Archæology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements." E. Thurlow
 Leeds, M.A., F.S.A.

Presented by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

October 1913.

- "Drawings of Brasses in some Kentish Churches." Ralph
 Griffin, F.S.A.

Presented by the Author. November 1913.

302 BOOKS, ETC., ADDED TO SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

- "Dervorgilla, Lady of Galloway." Wentworth Huyshe.
Presented by the Author. December 1913.
- "Historical Notices of St. Germans, Cornwall." Rev. H. Furneaux.
Presented by R. Cooke, Esq. February 1914.
- "Kentish Items." Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.
Presented by the Author. February 1914.
- "Some Indents of Lost Brasses in Kent." Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.
Presented by the Author. February 1914.
- "Journal of the Chester Archæological Society." Vols. 1—5.
Presented by A. O. Walker, Esq., F.L.S. February 1914.
- "The Hundred of Hoo." F. J. Hammond.
Presented by R. Cooke, Esq. May 1914.
- "The Third Register of Staplehurst, 1653—1695." Transcribed
by the Rev. J. S. ff. Chamberlain, M.A.
Presented by the Author. June 1914.
- "Biography of Men of Kent and Kentish Men." Rev. Winnifrith.
Presented by R. Cooke, Esq. June 1914.
- "York. From its Origin to End of the 11th Century." G. Benson.
Presented by R. Cooke, Esq. October 1914.
- "The Archbishops' Manors in Sussex." S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A.
Presented by the Author. October 1914.
- The Manuscript of William Dunche. Transcripts edited with
Notes by A. G. W. Murray, M.A., and E. F. Bosanquet.
Presented by E. F. Bosanquet, Esq. November 1914.
- Proceedings of Archæological Societies in Union with the Kent
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